

# Canada Is Forced Into Surrender By Big Stick Of Taft Administration

Continued From Page One.

some reductions in its present scale of duties as applied to products of the United States.

While unable to waive any of the contents which Canada has held throughout our discussion of the exception, I have appreciated the exceptional circumstances and reasons advanced by the president in support of his request.

Of Gravest Concern.

"A tariff conflict between the two countries would undoubtedly be a matter of the gravest concern for both, involving widespread disturbance of trade, heavy loss to citizens of both countries, and the breaking of much friction at a time when the cultivation of happier relations is most desirable.

Both parties to the differences, I realize, be willing to go as far as possible to avoid such a conflict.

I have observed with satisfaction that your government are not disposed to press some of their earlier contentions respecting our commercial treaties, which from our point of view, we could not admit.

This being the case, I feel that our government should go as far as possible to meet the views of the president and to respond to the good spirit which he has expressed on the subject.

On behalf of the Canadian government I agree that we shall forthwith recommend to the Parliament of Canada such amendments to the Canadian customs tariff as will reduce the duties on the list of articles agreed upon such articles and the reduced rates of duty being as follows:

**The Reductions.**  
Canadian tariff No. 94—Dates and figs, dried, per 100 pounds, 25 cents.  
95—Prunes and dried plums, unpeeled, raisins and dried currents, per lb., 23 cents.  
109—Almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pecans and shelled peanuts, N.O.P., per lb., 2 cents.  
112—Nuts of all kinds, N.O.P., per lb., 2 cents.  
180—Photographs, pictures, crochets, chromotypes, artotypes, crochets, paintings, drawings, decalcomania transfers of all kinds, engraved and all other transfers, and similar works of art, N.O.P., blue-prints, building plans, maps and charts, N.O.P., 2 1/2 p.c.; soap, mineral soap and soap, N.O.P., 32 1/2 p.c.  
234—Perfumery, including toilet preparations, N.O.P., excepted: viz: hair brushes, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, N.O.P., 25 p.c. for the hair, mouth and skin, 32 1/2 p.c.  
287—Tableware of china, porcelain, white granite or ironstone, 27 1/2 p.c.  
318—Common and colorless window glass, 12 1/2 p.c.  
356—Watch actions and movements and parts thereof, including watch cases and sleeves, 12 1/2 p.c.  
604—Dongola, cordovan, calf, sheep, lumps, kid or goat, kangaroo, and all other leathers, dressed, waxed, glazed or further finished than tanned, N.O.P.; harness leather and chamois skin, 15 p.c.  
634—Feathers and manufactures of feathers, N.O.P.; artificial feathers, fruits, grains, leaves and flowers, suitable for ornamenting, etc., 27 1/2 p.c.

All goods not enumerated in this schedule as subject to any other rate of duty, and not otherwise declared free of duty, shall be subject to the importation thereof is by law prohibited 17 1/2 p.c.

Mr. Fielding adds a paragraph making it clear that the proposed changes are to be universal in application to all countries, the general tariff being scaled down to the intermediate figures.

**Secretary Knox's Letter is:**  
Department of State, Washington, March 26th, 1910.  
"My dear Mr. Fielding: The adjustment of trade relations between Canada and United States under the existing tariff legislation, conducted through you at the instance of the British Ambassador and brought to a successful conclusion so largely through your own patient and earnest efforts, can not fail to be a cause of mutual felicitation between the thoughtful people of both countries.

"I am gratified that recent tendencies towards a more perfect understanding between our respective countries, manifested so conspicuously in the maturing adjustments of boundary, boundary waters, fisheries and other long standing differences, will not be affected by the irritations which would have resulted from our failure to agree upon the tariff question.

More intimate.

