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SAINT JOHN, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1911.

THE CANADIAN FARMER AND RECIPROCITY.

A carefully prepared statement giving some of the exports of Canada to the United States is published by the Times with the object of showing that "Reciprocity will be a good thing for the Canadian farmer." Thirty-six articles are included in the list totalling in value for the year ended March 31st last \$17,824,907. The statement is taken from the last blue book issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, which also contains a summary of imports from the United States, but the Times makes no attempt to publish figures from this table which would give some fair indication of the balance of trade.

The figures for the full year were not available when this statement of imports from the United States was compiled and only eleven months to February 28th are included. Taking, however, eleven months of imports in only fifteen out of the thirty-six articles enumerated by the Times for the completed year, we find that the United States exported to Canada goods to the value of \$18,812,325. Dealing with less than half the articles tabulated in the Times' list and with another full month to run, the imports to Canada exceeded all exports referred to by \$1,000,000.

The Times arrives at the conclusion that "the list of products which we export is far longer than that of those which we import, and under Reciprocity there would be a large increase in the volume of these exports." The length of the list is obviously immaterial. The value and the extent of trade are the important points. Taking the whole list of "Provisions," for example, many items in which are ignored by the Times because the totals were insignificant, and we find that the imports from the United States for only eleven months totalled \$2,905,441 against \$213,772 exported from Canada to the United States for the entire year. The balance of trade is overwhelmingly in favor of the Republic and placing all these articles on the free list will only increase the present disadvantage of the Canadian farmer.

But the question covers a much wider field than the few articles dealt with by the Times. For the benefit of the United States Senate, Mr. Knox recently supplied the Finance Committee of that House with statistics regarding American exports into Canada. In so doing he adopted a principle far more convincing than the weak method employed by the Times and the exponents of Reciprocity on this side of the border.

For instance, Mr. Knox was able to point out that farm products exported to Canada show a uniform increase, and that the United States continues to hold the front rank with exports to the Dominion to the extent of \$254,935,000. He also found that Canada's exports to the United States showed no increase, although her imports from the United States were nearly 62 per cent. of her total imports. Still more striking was the statement that the United States has a surplus of \$347,000,000 worth of farm products available for export. The best proof of this lies in the fact that the country exported farm products to that value last year.

It is against this enormous surplus that the farmers of Canada are invited by the Laurier Government to contend; but no facts are presented and no figures quoted as a supporting argument. As in the case of the Times the bald statement is made that "Reciprocity will be a good thing for the Canadian farmer," and not a little of reliable and incontrovertible evidence is produced by way of proof. The statement made by Mr. Knox is very much to the point. To convince the United States Senate that Reciprocity was good for that country he produced figures showing that the United States surplus in farm produce would swamp Canadian agricultural products. That was his argument, and judging by the attitude of the Senate today it was not lost on the recalcitrants who, in the early stages of the discussion, were opposed to the views of Mr. Taft.

EMIGRATION.

The question of Empire migration which was discussed at the Imperial Conference on the motion of Mr. Fisher, the Australian Premier, brought out some interesting and, on the whole, gratifying information in the Conference of 1907 that subject was vigorously debated and a resolution was passed acknowledging its importance, and affirming the desirability of keeping Empire migrants within Empire boundaries, rather than having to suffer the drain of manhood in some portions of the Empire for the upbuilding and development of foreign countries. It was considered essential that the proportion of British emigrants to the Colonies should be materially increased, and it was thought that co-operation between the Governments of the Mother Country and of the Dominions and Dependencies was necessary to secure the end in view.

Of course there were difficulties in the way. The overseas areas demand sound, sane, and capable emigrants, and the Mother Country naturally wishes to retain just that class for herself. She could not, therefore, undertake actively to induce such classes to emigrate. Rather was it proper that every effort should be made to retain them. But seeing that large numbers did each year leave home for free lands and better opportunities, it was surely desirable that the Empire abroad should receive as many as possible, and that in this way the Empire as a whole should maintain its comparative strength. A wise co-operation of the Home and Overseas Governments along the lines of selection, training, direction and transport would tend to bring about that desirable object, and this was what the discussion elicited and established. But it did not appear that the resolution had been followed by practical steps calculated to secure this co-operation, and the object of Mr. Fisher's motion was to draw attention to the matter and enforce action in accordance with the resolution of 1907.

