

TREATY MAY BE REJECTED.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Describes the Government's Attitude.

Ontario's Interference Resented by Premier Laurier.

The Treaty Attacked by Messrs. Magrath, Boyce and Lancaster.

Ottawa, May 14.—The Opposition were afforded an opportunity in the House of Commons to-day to express their views upon the waterways treaty as ratified by the United States Senate, and the discussion, which was followed with much interest by the Prime Minister, disclosed a sense of strong dissatisfaction with certain features of it, particularly those relating to St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie, the St. Mary's River and Milk River in Alberta and the Niagara River.

Mr. Magrath (Medicine Hat), who opened the criticism, spoke with the knowledge of an irrigation expert. First of all he found fault with the dilatoriness of the Government in appointing Canadian representatives to the International Waterways Commission, and then criticised the appointments, suggesting that patronage rather than fitness had played a part in their selection. While the United States had appointed eminent engineers to represent them, Canada had appointed one engineer, two lawyers, one astronomer and one journalist. Mr. Magrath commented upon the arbitrariness which the United States section of the commission had manifested in at least one instance, and declared that more or less throughout the negotiations the Canadian section had allowed themselves to be dominated by the United States representatives.

As an example of this domination he pointed to the Niagara settlement, the real authors of which he asserted, were the American commissioners, who had fixed the maximum amount at 18,500 feet per second which could be diverted on the American side, and then adjusted the Canadian diversion thereto. At Niagara only 14 per cent. of the water flowed over the United States falls, and yet the United States was given the right to manufacture 200,000 horse-power, as compared with 432,000 horse-power for Canada. In addition half of the Canadian product might be exported, so that the United States would get 476,000 horse-power and Canada only 216,000 horse-power. Another objection which Mr. Magrath had to the treaty was in regard to its provisions regulating the diversion of water from St. Mary's and Milk Rivers in Alberta. The former, which is much the larger, rises in Montana, flows into Canada, and discharges into Hudson Bay. The Milk River rises in Montana and discharges into the Mississippi, but has a loop about 200 miles long in Alberta. A Canadian company has been using St. Mary's River since 1897, and under a Canadian statute has made an appropriation against the stream up to two thousand cubic feet per second. There are about 500,000 acres in Alberta which can be irrigated by this stream. The Americans took up the irrigation scheme several years later, and to serve a tract of 200,000 acres a long distance off they proposed to divert the waters of the St. Mary's River. The waterways treaty gives Canada a prior right to only 500 second feet, and provides that the rest of the water of the stream shall be equally divided between the two countries. In other words, as Mr. Magrath put it, Canada is to give up a portion of the water that has been appropriated under its laws, not for the purpose of protecting vested rights in the United States, but to create rights in Canada such an arrangement he protested.

MR. BOYCE'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Boyce took up the rider added to the treaty by the United States Senate as it affects St. Mary's River between Lakes Huron and Superior, and urged the Government to give it most careful consideration before accepting it. The rider was in his view, in the light of the contentions which had carried it through the United States Senate, it had an object that would be detrimental to the interests of Canada. Senator Smith, its author, had claimed that as the proportions of Lake Superior and its watershed in the United States were as two to one, sixty-six per cent. of the power at St. Mary's Falls belonged to the United States and only thirty-three per cent. to Canada. But, while it was true that the larger area of Lake Superior was in the United States; it was equally true that the larger part of the watershed was in Canada, Ontario contributing over an area of 30,780 square miles, while the United States share was distributed over 17,820 square miles. In regard to the relative flowing of water, too, Mr. Boyce claimed that Canada's proportion had been misrepresented, and he argued that there was no foundation in law for the doctrine set forth in the rider, that riparian rights should be considered in the diversion of water from a navigable river. He submitted that the objects of the treaty would be entirely defeated if the rider were accepted.

Mr. Claude Macdonell dealt with the situation at Niagara Falls, and submitted an array of figures to prove that the division of power proposed by the treaty was altogether inequitable. What the treaty proposed was that Canada would get power valued at \$167,142,800, and the United States \$20,285,720, whereas the values under a natural allotment should have been to the United States \$2,500,000, and to Canada \$23,500,000.

MR. LANCASTER.

Mr. Lancaster continued the discussion, his contribution being in the nature of a review of the negotiations between the two countries on the waterways, with satirical comments upon the actions of the Canadian commissioners. He contended that if a mathematical division was to hold, as the doctrine of the treaty, it should be adopted at Niagara Falls. The whole treaty should be revised.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

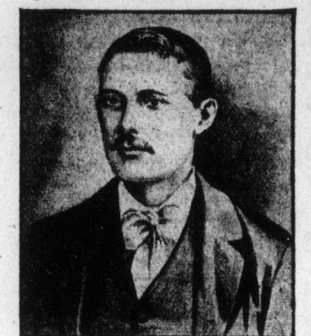
Sir Wilfrid Laurier complimented the several speakers upon the Opposition for the careful manner in which they had handled the question. He took exception, however, to the comments of Mr. Magrath upon the composition of the Canadian Commission, declaring that the insinuation that the commissioners had been appointed for political purposes was unfounded. Then the Prime Minister came to the terms of the treaty itself. The division agreed upon by the commissioners was, he believed, very fair on the whole. It gave to the two

FRIGHTFUL STOMACH TROUBLE.