"The agreement entered into the hope that the future trade relations between the two countries will become even more intimate and expanded, and will be regulated in a spirit of cordial reciprocity and interdependence. The common commerce now amounts to a vast sum, and its extraordinary growth is an index of the vast industry and commercial development among both peoples. It seems clear that this trade should be fostered so that the markets of each may be open to the other on the most advantageous terms possible for the interchange of commodities, and that such interchanged undoubtedly can be promoted by the free national economic policies.

so closely related geographically and socially, as indicated by the president in his recent public utterances.

"I am, my dear Mr. Minister, very truly yours,  
"Omnibus Clause."  
"Omnibus Clause."

Outside of the final item, which is what Mr. Fielding termed an omnibus clause, designed to cover articles which crop up from time to time and which are not provided for in the schedules, the importations affected by the reductions total \$3,842,596. The figures are:

**Articles.**  
Dates, figs dried, per cwt., 62 1/2 p.c.; reduced rate, 55c.; value of imports in 1909, \$125,421.  
Fruits, etc., per lb., 1c.; reduced rate, 3/8c.; value, \$728,085.  
Almonds, etc., per lb., 3c.; reduced rate, 2c.; value, \$112,533.  
Nuts, per lb., 3c.; reduced rate, 2c.; value, \$175,375.  
Photos, etc., 25 p.c.; reduced rate, 22 1/2 p.c.; value, \$422,571.  
Soap, etc., 35 p.c.; reduced rate, 32 1/2 p.c.; value, \$494,036.  
Perfumery, etc., 35 p.c.; reduced rate, 32 1/2 p.c.; value, \$371,935.  
Tableware, etc., 30 p.c.; reduced rate, 27 1/2 p.c.; value, \$216,604.  
Window glass, etc., 15 p.c.; reduced rate, 12 1/2 p.c.; value, \$209,811.  
Watch actions, etc., 15 p.c.; reduced rate, 12 1/2 p.c.; value, \$638,336.  
Dongola, etc., 17 1/2 p.c.; reduced rate, 15 p.c.; value, \$310,634.  
Feathers, etc., 30 p.c.; reduced rate, 25 p.c.; value, \$137,840.

Mr. Fielding's reply to Mr. Knox's letter is also dated at Washington, March 26 and is:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date. The Canadian Government very heartily reciprocates your expressions as to the desirability of improving the commercial relations between the United States and Canada and will gladly avail themselves of the invitation of the president to take up with the government, at such time and in such manner, as may be mutually satisfactory, the consideration of a reciprocal trade agreement, which will be a public utterance of the president in that direction have afforded much satisfaction to the Canadian people, who will receive with pleasure the formal confirmation of them which is now conveyed to our government through you. I am confident that your government will receive also with much gratification by His Majesty's government in London who will find in them further evidence of the united desire of the government of the United States to maintain the most cordial relations with the British Empire."

The concluding paragraph is one of thanks for countries which have not hesitated to give notice of a resolution to change the tariff as indicated by his letter.

At Washington, March 26—Secretary of State Knox today made public the concessions granted by Canada in return for which the minimum rates of the Payne Aldrich Act will be given to Canadian imports from the United States. The Canadian concessions will reduce the duty on American shipments to Canada estimated by the state department at a yearly value of \$5,900,000 out of an annual export trade to Canada of something like \$150,000,000. It is the opinion here that the concessions are not strikingly important. But the negotiations leading up to the peaceful settlement of the tariff difficulties have been being a chief significance for the promise held out of a still more liberal settlement and permanent adjustment of commercial relations by means of a reciprocal trade.

Mr. Knox at the same time made public today the correspondence between himself and Minister of Finance Fielding through which on Saturday the new agreement was concluded. In both letters unmistakable reference is made to the speedy opening of negotiations looking to the making of a trade treaty on broad lines of reciprocity between the two countries and both officials speak of the respective governments and as likely to be endorsed by the people.