Other forces had, however, been at work since 1907, and had produced in part the result desired. These were twofold. The activities of Canada, Australia and New Zealand since 1907 have suffered no diminution in the case of the first, and have been greatly stimulated on the part of the latter two. Especially

has Australia awakened to the necessity of closer population for her vast areas, and in the desirability of getting a large British emigration. Threatened as she is by the growth of aggressive Eastern Powers, and impelled by the necessity for strength to defend, and man power to develop her fertile acres, she is intensely desirous of obtaining white settlers, and, if possible, those who know the flag and prize the institutions of Britain. This increased activity has resulted in directing the stream of British emigrants more largely than before to these three countries.

Then that best of all immigration agencies, the enlarging nucleus of contented and prosperous settlers, has been steadily at work and has drawn up a circle of friends and acquaintances at home. Nothing stimulates and attracts like good news from a far country circulating by letters and reports from the advance scouts of adventure and settlement. And in addition to these a third influence has been steadily at work in the increasing number of travellers on business or pleasure or information hunt, who have seen for themselves and have disseminated the result of their observations far and wide in the Motherland. Seeing is believing, and believers are convincing teachers.

All these influences have combined to turn the tide of British emigration towards the British Dominions abroad, and the figures given in the course of the discussion alluded to were eloquent and instructive. In 1906, 194,671 emigrants left the Mother Country, of whom 105,178 or 54 per cent. went to different parts of the Empire. In 1910 there were 232,944 emigrants, and of these 159,000 or 68 per cent. went to British countries. During the first four months of the current year, British emigration increased by 23,000 over the same period of 1910, and the British Dominions abroad had taken 60 per cent. of this increase. The percentage of emigrants going from Britain to outside British countries in 1906 was only 33 per cent. In 1910 it was 68 per cent., and if the rate of increase noted for the first four months of 1911 keeps up for the year, the percentage going to the Overseas Empire will swell to 80 per cent.

This shows well for the Empire as a whole, and is especially gratifying to the Colonies, who thus gain the very best element from a national point of view. But both Overseas and Great Britain must desire to see even the 20 per cent. which is still going to foreign countries reduced to the minimum, though probably it can never be brought to the vanishing point. If for the last twenty-five years even so great a percentage could have ruled, what a different story the Overseas and the Empire would have told in development and trade.

There is another side to this question, and one not so gratifying to Great Britain. The estimate of 300,000 emigrants for 1911 represents 60 per cent. of the natural increase of the population of the United Kingdom. This is a large contribution by the Mother Country, and is far from among her best workers. Though Great Britain has over 45,000,000 of people it is by no means as many as her soil and industries can properly maintain. Then again man-power largely determines the relative consequence of nations, and it is here that Germany's more rapid growth of population bulks larger as making for national strength. Germany too has not only practically stopped the tide of emigration which some years ago set strongly from her shores, but has really gained from immigration during the last few years. She has provided employment for her natural increase and attracted labor from abroad, and this she has done through her protective system.

A decreasing birth rate in Great Britain and an increasing emigration therefrom are grave and startling facts, and there is good reason why they should cause anxiety and serious searching of heart on the part of her statesmen. Nor is it wholly satisfactory that the picture bill for Wednesday and Thursday of the Motherland is in part offset by the fact that the outer Empire gets the bulk of these emigrants. To lose the workers, the taxpayers, the homebuilders and defenders, whilst retaining idle unemployed and the needy, weakens the conserving forces of the country and adds to the weight of the burdens that have to be borne by those who remain, and the process if long enough continued can only end in disaster.

How this double danger may be in minimized is the problem which puzzles and perplexes the "hinking people of Britain." They must solve it for themselves and they alone. Old age pensions and compulsory state aided insurance added to free trade are the costly panaceas offered by Mr. Lloyd George. These give no employment to the unemployed, and must be provided from the pockets of the industrious earners and thrifty savers. Will they develop self-dependence and help themselves to the beneficiaries, or encourage the getters and the savers among the industrious and frugal?

Is there not a better way along the lines of preserving for the home workmen the production of what the home consumer requires, instead of giving it to the foreign workman in countries which refuse equal conditions of interchange? Employment and not state doles is what heals the disease of idleness and nourishes the vital element of self-respect and manliness. In every other progressive country protection has been invoked to counteract the evils of non-employment and invoked successfully. It remains to be seen if Great Britain will prove the one exception.

Current Comment

(Canada, London, Eng.)