For Four Long Years He Suffered—Then "Fruit-A-Tives" Brought Relief.

Stratford Centre, Wolfe Co., Que., May 11th, 1908.

I have been completely cured of a frightful condition of my stomach through this wonderful medicine, "Fruit-A-Tives." I suffered for four long years with this trouble. My head ached incessantly. I could not eat anything but what I suffered awful pains from indigestion. I used every known remedy and was treated by physicians, but the dyspepsia and headaches persisted in spite of the treatment.



I was told to try "Fruit-A-Tives," and I sent for six boxes, and this was the only medicine that did me any good. I am now entirely well. I can eat ordinary food and I never have a headache, and for this relief I thank this wonderful remedy, "Fruit-A-Tives." My case is well known in this vicinity and you may publish this statement.

ALFRED HERBERT.

See a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size 25c.

If, for any reason, your dealer does not handle "Fruit-A-Tives," they will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-A-Tives, Limited, Ottawa.

countries an equal division of the waters, with the exception of the Niagara River, where Canada had a larger proportion than the United States.

He took the ground that it was, on the whole, a very fair division. It was easy to assert that one party to a treaty had not got all that it wanted, but a treaty was never negotiated which gave every party everything they thought they were entitled to. A treaty is not adjudicated in a court; it is simply a matter of negotiation, and very often in order to get a treaty at all you have to give a little more, perhaps, than you think you could give otherwise. If the commissioners gave a little more at Niagara than some people thought they should have given it was a consideration whether they acted wisely or unwisely. Sir Wilfrid proceeded to deal with the question of St. Mary's and Milk Rivers in Alberta and Montana, and argued that if an agreement had not been reached under the treaty the Alberta end of the rivers in question would have been made dry by reason of the conservation dam which the United States proposed to erect at the head waters of the two rivers. He declined to express an opinion upon the whole treaty. After the treaty had been signed it had been subject to amendment by the Senate at Washington, but on that point he did not care at the moment to express an opinion. The amendment which has been made to the treaty has been such as to cause us to pause before we would advise the ratification of it. Some things have to be considered before we make up our minds finally upon it. The first is: What are the physical conditions, which are to be affected by this amendment? What are the rights of the riparian owners? How much property is affected? and so on. This is a question which we have not yet had time to investigate. I have consulted the Minister of Justice, and we have come to the conclusion that the time has not arrived for us to reach any decision in this matter, and it would not therefore be proper for me to offer any opinion.

ONTARIO'S INTERFERENCE.

Proceeding to discuss the interference of the Ontario Government in the issue, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "I do not know that the Government of Ontario were well advised when they interfered as they did with regard to the bill of the Ontario & Michigan Power Co. I quite appreciated the ground of their protest, because it was a matter in which as a Government they were interested, as the bill might have interfered with the policy which they have declared of developing the water powers as a matter of Provincial rights. When they interfered in the matter of the Canada Life bill I could not at all appreciate upon what ground they rested. It seemed to me that they were altogether beyond their authority; but they were nowhere near their authority when they interfered in this matter. It was a matter as to which Sir James Whitney or Mr. Hanna or any other man, might offer for his opinion, but when the Government, as a Government, sent in a protest, it seems to me that it was a matter which had not been properly considered. If Sir James Whitney or any member of the Government of Ontario should offer his opinion we should certainly give it great weight, but Mr. Gibbons had instructions while the negotiations were being carried on to confer with the Government of Ontario, and I think he did so." In conclusion the Prime Minister said that the whole matter was under consideration, and that the Government were not prepared at the present moment to say whether they would or would not advise the King to ratify the treaty. If the amendment had not been inserted by the Senate, I am free to say that, for my part, I would entertain a strong opinion that we should have ratified the treaty, because, after all, although its provisions did not contain as much for our side as we would like to have had. I hold that we must give and take. But with the amendment which has been placed in the treaty by the Senate, it is right that we should look carefully into what is implied by that amendment before we make up our minds.

Mr. Borden maintained that the Ontario Government had a perfect right to enter a protest against the treaty if it was considered that the rights of the riparian owners along the St. Mary's River were injuriously affected. The very fact that Chairman Gibbons, of the commission, had been instructed to consult with the Provincial Government during the negotiation of the treaty showed that if a subsequent alteration in the treaty were made the Province had a right to present its views to the Federal Government.

REMEMBERED HOME LAND.

Annual Banquet of Canadian Club in New York.

W. O. Sealey, M. P., Tells of Canada's Prosperity.

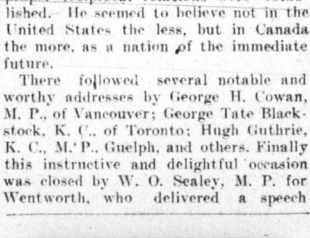
Hon. Geo. E. Foster Speaks of the New North.

