

Very unique position: 8-roomed, fire-proof house, with veranda and glass-paned porch, large lot with good garden. H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 85 King St. E., Opp. King Edward Hotel

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Large flat, suitable for insurance Company, in new Bell Telephone Building, Adelaide and Bay, will arrange space to suit tenant. H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 85 King St. E. Opposite King Edward Hotel.

31ST YEAR

"WE HAVE DEPARTED FROM IMPERIALISM TO CONTINENTALISM"

—HON. ROBT. ROGERS.

Manitoba Statesman Declares that Reciprocity Arrangement Sacrifices the British Preference, and Impairs Canada's Commercial Independence.

NO BENEFIT TO THE WESTERN FARMERS

WINNIPEG, Jan. 27.—"No great service has been served by the reciprocity negotiations," said Hon. Robert Rogers in an interview. "On the contrary, I believe a great blow has been struck at our Canadian national development. The development of our national life should be the pride and aim of every true Canadian, and anything that would savor of treachery to confederation should not be condoned by the possibility that it might save a cent or a dollar to some individual or some company.

"But what have we done? We have sacrificed the British preference, we have impaired our commercial independence, we have departed from imperialism to continentalism. These surrenders and concessions we have made, for what? For purely theoretical and visionary benefits.

Had to Have Our Wheat Anyway.

"The western farmer gets nothing. President Taft's frank acknowledgment that the United States has to have Canadian wheat to supply the food demands of their large population is simply an official admission of a condition that was plain to every one. They had to have our wheat in any case."

"If I am not mistaken there will be no appreciable increase in the price of wheat to the western farmers. We have the world's market for our wheat and world conditions determine the price. The western farmer will lose thru the impairment of our wheat standards, in which case this easy access to the American market will prove a costly privilege.

Farm Implements.

"The western farmer," continued Mr. Rogers, "could have had something worth while if the axe had been held to the root of the duty on farm implements, instead of the gentle love tap that won't reduce the price to the farmer one iota. By this treaty, or arrangement, or whatever they may be pleased to call it, the government closes the door completely against the demands of the western farmer for a reduction of the duty on agricultural implements. For the past few years the duty fixed by parliament has been overridden by a board of appraisers, and the duty paid by the western people has been arrived at in such a manner as to meet the political necessities and requirements of the Liberal party.

The "Interests" Looked After.

"That seems to me to be the outstanding feature of the reciprocity arrangement. The 'interests' have been well looked after. It is quite clear that the farm, implement manufacturers had a pair of guardian angels in Fielding and Fenwick. In coal also the South Sea coal barons. The cut of eight cents a ton won't hurt the coal interests, and assuredly it won't help the consumer.

"Then take the matter of lumber. If dressed lumber had been placed on the free list it would have substantially benefited the western farmers, but you don't find any reference to dressed lumber in the schedule.

"In short, the 'interests' came out of this reciprocity affair without scratch, but you can't say as much for the producers, whose protection has been nullified or lopped off altogether. It is quite clear to me that this reciprocity arrangement is to be used to staff off tariff revision. It is a mere expedient towards the attainment of a political object. It will serve no useful purpose, and it is positively mischievous in the menace it offers to the British preference and to those national ideas we have been building up since the day of confederation."

Injures Canadian Railways.

"No doubt of it at all," declared William Whyte, second vice-president of the C.P.R., when asked in the presence of what on the free list would injure the Canadian railways. "It means the end of the former long haul to Port William and Port Arthur."

Mr. Whyte stated that the other Canadian railways could suffer more than the C.P.R., which has now the Soo line in the south and connections between Minneapolis and the Soo.

"This loss of the long haul," said the vice-president, "is not the worst feature of the case. The fact is that trade will be diverted from its present channels of east and west to north and south, and consequently the bonds between east and western Canada will be materially weakened."

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A MEETING OF PROTEST.