During the past week Sir Wilfrid Laurier has developed a conception of Imperial relations which has excited much criticism and a good deal of surprise on both sides of the Atlantic. First, he will have nothing of Mr. Harcourt's proposed Permanent Committee. In matters affecting Canada and Britain alone, he will negotiate with Downing Street at first hand; and in matters affecting the Empire as a whole, he will come to London himself, or send a Minister, to a subsidiary conference. Secondly, he asks that Canada be given absolute freedom, unfettered by past engagements, in the negotiation of commercial treaties. Thirdly, he does not want to be consulted by the Imperial Government in the conclusion of international pacts. In this way he will be free to say that he is not bound by them should their consequences prove unsatisfactory, or to accept them if they are to his liking. We must postpone for the present all comment on the grave and difficult situation created by this pronouncement, which has caused a great sensation in Europe.

(Vancouver News-Advertiser.)

There is point in the suggestion of the Edinburgh "Scotsman" that if every British dominion makes an exclusive treaty with its neighbor, without regard to the larger national considerations, the Empire might become more a name than a reality. Australia might arrange an independent reciprocity scheme with Japan, New Zealand with China, South Africa with Germany, Newfoundland with Spain, and Canada with the United States, leaving the British Isles to take care of themselves, and retain the obligation of defending the Empire.

(Windsor Record.)

Discontented men are to be found in all classes of life, but the great army of civil servants is serving the country faithfully and conscientiously at salaries that average only a thousand dollars a year.

(London Free Press.)

Queen Mary's crown weighs only 19 ounces. It is the responsibilities it involves that are heavy.

ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT ON A FELLOW WORKMAN

George McGarity, of Bagdad, Queens County, Taken in Charge by Constables After an Exciting Time.

Waterborough, Q. C., June 23.—George McGarity of Bagdad, Q. C., was arrested by constables early yesterday morning for assaulting a Mr. Fowler on the Cannon River. Several weeks ago, while the two men were stream driving, they got into a quarrel and McGarity struck Fowler over the head with a pebble, inflicting an ugly wound. He also jumped on Fowler with caked boots, and badly injured him about the face and body.

A warrant was issued and constables searched for McGarity but he fled to the woods with a gun. A few days ago a bench warrant was issued, and two provincial constables from Havelock went to McGarity's residence last Thursday, but when he saw them they fled. McGarity was taken into custody about five o'clock he came to his home for food, and when he returned he was surrounded by constables and placed under arrest. He was taken to Havelock to stand trial.

Dr. T. J. O. Earle went up to New castle by the steamer May Queen on Saturday. Rev. Mr. Wason, who occupied the pulpit last evening in the Methodist church, preached a very fine sermon to a large congregation, who were pleased to see him, as he was an energetic worker in this circuit for a number of years.

Miss Nellie Taylor, of St. John, who spent a few days vacation here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mott, returned to St. John by the steamer May Queen this morning.

The crops are looking fine at present, and promises to be a great out crop.

Miss C. Z. Earle, who has been in such ill health, is improving.

PREVENT TAKING COLD.

Often you come home, cold and shivering—feet are wet, throat is raw, chest a little sore. A bad cold is just beginning. Put a Nerviline Porous Plaster on your chest, rub your throat with Nerviline, and take a stiff dose of Nerviline in hot water. This prevents a chill, and checks the cold instantly. No remedies so useful in the home, so sure to prevent serious illness as Nerviline and Nerviline Plasters. Sold by all dealers, 25c. each, but be sure you get the genuine, and refuse any substitute.

AMUSEMENTS.

Good Features at the Nickel.

Those who have not heard the Dole Sisters in "Carita" and "Dixie Grey" should attend the Nickel today, as this will be the last opportunity to enjoy these charming numbers. The picture bill for Wednesday and Thursday of the Motherland is in part offset by the fact that the outer Empire gets the bulk of these emigrants. To lose the workers, the taxpayers, the homebuilders and defenders, whilst retaining idle unemployed and the needy, weakens the conserving forces of the country and adds to the weight of the burdens that have to be borne by those who remain, and the process if long enough continued can only end in disaster.

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The Victorian Order.

Miss Sutherland, a nurse of the Victorian Order, arrived from Ottawa yesterday morning, and was met at the train by Miss McPherson and one of the members of the board. Miss Sutherland will be located in this city to assist in the work here, as it has grown beyond the two nurses now engaged.

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Church, nearly opposite our

old quarters.

We will have ample accom-

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light. Safe and convenient. Guaranteed five years. The lat-

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Order Now of

Maritime-Pitner Lighting Systems, St. John.

R. Chestnut & Sons, Fredericton.

J. W. Montgomery, Hartland.

IN THE COURTS

Circuit.

The June sittings of the Circuit Court opened yesterday morning, Justice Barry presiding. All but two of the grand jury panel were present.

True bills were found against George Hector for attempted murder, Charles Fleury for theft, and Mary Davidson for infanticide.

