

100, CENTRE ISLAND Very unique position; 8-roomed, plastered house, large veranda and fire-place, large lot with good garden. H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 38 King St. E., Opp. King Edward Hotel FOR RENT.

PROBS: Mild light falls of sleet turning colder at night.

MR. FIELDING PRESENTS TO PARLIAMENT RESULT OF TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS

A Far-Reaching Measure of Reciprocity—Final Outcome Rests With Its Adoption or Rejection By the Canadian Parliament and the Senate of the United States.

A STEP BACKWARD SAYS MR. BORDEN

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—Not since 1896 has the parliament of Canada been confronted with such a situation as that presented by Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance to-day, when on a motion to go into a committee on ways and means for raising supply, he communicated the result of the recent negotiations at Ottawa and Washington on the question of reciprocal trade with the U. S. The statement of the minister of finance was to the effect that an understanding had been reached with the representatives of the United States, and provided that an arrangement had been reached with the republic covering articles to be granted free entry into both countries and those subject to a common duty. It was a historical episode. It was the first appearance of the minister of finance in the house of commons this session, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself took occasion to leave the house and escort his chief lieutenant into the chamber. The galleries were crowded with eager, impatient listeners. Fielding spoke for nearly two hours with remarkable clarity and power. Under the circumstances it is worth while to refer to the first budget speech delivered by the present finance minister, where he stated that at the tariff public men in the United States had intimated that while the Republican party felt bound to uphold the tariff, they did not mean to regard it as an impediment to trade relations with Canada. "We submit," said Mr. Fielding in 1897, "that is wiser policy to wait and see what shall be the outcome of the present uncertainty in the United States in relation to their trade policy, and of the negotiations which we are willing to enter into with respect to reciprocity. It is the part of prudence that we should hold our hands and not extend to the country the measure of tariff reform which we would be anxious to extend if they would meet us on liberal lines."

U.S. GAINER BY FREE PULP ONTARIO CONTROLS CROWN LANDS OUTPUT MILLERS ARE HIT HARD

Republic Has Apparently All to Profit and Nothing to Lose By Reciprocity in Pulpwood—Blow to Milling Industry Expected, Says W. D. Matthews.

Ontario authorities on the wood pulp situation, interviewed by The World last night, expressed the emphatic opinion that the proposed reciprocity would be a very one-sided arrangement as the United States had very little in the way of pulpwood to offer to Canada, and especially to Ontario. The present policy of the provincial government forbids the export of pulpwood cut on crown lands. It goes even further and now insists on the manufacture into paper in Ontario of pulpwood cut on land in the crown. The province of course has nothing to do with pulp wood cut on lands privately owned by settlers. That is a matter entirely of trade and commerce and comes under the purview of the Dominion Government. Blow to Milling Industry. W. D. Matthews stated to The World last night that the Canadian millers had been afraid that the duty must be taken off, as it has now been announced. He regarded it as a blow to the Canadian milling industry. It would have the effect of preventing its development and growth. There would, of course, be the compensation to the grain growing interests of greater competition for Canadian wheat, but it would stop the development of the home demand for milling purposes. The reason for the injury to the milling interests was that the American millers would get a very large proportion of the Canadian wheat, owing to its being the best in the world for milling purposes, and grind it for export. At present the Canadian mills are running at less than a continuing average of the old conditions, and are expected to have a bright future. Ontario Farmers Benefit. F. W. Hay of Hay Brothers, grain

"CHANIECLER" AT OTTAWA.



Now Watch The Sun Rise.

TAFT HINTS AT REAL REASON U.S. DESIRES TO HAVE RECIPROcity

"Identity of Interests, Political and Geographical Proximity"—Canadians Must Decide, He Says, Whether They Are to Regard Themselves as Isolated Permanently From Uncle Sam.