ST. CATHARINES, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—At a hurriedly called meeting of the executive of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association this afternoon, it was decided to hold a general mass meeting of all growers to discuss the effects of admitting fruit free of duty from the United States. The growers are very much agitated and alarmed at what they term the sacrifice made of them at the recent conference.

Tariff Reductions

ON THE FREE LIST.

Live animals, viz.: Cattle, horses and mules, swine, sheep, lambs and all other live animals.

Poultry, dead or alive.

Wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat; dried peas and beans, edible.

Corn, sweet corn or maize (except for distribution.)

Hay, straw, and cow peas.

Fresh vegetables, viz.: Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, turnips, onions, cabbages, and all other vegetables in their natural state.

Fresh fruits, viz.: Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, berries and all other edible fruits in their natural state.

Dried fruits, viz.: Apples, peaches, pears and apricots, dried, desiccated or evaporated.

Dairy products, viz.: Butter, cheese and fresh milk and cream. Provided that cans actually used in the transportation of milk or cream may be passed back and forth between the two countries free of duty, under such regulations as of the respective governments may prescribe.

Eggs of barnyard fowl, in the shell. Honey, unadorned oil.

Seeds, viz.: Flaxseed or linseed, cotton seed, and other oil seeds; grass seed, including timothy and clover; garden, field, and other seed not hereinafter provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each (not including flower seeds).

Fish of all kinds, fresh, frozen, packed in ice, salted or preserved in any form, except sardines and other fish preserved in oil; and shell fish of all kinds, including oysters, lobsters and clams in any state, fresh or packed, and coverings of the foregoing.

Sea, herring, whale and other fish oil, including cod oil.

Salt.

Mineral waters, natural, not in bottles or jugs.

Timber, hewn, sided or squared, otherwise than by sawn and round timber used for spars or in building wharves.

Sawn boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed.

Paints, posts, railroad ties, and telegraph wires, not less than six feet stanchions, or of cedar or of woods.

Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts.

Sacks and bags.

Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, not ground.

Mica, unmanufactured or rough trimmed only, and mica ground or bolted.

Feldspar, crude, powdered or ground. Asbestos, not further manufactured than ground.

Charcoal, crude, not ground.

Glycerine, crude, not purified.

Talc, ground, bolted or precipitated, naturally or artificially, not for toilet use.

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, and soda ash.

Extracts of hemlock bark. Carbon electrodes.

Brass in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, or brass in strips, sheets or plates, not polished, plished or coated.

Cream separators of every description, and parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing.

Rolled iron or steel sheets, or plated number fourteen gauge or thinner, galvanized or coated with zinc, tin or other metal, or not.

Crucible cast steel wire, valued at not less than six cents per pound.

Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve, and thirteen wire gauge.

Type casting and typesetting machines and parts thereof adapted for use in printing offices.

Enbedded fencing wire, or iron and steel, galvanized or not.

Coke.

Round rolled wire rods in the coil or iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter and not smaller than number six wire gauge.

Pulp of wood mechanically ground, pulp of wood, chemical, bleached or unbleached, newsprint paper and other paper and paper board, manufactured from mechanical wood pulp or from chemical wood pulp, or of which such pulp is the component material of chief value, colored in the pulp or not, and valued at not more than four cents per pound, not including printed or decorated wall paper.

Provided that such wood, pulp, paper or board, being the products of the United States, shall only be admitted free of duty into Canada from the United States when such wood, pulp, paper or board, being the products of Canada, are admitted from all parts of Canada free of duty into the United States.

Note.—Fish, oil, whale oil, seal oil and fish of all kinds, being the products of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, shall

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AFTER THE FRUIT TREE WAS SHAKEN



UNCLE SAM: Seem to have mostly shook down this side the fence, don't they, Willie?

TARIFF BATTLE FOUGHT AT BEAVERTON

E. C. Drury Contended That Protection Stifled Competition and Raised Price to the Consumer, While T. A. Russell Saw Ruin in Low Tariff Town Hall Packed.