Solicitor General McLeod appeared for the crown. His Honor appointed J. Earle Logan to defend Hector, Homer D. Forbes and George S. Shaw appeared for Mary Davidson.

The criminal case will be taken up on Monday at 2.30 p. m. The grand jurors are—Charles B. Allan, Foreman; William J. Harrington, Alfred Burley, Thomas L. Bowes, John Splane, Richard N. Dean, George Dick, William Pomeroy, Philip Gorman, Charles A. Owens, Ethelbert P. Dykeman (absent), David G. Andrews, A. E. Trentowski, Geo. W. Parker, A. Kinsella (absent), J. Red Chamberlain, Wellington H. Dunham, James Lee, Thos. H. Somerville, secretary Richard Sullivan, Arthur E. Henderson, Miles E. Agar, Frederick S. Thomas and Timothy Collins.

His Honor in charging the grand jury, congratulated them on their goodly numbers. Referring to the charges against George Hector, committed on the charge of attempt to murder and rape Annie Davidson, aged 70. His Honor exhaustively reviewed the evidence. Owing to the fact that the Police Magistrate did not send up the depositions in time, His Honor said he was unable to charge the jury until later in the morning.

The jury retired at half-past eleven and at twelve returned a true bill against Hector for the same charges. His Honor then charged the jury in the case against Charles Fleury, charged with theft, and at twelve o'clock the jury retired to consider the case. At fifteen minutes past twelve the jury returned a true bill. His Honor then charged the jury in the case against Mary Davidson, charged with infanticide on March 3 last.

Solicitor General McLeod moved that Hector be arraigned. The color of his prisoner was brought into the court and placed in the dock. He looks none the worse for his lengthy incarceration.

In response to His Honor, Hector said that he had no objection. His Honor then assigned G. Earle Logan to defend him.

Shortly before half past one the grand jury returned a true bill against Mary Davidson.

Criminal Docket.

The King vs. George Hector, attempt to murder and rape.

The King vs. Mary Davidson, murder.

The King vs. Charles Fleury, theft.

Civil Docket.

Jury.

Florence O'Hagan vs. C. P. R.—Homer D. Forbes and J. B. M. Baxter, K.C., for the plaintiff, and Fred R. Taylor for the defendant.

Non-Jury.

Allis-Chalmers Bullock, Ltd., vs. Charles H. Hutchings et al.—J. King Kelley appears for the plaintiff; E. T. C. Knowles, George Gilbert, W. W. Allen, K.C., for the defendants.

Jarvis vs. Holyrooke et al.—Messrs. Hamilton & Hamilton.

Hogan vs. Davidson—Fred R. Taylor.

Petit Jury: Arthur C. Smalley, Robert H. Armstrong, Frederick Selvi, W. Rupert Willett, R. C. Dick, Hayes, Frederick R. Patterson, A. Gordon Plummer, Walker H. Irving, William M. A. Brodie, Wilfred C. Day, Thomas G. Dyer, James E. Green, D. D. Dridge, C. Noyles, Frederick E. Law, John Hannah, George E. Ferris, James H. Doody, Jr., Harry C. Green, James W. Clayton, Alexander Corbett and Sydney Gibbs.

The court arose shortly before half-past one to meet this morning at ten o'clock, when the non-jury case of Allis-Chalmers Bullock Co. vs. Hutchings et al. will be taken up.

Dr. W. B. Wallace, K. C., and J. King Kelley appear for the plaintiff; E. T. C. Knowles and George Gilbert for the defendants.

This is an action on a promissory note given for machinery. The defence is that the machinery was not according to specifications.

The criminal cases will be called on Monday next, July 3rd.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE CO. TO INCREASE ITS CAPITALIZATION.

The Canadian Locomotive Company of Kingston who are about to double the capacity of their plant and increase the capitalization of the company are in a particularly strong position from a financial point of view.

The company have over \$750,000 in cash assets that are being turned into the new company. In addition they have work under construction, material, etc., amounting to about \$500,000, which is also being transferred to the new company. These assets, amounting as they do to \$1,250,000 furnish an excellent working basis for the reorganization of the company's financial position.

Under the new arrangement the capitalization of the company will be increased to \$5,000,000, of which \$1,500,000 will be in cash, \$1,500,000 in preferred stock and \$2,000,000 in common stock. Subscribers to the preferred stock will be given a bonus of 25 per cent. common stock.

\$1,000,000 of the preferred stock has already been subscribed for by those who are close to touch with the company. This leaves only \$500,000 of the stock to be taken up by the public. The large block taken by those close to the company is a very good indication of what they think of its prospects.

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