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LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 23.

WESTERN CONSERVATIVES AND THE TARIFF.

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LIFE ATROPHIED AND TO SOME EXTENT MISDIRECTED.

His work is then soon forgotten. The memory of Harriman and Morton will not remain by that of David Livingstone or Lord Lister. But good fame among men is worth as much as most other treasures of earth. This comes not so much to the mere winner of a money battle, even if he keeps his health and enjoys old age, but to the man who battling also for others lays up for himself not only a hale old age but the love of his fellow-men.

There is no more necessity to drag in appeals to loyalty and to the old flag, as the manufacturers do today, than there would be to declare that Canada is loyal to the British crown. Everybody knows that Canada is loyal; why drag in that loyalty as a portion of what must inevitably become a political discussion? The Free Press advocates an immediate increase in the Canadian tariff preference to Britain, because we believe it would be essentially in the interests of Canada to do so. If it will benefit the empire as well as much the better, but there is no need for our waving the old flag.

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CUPID AND THE WIRELESS.
Girl and boy eloped from San Francisco on steamer, mate father of girl chased them. As kingpin about international wire, father became sensible, went to wireless station, telegraphed his consent and blessing, captain performed marriage ceremony, and the couple kept posted in the use of modern appliances.

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BRITAIN'S RECORD TRADE YEAR.
A British Board of Trade return, issued a few days ago shows that the United Kingdom in 1910 beat its own proud record in foreign trade.

The aggregate for the year reached \$1,242,800,000, or \$118,000,000 more than in 1909, and \$48,000,000 more than in 1907, the best previous year. The exports of British goods rose to \$439,500,000, an increase of \$52,409,000 over 1909. The re-exports of imported goods—upon which the United Kingdom collected the profits of transshipments and carriage—were \$103,776,000, an increase of \$12,431,000. The imports were \$698,400,000, an increase of \$53,755,000.

Of the imports for consumption last year, \$390,000,000 represented food, drink, tobacco and raw materials, and \$156,000,000 manufactured articles. Of the exports of British goods, \$243,000,000 worth were manufactured articles, \$55,000,000 raw materials, \$28,000,000 food, drink and tobacco, and \$28,000,000 miscellaneous.

Since Mr. Chamberlain opened his attack on the fiscal policy of the country in 1907, the export trade has increased 33 per cent. The record of imports and exports has been (in millions of pounds sterling):

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Messrs. Fielding and Patterson are returning to Ottawa with a trade agreement in their valises. The trade winds will be nothing to the debates in the House of Commons when the cat is out of the bag.

Mr. Lemieux is quoted gleefully by the Opposition press as saying at Montreal that "the fiscal policy adopted by Canada 25 years ago has been the admiration of the whole world." What fiscal policy was adopted 25 years ago? Evidently Mr. Lemieux was not correctly reported.

Mr. Lake, of Qu'Appelle, and Mr. Henson, of Macleod, both Conservatives, supported Meighen's resolution, and like him tried to reconcile it with the National Policy. Mr. Lake naively affirmed that it was the intention of the authors of that policy to reduce the tariff as industries grew to maturity until it should be on a purely revenue basis. Mr. Henson quoted Sir John Macdonald's famous resolution in introducing the National Policy, declaring that a reciprocity of tariffs would eventually bring a reciprocity of trade with the United States.

The attempt to invoke the National Policy, and the names of Macdonald, Tilley and Foster, in support of tariff reduction, is interesting only as an exercise in casuistry. These western members champion the general principle of protection to save their party standing, and attack it in detail to save their seats. Their contention that the National Policy calls for a reduction of duties to keep pace with the growth of industries is certainly not the view of Canadian manufacturers, and puts Mr. Henson in an awkward position. In 1902 he moved:

"That this House, regarding the present tariff as unsatisfactory, is of opinion that this country requires a declared policy of such adequate protection to its labor, agricultural products, manufactures and industries as will at all times secure the Canadian market for Canadians."

This was a pronouncement for more protection. How do western Conservative members reconcile Mr. Henson's attitude with their own interpretation of the National Policy?

AN AGE OF STRAIN.
The sudden death of the New York financier, Paul Morton, attributed to overwork, awakens some unquiet reflections on the modern rush to worldly success. While it may be true that more die of under-work or of improper conditions of labor or of sins against the physical health, too many of the ablest men hasten their decay and death by excessive strain. Morton was only 54 years of age. He went to work when he was 15 years old, and worked till he dropped dead, as his physicians had warned him he would. He had no recreations, no interest but business.