BEAVERTON, Jan. 27.—A detachment of upwards of 100 manufacturers from Toronto led by Thos. A. Russell, stormed the Grange et al. defended by E. C. Drury, president of the Dominion Grange, and on the floor of the town hall here, was fought last evening the battle of the tariff.

It was an event such as has rarely been witnessed here. "Of such interest was it, in fact, that future events are likely to date from it for some time to come. The Toronto contingent came up on the Canadian Northern evening train, and found the hall practically filled on their arrival. While they were accommodating themselves with the scant seating space which still remained, some of the village youth sniggered at the proceedings with an agricultural college yell, the predominant feature of which was the word "reciprocity." It took but a few minutes to get down to business after the hall was reached.

Rev. McKee McLennan took the chair, and in a brief address outlined the object of the meeting. Then E. C. Drury proceeded to marshal an array of facts to prove that the policy of protection tended to prevent the expansion of not only agricultural interests but manufacturing as well. Mr. Russell, in opposition, ably championed the cause of protection from the viewpoint of both the farmer and the manufacturer. Both speeches were given an attentive hearing, and as the decision as to the winner was left to the audience, and as the audience was not called upon to express its opinion, the result was left in doubt.

Mr. Drury was allowed forty-five minutes and Mr. Russell followed for fifty minutes. Then Mr. Drury was given fifteen minutes for reply and Mr. Russell closed the debate with a speech of ten minutes. After the meeting the Toronto contingent returned via special N. C. R. train.

Protection Sometimes Justified.

Mr. C. Drury, who was the first to be heard, referred to the question under discussion as vital to the interests of Canada. He believed it was the first occasion on which two speakers holding opposing views on this non-political question had met on the same platform. He did not propose to discuss it from a class viewpoint. Canada was a country of varied resources. He believed in the future of the manufacturing interests. With the unbounded resources of Canada he believed that there was such a thing as wisely developed protection. There were instances when protection could be beneficial for a time. No industry that could not eventually become self-sus-

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A Surprise to the British Public

Were Not Expecting So Many Changes on the Free List—Viscount Milner Deplores Effect on Preference.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The scope of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada came as a surprise to the British public. No one had expected so many changes to the free list or such important tariff reductions as the details of the proposed measure revealed. The Liberal government is distinctly favorable to the proposed measure. Several of these pointed out to-day that under the agreement the United Kingdom loses some of the privileges hitherto enjoyed, but that nevertheless the government is gratified that the Liberal party in Canada is achieving some measure of success in its policy of give and take.

"Nothing one says can make things any better. It is idle to shut our eyes to the fact that the treaty, like that already concluded with France, must tend to diminish British preference, and is, to that extent, detrimental to the policy of closer union."

The protectionists in Canada have considered that the agreement, if ratified, will deal a serious blow to British trade, and increase the cost of food in Great Britain, thru the diversion of Canadian supplies to the United States.

The Standard urges that the preference propaganda be pushed with renewed energy, lest Great Britain's place be indefinitely taken by America.

The Morning Post says the free traders have sold the soul of the nation, but that the world they were to gain is slipping away.

NAVAL SURGEONS

Rates of Pay Will Vary From \$4.50 to \$7.50 a Day.

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—An order-in-council has been passed fixing the pay of medical officers of the navy. Surgeons on entry are to receive \$4.50 a day; after four years' service, \$5.50 a day. Staff surgeons on entry are to get \$5.50, and after four years \$7.50 per day. For the conveyance of officers and men on railways the government has fixed a scale of 2 cents per mile east of Port Arthur and 3 cents per mile west of that point. That is for first-class accommodation, and for second-class the rate is to be 1-1/3 cents and 2 cents respectively.

FIRE-SWEPT.

HALIFAX, Jan. 27.—The greatest part of the business section of Middleton, N. S., was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at \$150,000. Middleton is in Annapolis County, near the shore of the Bay of Fundy, and about 100 miles from Halifax. It is an important railway junction point.

Pulled Off the Rocks.

