

## PRESIDENT TAFT ASSURES CANADA OF HIS FRIENDSHIP

Sends Message to Canadian People Expressing His Desire For Closer Trade Relations With Canada.

HIS DELIBERATE PURPOSE TO PROMOTE RECIPROCITY

Is Convinced Two Countries Have Many Interests in Common Requiring Special Legislation and Administration.

Hon. W. S. Fielding Has Made No Announcement of Details of Albany Conference. Negotiations Government Maintains Its "Stand Pat" Attitude and Initiative Must Be Taken by United States—Reciprocal Trade Treaty May Grow Out of Tariff Embroglio.

Toronto, March 21.—J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Globe, telegraphs as follows: Albany, N.Y., March 20.—"Say to the people of Canada, that my most sincere desire is that not only this present unforeseen difficulty arising out of our new tariff law, but all other difficulties between the two nations shall be held with justice in both countries and in a spirit of friendship and generosity. I assure them that if it were only a matter of business and not the interpreting of a statute I would have had no trouble in at once proclaiming Canada as having the right to 'our minimum tariff.' I have seen too much of the Canadian people; I have too high an appreciation of Canada's worth and I am too profoundly in sympathy with Canada's aspirations as part of the British Empire to haggle over mere advantages or disadvantages of international trade."

**Hopeful of Solution.**  
"My whole difficulty has been with the interpretation of the statute of Congress, which never before was interpreted. After my conference with Hon. W. S. Fielding, I am hopeful of finding a solution which will have regard for my judicial responsibilities as President of the United States and will also serve the trade interests of the business interests of both countries."

"And please assure the people of Canada that it is my deliberate purpose to promote in such ways as are open to me, better trade relations between the United States and Canada than at present exist. I am profoundly convinced that the two countries, touching each other more than three thousand miles, have common interests in trade and commerce, and that a special arrangement in legislation and administration which are not involved in the relations of the United States with countries beyond the seas. We may not always have recognized that in the past, but that must be our viewpoint in future. Say that for me to the people of Canada with all the earnestness and sincerity of my heart."

**U.S. Has Neglected Us.**  
The above was the special message which President Taft gave me tonight to give to the Canadian people through the Globe. As he spoke the words, the tone of voice and expression of his great genial face gave emphasis to his honest conviction to every statement. Above all things, the President is open, direct and sincere. He has no criticism or diplomatic device. He makes no concealment of his admiration for Canada's spirit. He has no illusions as to the future. In his brief speech last night he spoke plainly on the "smug way" in which in the past the United States had neglected that great country with its youth and wealth and magnificent possibilities, lying on our northern borders, while we gave great attention to countries on the other side of the world."

**Not to Be Solved in a Day.**  
In his conversation with me I could see how his mind turned to the new problem of world politics and to obligations resting upon both nations on the American continent to live in mutual peace for their own sakes and for the well-being of the world. His special message to Canada is therefore not to be disappointed in any respect. Those who are nearest to him in his cabinet and in political circles assure me that at all times his word and spirit are in harmony with what he said to me tonight. On that point there can be no possible doubt."

**Not to Be Solved in a Day.**  
To be sure the present difficulty over the tariff was not to be solved in a two hours' conference between President Taft and Hon. Mr. Fielding. The official announcement is that the matter is in "friendly negotiation." That is satisfactory. Nothing more could be expected. Friendly negotiations will go on until the President returns to Washington and Mr. Fielding to Ottawa. Speaking of it afterwards, President Taft was most appreciative of Hon. Mr. Fielding's spirit and attitude and his presentation of Canada's position even if a satisfactory solution is not found.