English Views On Reciprocity President Taft's Message a Scarcely Veiled Reference to Desire for Political Union.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Few of the London morning newspapers comment on the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada. The Morning Post, however, says: "The American Government will rejoice at having forced the door a little way, thereby obtaining leverage to force it further in the future. President Taft expresses as clearly as diplomatic caution will permit, his conception of the agreement as a prelude to some kind of future political union."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—"Identity of interest of two peoples linked together by race, language, political institutions and geographical proximity" President Taft gives as the chief reasons for such reciprocity as he recommends in his special message to-day. "While equivalency should be sought in an arrangement of this character, an exact balance of financial gain is neither imperative nor attainable," he said. "The path having been opened," he continues, "for the improvement of commercial relations, a reciprocal trade agreement is the logical sequence of all that has been accomplished in disposing of matters of a diplomatic and controversial character. The identity of interest of two peoples linked together by race, language, political institutions and geographical proximity offers the foundation. Wants Our Natural Resources. "A far sighted policy requires that if we can enlarge our supply of natural resources, we should do so now. We have on the north of us a country contiguous to ours for three thousand miles, with natural resources of the same character as ours, which have not been drawn upon as our have been, and in the development of which the conditions as to wages and character of the wage earners and transportation to market differ but little from those prevailing with us."

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The newspapers generally comment favorably on the reciprocity arrangement. The Tribune says: "It goes too far in some particulars to meet the immediate and unconditional approval of public opinion. Prejudice will be excited against it in the border states, and at this late stage of the short session, it will be extremely difficult to obtain legislation carrying its provisions into effect. It is the larger good at which President Taft and his advisers are aiming, at a friendly extension northward of the sphere of American activities and influence. They are convinced that the cost of that extension will weigh little in comparison with its ultimate benefits. It may take the representatives of certain sections of the country some time to see this, but in the end the view of the makers of the treaty is likely to prevail."

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MINE IN GOWGANDA MAY YIELD BANK \$150,000

Another Deal Involving Wishart Disclosed—Crompton To Appear in Court.

From papers on file at Osgoode Hall it appears that former Manager W. R. Travers paid considerable money of the Farmers' Bank into another mining venture as well as into the Keeley Mine. It is the Welsh Mine at Gowganda and from this may come as large a sum as \$150,000, which may be added to the assets of the bank. Wishart is also interested in this deal, and it is from him that the money will come, should there be anything forthcoming. Wishart believes that anything that may be coming should go to the assets of the bank. Nells, Travers & Co., a firm of Toronto brokers, hold, however, that the \$150,000 which Wishart is said to have admitted to the bank some time ago, as being due to them and not to Travers or the bank. The deal is a complicated one, but the point upon which hang the hopes of the shareholders is the sale of 400,000 shares of the Welsh Mines, Limited, by Wishart. To half of the profits Wishart says that the bank is entitled, as a \$20,000 advance was made by the bank. Summary for Crompton. Frederick Crompton, president of the Crompton Corset Co., who a few days ago made restitution of \$18,000 of money illegally paid him from the Farmers' Bank, was yesterday summoned to appear in police court on Monday upon a charge of receiving the bank's notes as a pledge. It is said that Mr. Crompton has turned in and received interest upon \$20,000 in these notes and that the \$500 in the sum returned represents the interest upon the notes so illegally paid to Mr. Crompton as interest. The penalty attaching to the offence is a fine of from \$400 to \$2,000, or two years' imprisonment, or both.

CONTROL OF POWER RATES Hydro Commission Will Have Jurisdiction Transferred by Legislation.

It is understood that the bill introduced in the legislature by Sir James Whitney, relative to the Mining Power Commission Act, and to the Ontario Railway Act of 1908 aims at putting the matter of power rates under the Ontario Railway Act rather than under the hydro-electric power commission. The premier does not think that the matter of power rates should be placed under the hydro-electric power commission, which is in competition with other enterprises.

GAS JET EXPLOSION. Peculiar mishap, resulting in the destruction of a handsome chandelier, occurred in the home of J. R. Collins, 22 North-st.