**To Repeal Tariff.**  
For the United States to enter into a tariff treaty with Canada undoubtedly means that the Payne Aldrich Act will have to be repealed. The fact that the president should be considering at this time so difficult a step indicates clearly how sincere he is in his efforts to bring the commercial relations of the two countries into closer bonds. It also indicates that he realizes that the present "agreement" with Canada is far from satisfactory and that he feels the necessity of extra steps to open the way for American merchants fair opportunities in the country to the north.

The Payne Tariff Act expressly repeals all tariff treaties and agreement and provides without qualification only two sets of schedules. One is the maximum for use against countries which are declared by the president to be "unduly" discriminating against the United States and this is the set of rates Canada would have had in the event the minimum or normal rate given to all countries declared by the president not to be unduly discriminating against the United States. Accordingly before a treaty establishing reciprocal rates can be ratified by the senate, the Payne act will have to be amended so as to make such a treaty legal.

Mr. Knox evidently considers the successful broaching of the question of more importance than the concessions actually won from Canada at this juncture for in his official statement setting forth the results of the past few months of negotiations he gives the first place to the letters in which he possibilities of a reciprocal trade is discussed.

**AT WASHINGTON.**  
Washington, D. C., Mar. 26—"The proclamations of the president granting the minimum rates of tariff under the Payne-Aldrich act to Canada, Australia and a number of countries less important commercially, signed today with those which will be signed tomorrow, complete the extension upon the country's minimum rates to the whole world. About one hundred and thirty

nations and dependencies are included in the list.

The work involved in determining whether or not any of the nations included in this long list were discriminating in their tariffs against the products of the United States has occupied the attention of the tariff officers of the Government almost continually since the passage of the tariff last August.

Although no official statement is available at this time as to the net result of the negotiations with all of the nations of the world, so far as the rates of American products are concerned, the Government officials regard them as eminently satisfactory. A semi-official statement is made, however, that the tariff duties on imports from 50 to 60 per cent. of the products of the United States will be admitted to foreign countries free of duty and that of the products which pay a duty in foreign countries, 89 per cent. will be entitled to the minimum foreign rates.

The unofficial story of negotiations with Canada looking to the settlement announced today by which Canada is declared entitled to the minimum rates of the Payne-Aldrich act, is more interesting than the specific announcement as to just what articles are included in the concessions granted on either side.

**The Albany Conference.**  
President Taft from the first, did not hesitate to let it be known that he would go a long way to avoid a tariff war with Canada. Such a war, he believed, would fall heavily upon American interests and manufacturers. It was the president who took the initiative in inviting Finance Minister Fielding to Albany to discuss the differences between the two countries. The exchange of views at Albany was such as to indicate that peace was assured.

The charge that Canada was unduly discriminatory against the United States originally grew out of the Canadian treaty with France, where, by the latter country, was given a reduction of from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent. President Taft, did not take the view that this was discriminatory, inasmuch as France in return offered to Canada a similar reduction of rates. The United States, never having offered concessions to Canada, Mr. Taft held, could not expect such preferential treatment from the other side.

There stood in the way, however, the fact that the reductions granted by Canada to France were automatically extended to the United States. These included in Great Britain's "favored nation" policy. This, the President held, amounted to discrimination against the United States. He was also of the opinion that the United States were being unduly discriminated against by Canada to France were automatically extended to the United States. These included in Great Britain's "favored nation" policy. This, the President held, amounted to discrimination against the United States.

As to Spain, United States meets the Canadian market with strong competition in raisins, prunes and all dried fruits. With Switzerland the United States meets Canada in watch movements. With France, Austria and Japan the United States meets heavy competition in the manufacture of certain articles of merchandise. Canada has granted reductions.

Canada conceded thirteen numbers to the United States, the thirteenth being a "basket" or omnibus class, which includes a host of articles, among which cotton-seed oil is one of the heaviest exporters. As to wood pulp and printed paper, some criticism has been levelled at the President. It was officially stated that the items did not and could not enter into the negotiations. The rates and terms of duty on wood and wood pulp to closer trade relations between the two countries and to a general readjustment of duties.

