

Reciprocity Agreement Defeated By Twenty One

Ottawa, April 13.—Hon. W. S. Fielding's reciprocity amendment to the motion to go into supply was defeated in the House of Commons at 11.30 tonight by 100 to 79, a Government majority of 21.

Ottawa, April 14.—On a motion to go into supply in the House this afternoon, Hon. W. S. Fielding moved, seconded by Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King:

"That in the opinion of the House the Government should bring in a measure to approve, ratify and confirm the agreement respecting reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada signed at Washington on the twenty-first day of January, 1911, by Hon. P. C. Knox, on the part of the United States, and by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, and the late Hon. William Patterson, on the part of Canada, which agreement remains on the statute book of the United States.

Turning to a discussion of his motion, Mr. Fielding stated that some months ago the Fordney Tariff Bill had been introduced in the United States Congress. This Bill made many changes in the tariff to the manifest disadvantage of Canada.

Illustrating the disadvantages to Canada under the Fordney Bill, Hon. Mr. Fielding gave, the House the taxation schedule under the reciprocity treaty, the present tariff and the Fordney Bill.

The Fordney Bill had not become law in the United States because the former President, who was a Democrat, had vetoed it. Since that time, however, there had been a change of presidents in the United States and a Republican President now occupied the place formerly occupied by President Wilson. The Bill was again before Congress, and again there was danger of it becoming law. Canada was not dependent upon the United States. She would be prepared to show that she was not, if necessity arose. On the other hand, the United States was not dependent on Canada. She was probably the most self-contained country in the world. But both countries could get along better if they had friendly trade relations.

The reciprocity agreement of 1911 was still on the statute books of the

United States, said Mr. Fielding. Therefore, Canada was justified in assuming the position that it was still open to us to adopt this agreement. There never was a time when good commercial relations were so needed between Canada and the United States. We must not allow barbed wire entanglements in the line of tariff obstruction to spoil the good relations between the two nations.

Sir Henry Drayton

Sir Henry Drayton said that he agreed with Mr. Fielding that the most cordial relations between Canada and the United States should be encouraged. Canada was immeasurably the best customer of the United States, and was doing more business with her than the whole of South America. Both sides of the House, he thought, were agreed on the point of good relations but they might differ on ways and means of maintaining them. It might look like sham practice to try and put the reciprocity pact through under present conditions. The Minister of Finance said that the imports into Canada from the United States for seven months amounted to \$792,000,000. The exports were approximately \$514,000,000.

Everyone was borrowing—governments, provincial and municipal, and the individuals. All were borrowing to discharge their adverse trade balances with the United States and to meet interest and other carrying charges on their debts. This money also had to be borrowed at high rates of interest.

To the suggestion that in view of the Fordney Tariff proposals, Canada should take immediate action, Sir Henry declared it would not be proper for the Government to enact a retaliatory measure. The Americans were merely conducting their own business. A Canadian tariff should be based on the standpoint of the Dominion's best interest only.