SEATTLE, Jan. 27.—The steamer Teas has been pulled off the rocks by a tug and proceeded to Victoria under her own steam.

TAFT MAY APPEAL TO THE DEMOCRATS IF HIS OWN PARTY FAILS HIM

A BIG MISTAKE SAYS MR. ROWLEY

"We Were Beguiled Into This Thing," Declares President of the C.M.A.—A Blow to the Preference.

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—That the views of Mr. W. H. Rowley, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, do not coincide with those who framed the proposed new tariff arrangement between Canada and the United States, is evident from a statement which he handed out to-night.

"Reciprocity of any kind at the present time is a mistake," said Mr. Rowley. "We were beguiled into this thing."

Continuing, he said: "There is absolutely no necessity for any change at the present time. But it is just possible that in the future certain changes in the tariff may be advisable. It is inopportune, however, to readjust our tariff with the United States now. We should wait until we see what the Democratic party—the new party of power—is going to do."

"It is foolhardy to go about revising tariffs until we know how we stand with the Democrats. We should not tinker with our tariff at present, as at present we are doing very well as we are. We do not want any assistance from the United States in the management of our affairs. They had better learn first to manage their own."

Disturbs the Preference.

"Then there is another reason why these changes should not be brought about. We do not want anything done which will disturb our well-understood trade policy with Great Britain, and it looks to me as though the new arrangement would do so. We do not want anything done which will minimize or lessen the full benefits which we give Great Britain under the preference, and, as I say, it looks as though this agreement would do that."

"The new agreement also looks like an attempt on the part of President Taft and the United States Government to interfere with the work of imperial federation. It looks like the beginning of commercial union between Canada and the United States—a union which would be of vast benefit to the United States, and of no lasting benefit to Canada. Such a step will mean the wasting of our forests, fisheries, lands, fur-bearing animals, waterways and other public utilities, the same as they have been wasted in the United States. Our farmers and wheat growers of the west will become the victims of the same tactics that have been adopted in the United States. That is to say, the States will take everything from us, and replace it with nothing. Our lands will become barren, our forests denuded, and our rivers dry."

Thinks U. S. Senate Will Kill It.

"I have been speaking as a citizen of this country; now I wish to speak as a manufacturer, with an extended knowledge of industrial conditions thruout the Dominion. I want to say that nothing should be done which will disturb in any way the life and energy of any industry in this country. Anyhow, I do not expect the United States Senate will pass the agreement. They can't manage their own affairs, at least, not in the same businesslike way we do ours."

"The people of this continent should ponder on the fact that Canada stands on the edge and limit of the last west. What we want to do is to absolutely protect our splendid natural resources which a generous Providence has given us. Let us stand firm and hold our own."

"I have been advised that the tariff committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association met last evening in Toronto to consider Mr. Fielding's draft of the new agreement. They adjourned without discussion until next week when I hope to be present. When that meeting takes place this country will know more fully the views of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on the question of trade relations with the United States."

The Tariff and Men's Hats.

The tariff agreement with the United States does not affect many manufactured goods. As a matter of fact in many lines we enjoy a very low tariff on goods imported from the mother country. In woods and men's wear, such as hats, we hold the unique position of being able to purchase better goods at a lower rate than our friends south of the border. Take English-made stiff hats for instance. Hatters sell the English product in New York for eight dollars each, and we, due to low duty, are able to offer the same hat for four dollars in Toronto. Directors of the great English-made hats—that by Henry Heath of London, England, for which he is sole Canadian agent. Store open till ten o'clock Saturday night.

A Genuine Musical Comedy.

There are many so-called musical comedies that are really not musical comedies. The successful organization, "When Sweet Sixteen," which will be at the Princess next week, is regarded by the critics to be a musical attraction par excellence.

A Play Among Plays.

Seldom is there witnessed by theatergoers a play with such a strong scope as that which appears in the third act of David Belasco's production of "The Lily," now being presented at the Princess Theatre. "The Lily" will be seen here this afternoon and evening, when the engagement closes.