**Sensational Picture Programs at the Novelty.**  
Commencing today the popular Novelty will have an entire change of motion pictures and illustrated songs. There will be a pleasant surprise in store for all those who attend the Novelty, for the balance of this week, the Novelty will have secured extra fine bill of pictures including something new that made a big hit in the leading American picture houses.

**TO RENT—New C. P. R. Boarding House at Aroostook Junction, N. B., either furnished or unfurnished, consisting of seventeen bed rooms, large sitting room, dining room, kitchen, pantries, large cellar, hot and cold water, electric lighting throughout, and heated by furnace. The house has just been completed and is now ready for occupancy. For terms apply personally or by letter with recommendations showing qualifications of the applicant to operate the house, to the General Superintendent, C. P. R., No. 8 King St., St. John, N. B. 696-31-dap-4.**

## WILL RECEIVE WATER MAINS Board Decided Last Evening To Start Spending \$37,000 On Distribution System—Sprinklers for No. 4 Shed.

The formal examination in connection with the stranding of the steamer Lansdowne, on Jan. 24, at Public, commenced yesterday morning before Capt. Luger, with Capt. James Hayes and E. C. Elkin as nautical assessors. In the course of his evidence Capt. Burns said he had no sailing directions for the Bay of Fundy. He had asked for them but had not yet received any. Murdoch McLean, chief officer of the steamer testified that there was no proper place on the Lansdowne to take soundings which drew the remark from Capt. Hayes that it was a strange condition of affairs on board a government steamer. The hearing will be resumed this morning.

The city engineer submitted a list of needed renewals in the distribution system. The aggregate cost, he said, amount to \$37,000 for the East side, exclusive of the engine plug. The East Side list is as follows: Six inch pipes—North side King square, 450 feet; North side Sydney square, 450 feet; South side King square, 450 feet; South side Sydney square, 450 feet; Camden street, 210 feet; Mecklenburg street, 210 feet; Wentworth street, 210 feet; Simonds to Portland street, 210 feet; Main from Paradise Row, 100 feet. Ten inch pipes—Princess street, 150 feet; Wentworth street, 150 feet; North side King square, 150 feet; South side King square, 150 feet; Forest street, 150 feet; Main from Paradise Row, 100 feet; Main from Wentworth street, 100 feet; Main from Wentworth street, 100 feet; Main from Wentworth street, 100 feet.

The city engineer recommended the laying of a 12 inch main on Watson street, from Prince to Queen street, West side. The value of the property at Sand Point, where the 12 inch main was laid in Watson street. The cost of this main which had often been recommended would be about \$11,000. The city engineer also recommended that an eight inch pipe be laid in Union street, West, from St. John street, northwestward a distance of 350 feet, and that a 6 inch pipe be laid in Union street, West, from St. John street, northwestward a distance of 350 feet, and that a 6 inch pipe be laid in Union street, West, from St. John street, northwestward a distance of 350 feet.

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**No Sailing Directions.**  
After the ship had stranded witness and Mr. Stewart went to the standard compass and took bearings of the light, which were east one-quarter north, and that the steamer was heading directly for it. He had no sailing directions of the Bay of Fundy. He had asked for them, but had not yet received any. He used the charts that the late Capt. Bissett used.

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## Lansdowne Without Sailing Directions

Capt. Burns Testifies at Inquiry Into Stranding That He Had Applied But Had Not Received Any—Nautical Assessor Thinks It Strange There Was No Place To Take Soundings On Government Steamer—Hearing Resumed Today.

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## Government Brings Down Correspondence In Purchase Of Cruisers Rainbow & Niobe—More Salary For Officers.

Special To The Standard.