**Silver Lining to Cloud.**  
Ottawa, March 21.—Though Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian minister of finance, brought back with him from Albany, today, announcements as to the details of his conference with President Taft on the tariff question beyond a repetition of the vague statement that the whole question is still one of "friendly negotiations," it is learned from sources in close touch with the situation that behind the passing clouds of a threatening tariff war there is already visible a clear sky, promising better trade relations between Canada and the United States than has obtained for over a quarter of a century past. Instead of mutually disastrous tariff reprisals there are now well defined indications of a coming reciprocity in trade be-

## CANADA'S TARIFF CLUB IN THE EVENT OF A TRADE WAR

Should a war of tariffs unfortunately break out between the United States and Canada the Dominion is not unprovided with weapons of defence. The first to be brought into use would be the surtax. The clause in the tariff governing the surtax is as follows:

"Articles which are the produce or manufacture of any foreign country which treats imports from Canada less favorably than those of other countries may be subject to a surtax over and above the duties specified in the schedule in every case to be one-third of the duties specified in the general tariff in the said schedule A. Any question arising as to any foreign country or goods coming under the operations of the provisions in regard to the surtax shall be decided by the Minister of Customs, whose decision shall be final."

"Provided, that the Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the purposes of this section, and may, by order in council, from time to time suspend the surtax from application to the goods of any country."

Here are some of the chief items of import from the United States, the existing duties and the duties that would be imposed under the surtax on the basis of last year's figures:

	Value	Present duty	With surtax
Pig iron	\$ 475,339	13.130	\$ 95,506
Automobiles	474,737	16.164	221,532
One crumblers	144,539	35.194	35,194
Portable engines	791,911	13.382	211,176
Steam shovels	132,027	41.807	55,748
Threshing machine separators	236,118	74.723	99,768
Printing presses	146,836	14.685	18,380
Machinery not otherwise provided for	4,923,071	13.339	1,805,132
Railway iron and steel	475,837	13.164	185,533
Structural iron and steel	1,133,062	17.389	197,138
Boys and shoes	151,189	45.396	69,471
Scales	920,915	46.045	59,398
Skelp iron or steel	677,834	146.294	194,298
Tubing	169,373	8.529	10,705
Iron and steel scrap	232,136	69.640	92,835
Guns, rifles, etc.	354,290	38.641	50,721
Steel plate	2,833,174	849.932	1,133,260
Iron and steel manufactures not otherwise provided for	689,696	241.183	321,577
Jewellery	422,835	42.283	56,377
Glove leather	1,140,529	382.137	436,399
Boys and shoes	254,629	88.388	117,856
Lighting fixtures	217,540	65.262	87,616
Photographs	782,315	261.569	343,292
Coal oil	165,827	141.163	23,163
Cottonseed oil	297,911	71.977	99,302
Photographic and optical instruments	372,932	97.432	129,396
Packages and coverings	768,392	211.857	163,820
Paper not otherwise provided for	735,367	117.546	156,694
Baron and hams	862,043	210.031	286,028
Garden seeds	209,152	25.660	37,410
Tobacco	177,880	10.360	36,380
Watch actions	473,892	71.083	94,777
Manufacturers of wood not otherwise provided for	769,676	192.419	256,538
Ready-made clothing not otherwise provided for	435,101	138.606	211,474
Furniture	592,982	177.879	137,172
Raisins	372,386	68.829	91,772
Prunes and plums	129,852	107.099	13,753
Glass bottles	178,064	57.875	77,170
Put glass	182,254	59.238	78,977
Bricks	182,254	59.238	78,977
Plated ware	187,058	107.960	13,753
Rubber tires	96,795	33.878	45,170
Hats and caps	362,980	127.643	189,390
Hats and caps	328,249	133.905	244,306
Electric apparatus	1,549,871	426.161	568,214
Drugs not otherwise provided for	309,925	61.956	82,610
Medicine preparations	266,511	107.960	28,610
Clothing	419,696	146.862	185,516
Cotton shirts	119,332	41.766	55,688
White cotton fabrics	146,105	37.641	49,721
Belts	210,674	79.088	28,383
Cocoa and chocolate	106,478	21.295	28,383
Clocks	348,368	74.510	99,340
Cut glass	13,611,134	13.142	1,805,132
Railway cars	455,550	134.738	179,732
Cereal foods	202,568	50.642	67,532
Manufactures of brass	622,108	186.632	246,842
Books	79,513	79.131	10,705
Beer	312,352	142.656	189,408

tween the two neighboring countries, in which there may be a mutual lowering of tariff barriers to the exportation of products which each country needs and which will convert a situation ominous with injury to mutual trade to neighborly good feeling and satisfaction from which the country will derive profit and which will insure harmony for years to come.