A nippie blew out of a gas jet, and the gas thus suddenly released, shot to the ceiling, blackening it and shivering the glass of the chandelier to fragments. OSHAWA BOY MAKES GOOD. Charles G. Crossman of Elk Horn, Manitoba, is in the city. Mr. Crossman left Oshawa 22 years ago to go west. He has made good and is now the owner of 640 acres of fertile land near Elk Horn, which is 200 miles west of Winnipeg, on the main line of the C.P.R. Mr. Crossman is a sturdy workman, who has politics in his blood. "When Sweet Sixteen," a Musical Success. Altho Victor Herbert is responsible for many musical plays of excellence, the critics all agree that none of its predecessors come up to the standard of "When Sweet Sixteen." This is said to be far superior to a so-called musical comedy, inasmuch as the music might be eliminated from it and a delightful comedy remain. "When Sweet Sixteen" will be at the Princess all of next week. Pony Coats in Big Sale. Ladies' pony coats of all lengths and sizes and in the best of selected pelts are included in the big January sale at Dineen's. These coats are being offered at one-third the regular price and are thoroughly guaranteed Parisian designs and expert workmanship. The entire lot of these coats are being cleared out at less than cost.

Severely Criticized. Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, in moving the house into committee on ways and means, said:

"The action of this government in consenting to reopen negotiations with the government with the United States, with a view to bringing about if possible a satisfactory reciprocal trade arrangement, has been very severely criticized in many quarters. From that fact we may propose in this Dominion of Canada who hold the opinion that the commercial policy of the thirty-two million people who live south of us is of no concern to the inhabitants of this Dominion. "The thirty-two million people to the south are willing to acknowledge that they are interested in the commercial policy of Canada, and we are presenting eight million people, are not ashamed to confess that we have the deepest concern in the policy which these people may adopt in relation to their commerce with the world at large. It is because we have that feeling that there is a mutual interest, that we have entered upon the negotiations as to which it is my privilege now to address you. Historic Review. Mr. Fielding reviewed the historic aspect of the reciprocal trade arrangements, and contended that trade with the United States had always been a live question before the people of Canada. One of the arguments used in

Not Strong for Hydro. The opposition leader said he did not know that he had as much confidence in the hydro-electric scheme as the speech from the throne professes. He would be delighted if the scheme worked out as anticipated, but his side might be pardoned for having their doubts. He did not regard it either as fair and equitable to the various parts of the province. It was a question if the government was doing what it should in peopling the northern portion of Ontario. The government should present to the house a practical and comprehensive scheme of reforestation. He was amused to hear the member for South Norfolk laud the government for the progress of local option, as shown by the abolition of 536 licenses, whereas but for the three-fifths clause the total would have been 700 or 800. The three-fifths provision was worthy of a Japanese juggler. For himself and his party they stood on the solid ground of rule by majority and every vote of equal value. In abolishing the model schools the government had "deliberately sinned."

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EFFECTS SERIOUS TO CANADIAN NATIONALITY

Proposed Tariff Arrangements, if Approved, Would Mean Realization of the American Policy of the Political Unification of North America.