New York, May 14.—Above the Great White Way in the metropolis of the States to-night there floated the flag of Canada alongside the Stars and Stripes, and men of two nations mingled in good-fellowship that was as harmonious as the music discoursed on this occasion to stir the souls of the sons of either soil.

The occasion was that of the sixth annual banquet of the Canadian Club of New York. Dr. Neil MacPhatter presided, while chief among the guests of honor was the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, M. P., of Toronto. The banquet was given at the Hotel Astor, where about 500 covers were laid for members and guests.

With characteristic grace of speech, force of argument, passion of invective and tenderness of reference to patriotic sentiments, Dr. Neil MacPhatter made the opening address of the evening. Then followed Hon. Geo. E. Foster, whose remarks dealt with the new north. He spoke upon the relations of Canada to the States, and pointed out how much greater would be both countries when proper reciprocal relations were established. He seemed to believe not in the United States the less, but in Canada more, as a nation of the immediate future.

There followed several notable and worthy addresses by George H. Cowan, M. P. of Vancouver; George Tate Blackstock, K. C. of Toronto; Hugh Guthrie, K. C. M. P. of Guelph, and others. Finally this instructive and delightful occasion was closed by W. O. Sealey, M. P. for Wentworth, who delivered a speech



W. O. SEALEY, M. P.

which made a decided impression upon his audience. He seemed to have the subject of his toast, "International Trade and Commerce," well in hand, and showed that Canada and the United States were both most prosperous commercially. Canada in her per capita trade, he said, leads the world. The position of both countries, however, would be vastly improved by a better and more equitable trade arrangement, and the next step in this direction should come from the United States, as Canada's British preference had drawn her attention most profitably in that direction for the present.

Canada, as a nation standing together with the United States in support of the principle of arbitration in settling international differences, was foretold by Rev. Donald G. MacLeod. His theme was "The Canadian in the United States," and he said:

"The Canadian in the United States, together with his complement, the American in Canada, is bound to become a conspicuous factor in bringing

influence for peace. Let the old forts along the borders, relics of less worthy civilization, continue their process of disintegration by the destroying hand of time. Let our incompatible international inland seas remain forever unhaunted by the presence of the destroying Dreadnoughts of war; and let the United States and Canada demonstrate to the world that international differences can be settled by arbitration without the degrading burden and the terrible threat of a colossal army and an overpowering navy."

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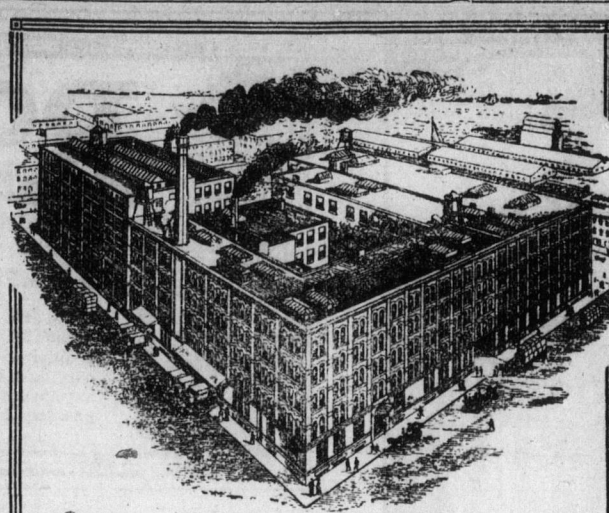


HON. GEO. E. FOSTER.

about those relations of mutual understanding, sympathy, humane, righteous and holy purposes that will usher in that era of good feeling and humanitarianism that will make these two great states of the northern division of the American continent what God has intended they shall be—the last opportunity of Providence for the human race.

"I believe that with Canada and the United States together rest the direction of the world civilization and the determination of universal human destiny. Bound together by the ties of a common civilization, what should these two great nations of the American continent stand for? I believe the inevitable destiny of Canada is nationality. What shall these two great western nations of the future stand for in the Parliament of the world?"

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Where Christie's Biscuits come from—

The cleanest factory in Canada

THE Christie, Brown biscuit factory is in keeping with the international reputation of the firm. Visitors know just why Christie's biscuits are the best baked—and hundreds visit the big factory every season.

The Christie, Brown people stake their reputation on cleanliness and quality. The raw product is the purest and best money can buy, and every ounce of it is carefully analyzed before it can enter the bake rooms.

Every device and machine—making for the perfection of the product—is used in the big factory. The bright and cheerful employees, all arrayed in spotlessly white uniforms laundried on the premises, speak volumes for the sanitary conditions under which they work. You just buy Christie's Biscuits once and you'll know why your neighbors call them "so good." The best grocers keep them and they cost no more.

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They should stand in business for righteousness, in their dealings with less favored races and weaker nations they should stand for selfishness and humanity; in all things they should throw the weight of their predominant