**Details Confidential.**  
To your correspondents today, Mr. Fielding stated that by agreement with President Taft, pending some definite conclusion of the negotiations now under way, all details as to the proposed solution of the difficulty must be regarded as confidential and that an announcement could not be expected for some days yet.

While the embargo on tariff war after March 31st is not yet avoided, it can be stated definitely that the outlook in government circles here is now regarded as distinctly hopeful. President Taft's message to the Canadian people, as printed in the Toronto Globe this morning, in which he makes the deliberate promise that he will endeavor to promote in such ways as are open, better trade relations between the United States and Canada than at present exist is tantamount to a promise that he will urge upon Congress a special law giving Canada free access in American markets for her natural products, such as farm and dairy exports, cattle, lumber, etc., for which this country unsuccessfully contended in reciprocity negotiations of 1874, 1888 and 1897.

**The Friendliest Message.**  
This message was the most friendly official statement from Washington in the matter of trade relations which had been received for many years and practically marks a turning point in the relations which for years past have been decidedly strained. A reciprocal trade arrangement between the two countries cannot, of course, be made off-hand. It will probably take weeks, or perhaps months of negotiations. But the way has been paved at least. The discussion of the past few years on "buff sides of the line" as to the evils which would result from a tariff war has served to emphasize some of the anomalies of the present situation. It has served to restrict of natural courses of trade between the countries. The campaign of education has had for good effect, and it is evident that the Canadian government is well pleased with the prospect. While the larger question of a re-

lousness of many of the viewpoints of the United States press in their allegations that Canada has been invigilated by the government here into "taking up an unyielding attitude with regard to tariff concessions."

The Glasgow Herald and Edinburgh Scotsman express the hope for peace instead of the threatened tariff war. The former emphasizes the urgency of the previously desired reciprocity treaty and meanwhile suggests a temporary arrangement.

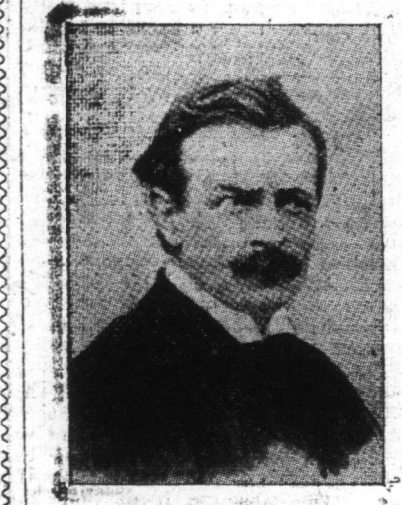
**British Ambassador at Our Disposal.**  
Canadian Associated Press.

London, March 22.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons by R. Hunt, Conservative, Col. Seely stated that the Canadian government were fully aware of the good offices of the British government and that his Majesty's ambassador at Washington was at their disposal in regard to the present tariff question. Mr. Hunt enquired whether the present free trade system prevented Britain doing anything to assist Canada. Col. Seely replied "Now, sir, I think that this House will recognize that in a matter of this difficulty and delicacy it would be a most improper thing for me to make any statement." The matter then dropped.

## LLOYD GEORGE IS ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE

British Chancellor of Exchequer Forced to Take a Rest After Six Months of Very Strenuous Labor—He Will Not Remain Inactive.

London, Mar. 21.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George is on the verge of what his friends fear is a physical collapse. He left today for



LLOYD GEORGE.

Brighton for six weeks rest. The chancellor plainly shows the results of terrific work and worry he has undergone in the last six months. "I simply need a brief rest," he said, in taking leave of his friends. But the latter are afraid he is over sanguine. The political situation is still so complicated that it is not believed the chancellor will submit to as long a period of inactivity as his condition requires.

## LOOKS LIKE STRIKE FOR THE FIREMEN

Officials of 48 Western Railroads and Engineers Association of Firemen Fail to Adjust Differences—Rock on Which They Split Concerns Engineers.