The Agrarian Spokesman

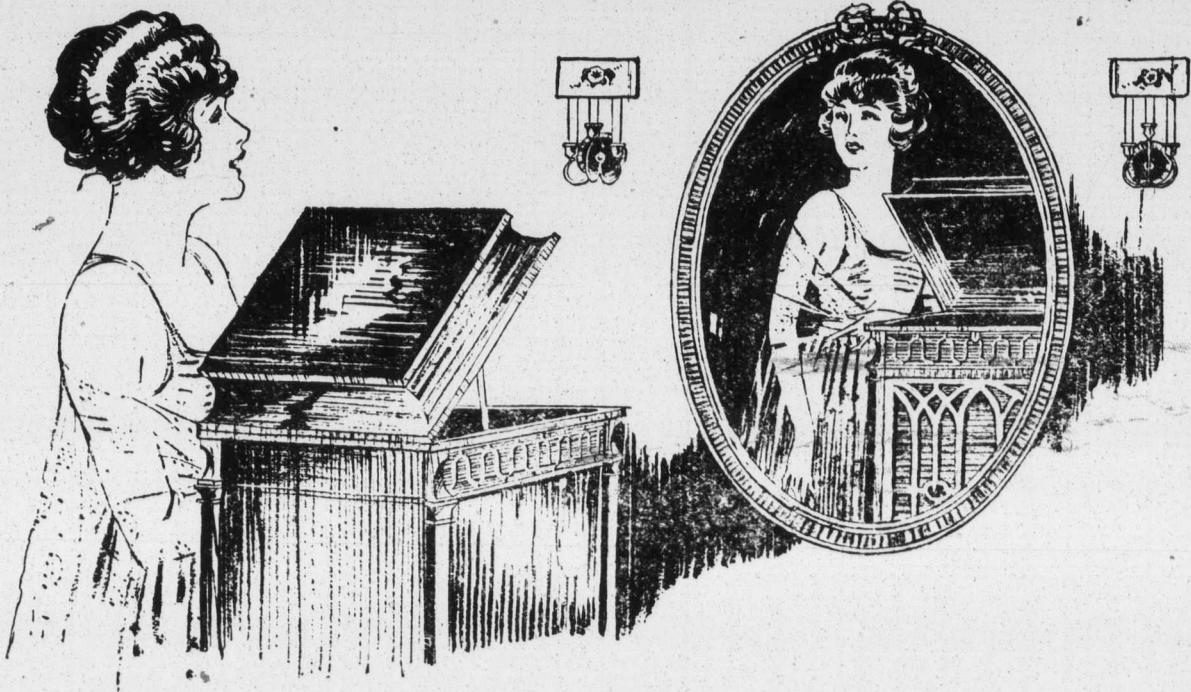
Dr. Michael Clark, (Red Deer), who announced himself as the spokesman for the Progressives and at the request of Hon. T. A. Crerar, supported the Fielding amendment. Dr. Clark said any man with humane instincts and a world outlook would agree with Lloyd George that what the world needed today more than anything else was the restoration of international trade.

Citing the query of the Minister of Finance on whether or not Canada was not already trading to a sufficient extent with the United States, Dr. Clark said:

"No, we are not. The more we trade with them, the wealthier we will become; the better off we will be."

Dr. Clark contended that the adverse balance of trade was not because of buying too much, but from borrowing too heavily. Canadian currency was more inflated than American because the United States was nearer a gold basis. If asked the question he would say that the proposed agreement would benefit Canada in the matter of trade balance because it would create a larger market in the States for Canada's natural products. He heartily endorsed water mark of the fiscal zeal of the official Opposition. He hoped members on the Government side, who

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Bullet From Lung Through His Throat

Philadelphia, April 12.—Extradition of a bullet from a lung, where it had become imbedded, through the breathing tubes and the throat, has been accomplished at Jefferson Hospital. Not only that, the feat is said to be the first occasion when a bullet fired into a lung has been removed without the aid of a lancet.

Chronologically, the story started in Nanticoke, Luderne county, last week, when and where Stanley Butt, a seventeen-year-old mine worker, was accidentally shot in the back. Application of an X-ray showed the bullet imbedded in the lung, where the Nanticoke and Wilkesbarre surgeons declared it would be almost certain death to apply a knife or lancet.

One of the surgeons mentioned the apparatus called the bronchoscope, which long has been in use at the Jefferson College and Hospital for removing foreign objects from human interiors. He suggested that Butt make the journey here and take a chance on getting the bullet out through his throat rather than have

it abscess and cause hemorrhage.

Operation Successful

The bronchoscope was applied to Butt. With this aid the bullet was eliminated through the boy's throat and mouth.

The bronchoscope is a thin silver pipe, varying in length from twelve to sixteen inches and in diameter from one-tenth to one-eighth of an inch. It is connected with a small electric battery, by means of which a light is produced in the end of the tube, where also magnifying glasses of varying strength can be inserted. Its principle is that of a periscope, but inverted. Instead of being used so one may look upwards from below it enables one to look downward from above. Through the opening of the bronchoscope, forceps and other holding instruments may be inserted for the purpose of removing substances from the organs affected.

In the case of Butt the bronchoscope was inserted through the larynx and through the windpipe into the right lung. Butt left the hospital two days after the operation and went back to his home in Nanticoke.

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