The resolutions introduced in the house of commons yesterday by Mr. Fielding, as the result of the recent negotiations at Washington, are of a far-reaching character, and will be judged by their immediate effect as concerns the specific articles mentioned, and their general bearing on Canadian nationality. A still more immediate consideration is the likelihood of the resolutions receiving parliamentary and congressional sanction. As to this last point, we believe that the chances of the present proposals passing the present congress within the time it has yet to run, 35 days, between now and the 4th of March, are extremely problematical. We scarcely think they will pass, in view of the political change, due to the late elections in the States, which comes into force on March 4, and which is really more or less operative to-day. But the greatest concern to Canadians is how the proposals will affect Canada, from a national point of view, if carried into law. On this point we believe that the effect will be prejudicial, the even a prejudicial effect could be obviated if public opinion in Canada is seized of the real incidence of the changes. Prejudicial to British Connection. Let us say of this that the real and primal policy of the United States to-day and of its public men is to effect what they call the unification of the North American continent, the disappearance of all British rule and institutions from North America and the triumph of the American republic and American institutions from the Arctic to the Gulf of Mexico. Canada, on the contrary, has, we believe, her greatest opportunity in remaining Canadian and British and in maintaining British institutions in America. To our mind, then, the unification of the continent is aided by freer trade relations and that British and Canadian dominion over the northern part of the continent is more or less jeopardized thereby. The proposals, if carried out, will tend to divert traffic from our western provinces to Chicago and other American cities, to injure our Canadian transcontinental railways as such, to cause the wheat trade now concentrating in Winnipeg to go to Chicago, to cause Canadian wheat to lose its identity, probably to drive the milling trade to south of the line, and to check the remarkable development now under way in Canadian transportation systems and Canadian eastern cities, including the enormous trade of the St. Lawrence. It would pit New York against Canadian seaports, while the east and west lines of trade and development that we now have may be diverted southeast and northwest. Secondary Effects. Now as to the secondary effects, as to how the reduced tariff will affect specified articles: that is absolutely a matter of debit and credit account. Farm products of Canada, live animals, our fish and other things may be benefited. Lumber and coal may be benefited. Perhaps even eventually pulp and paper, but the Canadian fruit and market garden products will be injured seriously. Upon these points we cannot make a decision until all the interests affected have been heard from and opportunity for due consideration of the effect of the changes has been afforded. There is still another feature to be considered, that is, what will be the effect if, at a subsequent date, the action of other nations should require us to repeal all or part of this new policy, should it become law. What will happen? Will we go back to things as they were, or what will we do? It is up to the Canadian people to-day to do the most serious thinking yet called for. The advantage of individual interests may have to be weighed against greater national and imperial interests. Here is what all Canadians must ponder over. New York Cast in "The Lily." It is not often that a complete New York cast is seen in a production of any kind that is en tour, but such is the case with David Belasco's production of "The Lily," which is now running at the Princess Theatre. Among the favorites are Nance O'Neill, Chas. Cartwright and Julia Dean.

LEADERS CLASH IN BREEZY DEBATE

Hon. A. G. MacKay Charged Ontario Government With Having Killed Teaching Profession, and Unmasked Sir James' Powerful Battery—Reminiscences Stirred Strife

Old-time thunders echoed and re-echoed for a brief moment at the Ontario Parliament Buildings yesterday afternoon. Hon. A. G. MacKay assailed the Whitney Government with Ciceroian adjectives for alleged deliberate destruction of the public school system. Sir James Whitney once more demonstrated his prowess as a forensic duelist by shattering his assailant's attack with the Damascus steel of official figures. The scene was dramatic while it lasted, and when the little breeze subsided, the opposing leaders each smiled with complacency, the critic for having made a brave show of fight, and the cut-throat for having had the material at hand to offset the hostile analysis of his government's record. Hon. A. G. MacKay, in arranging the government, condemned the administration for not having appointed a separate commission on technical education instead of awaiting a report from the Dominion commission. The rural and urban schools were almost exclusively preparatory to the high schools. They should be equally preparatory to an industrial course to be afforded in public industrial schools. Not Strong for Hydro. The opposition leader said he did not know that he had as much confidence in the hydro-electric scheme as the speech from the throne professes. He would be delighted if the scheme worked out as anticipated, but his side might be pardoned for having their doubts. He did not regard it either as fair and equitable to the various parts of the province. It was a question if the government was doing what it should in peopling the northern portion of Ontario. The government should present to the house a practical and comprehensive scheme of reforestation. He was amused to hear the member for South Norfolk laud the government for the progress of local option, as shown by the abolition of 536 licenses, whereas but for the three-fifths clause the total would have been 700 or 800. The three-fifths provision was worthy of a Japanese juggler. For himself and his party they stood on the solid ground of rule by majority and every vote of equal value. In abolishing the model schools the government had "deliberately sinned."

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