Ottawa, March 30.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier tabled in the house today the correspondence in connection with the purchase by the Canadian government of the cruisers Rainbow and Niobe from the imperial authorities for use as training ships on the Atlantic coast respectively. On Nov. 6, 1909 Admiral Kingsmill sent to Mr. DeBorja, deputy minister of marine and fisheries, a memorandum in which was quoted a telegram from the admiralty as follows: "Arrangement discussed with Brodeur was purchase of one cruiser of Apollo type, fitted for sea service in April next, money not being available for second vessel, detailed report now received indicates such cruiser could be supplied for fifty thousand pounds sterling. First Lord of Admiralty desires to know whether this arrangement is to be proceeded on, and if so, whether money will be forthcoming for second cruiser. Otherwise Brodeur should state specifically what Canadian government will be an alternative."

**The Reply.**  
Five days later, a reply was sent to the Admiralty to the effect that the Canadian government was desirous of having the arrangements for one vessel of the "Apollo" class proceeded on and inquiring as to whether or not the "Spartaco" could be procured for a second training ship and what terms.

In a report made on November 23, Hon. Mr. Brodeur stated that at the Imperial Defence conference, the Admiralty offered to supply for service on the Canadian coast one third class cruiser of the "Apollo" type ready for sea in April 1910. The report received by the Admiralty was that the captain on January 24 was a little before the stranding. He was told to get the anchor ready. He had heard the captain tell the boatswain to go to the engine room and hear the boatswain taking any soundings.

When he was getting the anchor ready it was quite foggy. He could not see land on the port side. The light at St. Annes Point was on the port bow before stranding. From where he was he could not hear the captain giving orders to the man at the wheel. When the vessel struck he was standing on the foredeck. After the stranding he got orders from the captain to raise the anchor. The vessel came off rather easily. He had been in and out of this harbor quite often.

**No Place to Take Soundings.**  
The ship was heading considerably when she came on the bottom, and he got orders to take soundings. There was no proper place to take soundings on board the Lansdowne. Captain Hayes remarked that on board a government vessel, it was very strange that there was not a proper place to take soundings. Continuing witness said he went down in the forehold and into the engine room and noticed that there was about four feet of water over the keelson. The keelson was about level with the flooring.

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## REMEMBERED STEEL FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

President Harris ruled that they were valid when accompanied by a declaration from the telegraph office and filed with the company at his head office.

Greenhields protested, but Harris said: "If I am wrong, you have your remedy." He said no further discussion on the subject.

J. J. Ritchie filed a protest, and Mr. Forset, said, though his remarks were not addressed to the directors, they were an injunction to prevent the management's board from acting, should they be elected.

When the proxies were handed in, the present administration 37,330, for Forset syndicate 9,640. The scrutineers took an hour to frame their report which included balance sheet, and was generally well as by proxy.

R. E. Harris in moving the adoption of the directors' report made a few remarks upon the business of the company.

He said during the greater part of the year 1909 the iron and coal business was poorer than at any time during the last twenty five years, yet the profits for the year amounted to \$907,844.

Since 1904 when I first became president of the company," he continued, "its earnings have shown an increase of over 50 per cent, and the mining output has increased 67 per cent." He further stated since the report was distributed \$1,500,000 of the company's bonds have been disposed of in London and favorably, and that there had been a saving of \$1,000,000 of the remaining \$1,000,000 of bonds as the money was

Regarding the important question of future dividends on the common stock of the company, Mr. Harris said he saw no reason in view of the company's healthy financial condition, why a reasonable proportion of the yearly earnings of the company should not be paid to the common stockholder. The board have already declared a dividend of one per cent, and indicated that a substantial dividend should be made before the end of the present year of dividend common stock.

He thought the year of 1910 would prove the best in the company's history.

At the conclusion of his address a vote of thanks moved by Dr. A. Pierce Crockett, and seconded by Dr. H. Curran was unanimously tendered the speaker.

During the evening Dr. H. B. Birkett, of Montreal, was introduced by the chairman, Dr. J. S. Bentley, and delivered a lecture on the Early History of British Columbia. Dr. Birkett is a professor at McGill, and late president of the American Society of Laryngologists.

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