Chicago, March 20.—After four days of persistent efforts to adjust the differences between the 32,000 locomotive firemen on 48 western railroads and the railroad officials, not a single point has been conceded by either side and the crisis is expected to come tomorrow. The general opinion tonight is that a strike is certain. The difference between the firemen and their railroad officials over the two rules governing the firemen's wages is the point at issue. The firemen are asking for an increase of about 13 per cent. in wages which the railroad officials offered to arbitrate. The firemen refused to arbitrate the wage scale unless the two rules governing the firemen's wages were accepted. The railroad officials have split. The latter make the statement of their position:

"We have an agreement with Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, covering the same points asked by the firemen. We could therefore not arbitrate with the firemen who have an entirely different organization on matters pertaining to the engineers because of these contracts. We would simply arbitrate ourselves out of one trouble into another."

The contention of the firemen is that the engineers were members of their organization and should be protected by the firemen. This principle they have maintained all during the mediation of the government officials. The general managers contend that they are tied hand and foot and are helpless to grant the demands of the firemen. Should the firemen break off negotiations because of the two rules this would mean, that they prefer them to a wage advance for \$2,000,000. If the rules were conceded about 3,000 engineers in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen would be affected.

**Shackleton Headed for America.**

London, March 19.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, commander of the expedition that got within 500 miles of the South Pole, left today on the liner Lusitania for America. He will go direct to Washington, where it is expected he will discuss Antarctic conditions with the managers of an expedition fathered by Commander Peary. It is reported that Lieutenant Shackleton is preparing for another trip on a much larger scale than his last, toward the South Pole, to reach the pole in 1911 with two ships.

## SUFFRAGETTE MADE A SENSATION IN TORONTO

Miss Olivia Smith, Prominent British Suffragette, Protested at Prorogation of Legislature Against Women's Suffrage Having Been Neglected.

Toronto, Ont., March 20.—The woman who made a sensation at the prorogation of the Legislature Saturday, by protesting against women's suffrage having been neglected, proved to be Miss Olivia Smith, a prominent British suffragette. She has thrice been imprisoned for militant methods. Miss Smith explained she was so accustomed to making interruptions in England that it came natural, but she feared afterwards her course might be thought vulgar here. She came to America a year ago. She is a professional nurse and received the Red Cross leaf silver for nursing miners in Cobalt during the recent typhoid epidemic. Local suffragists condemn her course, claiming that women here have been given freedom of speech and that woman suffrage will be achieved in five years.

**Sold Cigarettes to Minors.**

Montreal, Mar. 21.—Nino retail cigar dealers paid \$3.85 each to the city treasurer this morning for selling cigarettes to minors.



**THE NEW FLAVOR**

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Better Than Maple

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## THOUSANDS HAVE WEAK LUNGS AND DON'T KNOW IT

Editor Used a Well Known Tonic and System Builder

The Editor and Manager of the Bur's Falls "Arrow," is only human. This being so it is not surprising that he should feel as other men. Mr. Alex. Fawcett says: "I had a very severe attack of La Grippe which left me very weak, spiritless and run down. I seemed to have lost all ambition. At this point I realized that my condition was likely to become more serious unless I took myself in hand. One day while in this 'Half dead and alive condition' I was looking over recent issues of my paper, The Bur's Falls 'Arrow' (of which I am Editor and Manager), when my eyes rested on an advertisement of PSYCHINE. This clearly and explicitly set forth a case so exactly resembling my own that I at once purchased a bottle of the Medical Hall. After taking two or three doses I felt like a new man, and before half the second bottle had been used, every trace of the bad effects of La Grippe had left me. 'PSYCHINE' is a marvel and I have strongly recommended it to some of my friends similarly afflicted and they have used it with equally beneficial results."

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle.

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited - Toronto

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When the matter of the 1910 schedule was introduced, and several questions were raised, Ralph Mauley, of Moose Jaw, submitted a draft schedule which he said was drawn up with the design of reducing the mileage covered. By this schedule the season was extended and the opening was arranged for the second. Various opinions were expressed on this provision, the general idea being that the season should finish earlier this year. Finally it was decided to open the season on the first Wednesday in May and close about September 1st. Blackburn of Winnipeg, and Grey of Edmonton, suggested a kind word as a condition of a schedule committee to prepare schedules the same to be submitted to the different clubs before being finally accepted. Probably the most important business transaction was an amendment to the constitution combining the officials, president, secretary and treasurer in one person, namely, Vice. Eventually the decision on motion to leave the selection of these officials to the president, salary being named.

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