Morton's case was not peculiar; said to say, he was a type. In many ways even the greatest organizers work less with a healthy ulterior motive than under the impulse of a sort of fanaticism. They accumulate and keep on accumulating just to see the pile lifted up and to feel the power of mastery and creation. After years of fighting, struggling, ever for victory and the top of the heap, even the winners find that they cannot take it easier in middle age or a little later, having their heads glued painfully to the handles of triumph's battery.

Then, perhaps, they may sigh for their many-sided youth. Why did they seek no more than money and power? Wisdom cried out in the street and they did not regard her. They were softened by neither charity nor censure, so, as age comes on, even if an iron frame of nerve and sinews holds safely through the battle for power, the capitalist's old age may well be darkened or saddened by the sense of a

life atrophied and to some extent misdirected.

His work is then soon forgotten. The memory of Harriman and Morton will not remain by that of David Livingstone or Lord Lister. But good fame among men is worth as much as most other treasures of earth. This comes not so much to the mere winner of a money battle, even if he keeps his health and enjoys old age, but to the man who battling also for others lays up for himself not only a hale old age but the love of his fellow-men.

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LIMITED LIST ON RECIPROCITY PACT

Very Few of the Manufactured Products Involved.

MEENS FREER EXCHANGE

Pact Confined Largely to an Exchange of Natural Products.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Pending the arrival of Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Patterson and their report to the cabinet, the tariff council as to the result of the trade negotiations at Washington, no authoritative information respecting the details of the agreement reached is available here. As a matter of fact, the members of the Government themselves have not yet been advised by Hon. Mr. Fielding as to the tariff changes agreed upon. The finance minister will report them in person, and the details will be kept a close secret until announced in the Commons.

In a general way it is learned that the agreement as to reciprocal tariff reductions includes only a very limited list of manufactured products, involving in no case any very important readjustment of the present trade exchanges, and working injury to no industrial interests. The agreement is in the nature of a free exchange of the natural products of the farm, mines, forests and fisheries. Although it cannot be authoritatively stated, it is believed that the most important items will include dairy, fruit, vegetable products, hay, oils and fish. Beyond that into force by concurrent legislation, rather than by treaty agreement. This will enable the Canadian Parliament to make the tariff reductions operative by proclamation of the governor-general in council on the day the American reciprocal reductions become law in the United States.

When, therefore, the Canadian tariff changes are brought down in the Commons by Hon. Mr. Fielding, instead of becoming operative at once, as is usually the case, there will probably be a delay, as they are not to be brought into force by proclamation of the governor-general in council simultaneously with the bringing into force of the United States tariff changes.

It is probable that Hon. Mr. Fielding will make his announcement as to the result of the negotiations, and at the same time submit a resolution asking Parliament to assent to the changes in the Canadian tariff agreed upon some time during the present week. At the same time similar action will be taken at Washington.

A SEVERE BLOW FOR SCHENCK DEFENCE

Fate of Wheeling Woman Now Depends On Evidence of Medical Experts.

[Canada Press.]
Wheeling, Jan. 22.—There was more than the usual delay in bringing the trial of Laura Farnsworth Schenck into action this morning, because of the amount of other court business to be disposed of. Interest increases as the trial nears the close, and five minutes after the doors were opened, the women stood in the cold of the snowy street.

When the trial opened the prosecution made his presence known immediately by moving to strike from the record the testimony of Jane Hodges, who declared that Schenck, the defendant, had told her he would "leave no stone unturned to get Laura Schenck out of the family." The prosecution declared that nothing Schenck had ever said or done would ever have been introduced concerning Albert Schenck with such a conspiracy in any way. He also moved to strike from the record the testimony of Dr. Benjamin Morrison, who said Dr. J. W. Meyers, an important witness against Mrs. Schenck, is an employee of her husband.

By Dr. L. M. Hawkins, a brother-in-law of John O. Schenck, he declared Dr. Hawkins was in no way connected with the alleged conspiracy.

Motion Sustained.
Judge Jordan sustained the motion in each case, excluding the testimony, and the state rested, calling no more witnesses in rebuttal, although forty had been summoned.

Judge Jordan then asked counsel for the instructions to the jury, thought should be given the Schenck jury, so that he might consider them before submitting the "points" to the jury. Prosecutor Handlan immediately submitted his instructions, while a messenger was sent to the office of the court for the defence for their court copy.

Judge Jordan then adjourned court until 2 o'clock.

After the adjournment the jury has been instructed this afternoon the addresses will commence. A witness, Fred Maury, will take up most of the time until the adjournment, and will be followed by Attorneys Frank O'Brien, J. J. Osborne and S. O. Boyce, for the defence, while Prosecutor Handlan will close for the state.

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