President is Determined to Carry Reciprocity, Even if He Has to Call a Special Session—Snags Loom Up for Tariff Measure—Hope for Support of New Congress.

ANXIOUS ABOUT THE TARIFF ON WOOL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Snags began to loom up in the pathway of the Canadian reciprocity agreement before it had been in congress twenty-four hours, and confident predictions of its failure were made by pillars of the protective faith. It was said that even should the house accept the terms of the arrangements it could not pass the senate.

These dire prophecies were carried to the White House by members who visited the president, but Mr. Taft received them with smiles, which indicated that one defeat would not turn him from his purpose. If his own party fails to seize the opportunity and the credit of putting into operation this reciprocal trade pact, the president, it is believed, will not hesitate to submit his program to the Democrats.

One man in the confidence of the president who has been the administration mouthpiece on more than one occasion, came from the White House to-night with the declaration that the proposed Canadian arrangement would not die an easy death so long as Mr. Taft was in the White House.

"The president was never more in earnest in his demand," he said. "He would not hesitate to call an extra session if he thought such a course would do the business."

The Cost of Living.

President Taft believes the mutual concessions arranged by the U. S. and Canada promise a great humanitarian movement that ultimately would mean a material reduction in the cost of living. He believes that, even if the promised reductions are not at once apparent, the very presence of this document in congress will prove a deterrent force against continued advancement in the price of foods.

Mr. Taft was disappointed that the tariff board had not completed its investigations of "Schedule K," the wool tariff—so that he could recommend at the same time a reduction in the duties on clothing. He believes that this commission would have appealed so forcibly to the great army of wage workers, who have felt the pinch of constantly advancing prices of what they eat and wear, that there would have been manifested at once an overwhelming demand thruout the country for the adoption of his program.

The overturning of the Republican majority of the house and the change in the complexion of the senate after March 4, is thought to give President Taft more than an even chance of success. When the message was read in the house yesterday, it was received with acclamation by the Democrats, and appearances seemed to favor an endorsement of it by the present minority, which has a resolution to put the attitude of the Democratic leaders of the house proves a true index of the position which minority members of the committee are believed to be in sympathy with the agreement, and it is certain that four Republicans will vote to report it.

The Opposing Forces.

The Republican contingent upon to vote to report the resolution is McCull of Massachusetts, Hill of Connecticut, Neuharth of California and Longworth of Ohio. Chairman Payne and Representative Dwight, both of New York, are believed to be wavering. It is doubtful if they will take a determined stand against the president's wishes. Should the resolution be brought out of the ways and means committee within the next two weeks a vote could be had on it in the house during the session.

It is in the senate that the barriers now loom. A Republican member of the finance committee said that not one of the majority of that body favored the proposed agreement.

Some of those who favor the arrangement believe that Senator Culom will vote for it, and that Aldrich would give it his support if he were in Washington. It is admitted, however, that a majority of the committee as now constituted is opposed to the proposed arrangement, and it probably will require a majority vote of the senate for the discharge of the committee if a resolution to put the measure in force is brought out in the open.

After March 4 there will be seven vacancies, half of the members of the finance committee. It is not doubted that the filling of these vacancies, when the senate organizes for the next session, will increase the chances for favorable action on the reciprocity agreement.

The "stand pat" Republicans in the house were laughing loudly among themselves to-day at the position in which they stand, if the majority from the corn and wheat country must themselves as a result of the proposition to place grains on the free list.

"The insurgents made the walking price with their demands for further revision of the tariff and for lower duties," said one of the old-timers, "now let's see what they are going to do about it."

Continued on Page 7, Column 9.

These acquainted and the earned, in boots prices as only exome and the price nter foot- warm as leather-

in tan and gun-Balmoral ed, with in each 5 to 11.0, \$4.50.

n Storm with viscol Blucher ed soles. 8 o'clock,

a general s. So it y easy.

ay, \$1.50. shapes, and th. cordu- selling at