PLENTY OF WORK

Proposal for Popular Election ciprocity

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- If the plans of Senators Borah and Beveridge with reference to the election of senators and the charges against Senator Lorimer are not frustrated, the senate calendar will be relieved within the next week of two and as the budget debate was still on

Mr. Borah gave notice yesterday that he would ask the senate to sit tomor row until a vote was reached on the resolution providing for the election of senators by direct vote and Mr. Beveridge indicated a similar purpose today for next Tuesday.

Whether the senators will accomplish all that if they fail, and if these two measures continue to receive the attention of the senate, there will be little time for the consideration of the appropriation bills, Canadian reciprocity and the tariff board bill.

Both the Lorimer question and the election amendment have been discussed at great length, and their supporters declare that there can be no other purthem through default.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15 .- On the eve of his departure for Washington, where month as United States senator from himself to vote for Arizona's constitution if called upon to express himself, of United States senators by direct

IS AGAINST RECIPROCITY

(Continued from Page 1.)

British Columbia will feel, after that speech that although the late or rather present titular leader of the party has no place on the floor of this nouse, in the member for Alberni the Liberal party has a very resourceful and a very apt spokesman. My friend in the first place cannot have failed to note in the press of the province the almost unanimous voice that has gone out in protest against the Fielding reciprocity bargain. I take it he followed very closely the attitude of the interior as well as the coast press all interests he must have recognized satisfaction throughout the province maintenance strength when they found agricultural matters, he found that ot Imperial relations that would widen undertook to tell the house that there gain, many of the provisions of which the farmers composed seventy per portions. importance to be at- he was sure of the work performed for the province by the various mercantile associations and boards of trade that we lumbia are far from agreeing with his friends in Ottawa, and I am sure that if my friend had risen above party feeling and stated his own convictions in regard to this agreement, the Lib-

Changed Conditions.

The Premier continued that it was true that in the tariff of 1879 there was a standing offer for reciprocity, but it must be admitted that conditions in Canada had changed greatly in thirty-two years. The population of the Dominion of Canada in those days was in the neighborhood of four millions. Canada was now understood to have a population of eight millions. Manufactures then were in the neigh borhood of \$309,700,000; today they were in the neighborhood of or exceeded \$500,000,000. Here and there were statistics which gave strikngs evidence of the different conditions in from \$60,089,000 in 1879, to \$249,247,- of these things concerning which he regard to all other commodities, es-000 in 1910, as we became comparatively independent of the United fruition, at the same time the persons States and found other markets. The responsible bad not given due consid- to the benefit the fishing industry member for Alberni was very empha- eration to what effect their bargain would receive from this agreement. tic in stating that at Ottawa when might have on Canadian transcontinthis agreement was concluded there ental trade. was scarcely any division of opinion and no criticsim from the Conservative side of the house. He (the Premier) had been looking over Mr. Borden's speech and if his friend would consult Hansard he would find that in very pronounced words the Conservative leader had joined issue with the government on this question, saying that "the negotiations are in short the meantime, to find new markets, and should not give way because our a sequel to the surrender the government made last year." His honorable tation to the south of the line, and she friend, who came from a farming constituency, had said that one of th benefits to be derived from this treaty would be cheaper farm machinery, but the decrease granted was not of We know how powerful the congress much moment. It was so small that of America is, and how swift to act if it would be of little or no conse- it is felt at any time that the comquence. While this provision had mercial interests of the country are bebeen made, ah knew what reckless ing prejudicially affected, and if it did provision had been made at the same occur to them that commercial conditime with regard to the free importation of farm animals, produce and bargain, it would be a very serious fruit. Mr. Brewster had also said that thing for the whole Dominion. I am

and Question Senator Lor- would have no power to rescind it."

measures which have occupied much of he would still have a chance to retrace tention to the effect of the agreement his position to the good of his party.

No Need For Agreement prosperous than at present, and it the wonderful development of fruitth reference to the Lorimer resolution hardships in commercial life, this how the late Captain Tatlow had spotreaty was necessary. their respective purposes by these tac-no desire in Canada for such a treaty, of the record the Province had first From what source then did it come? made in competition in fruit growing and perhaps used with some advantage it came from Washington, the stronger with other sections of the Empire.

The value of the British Columbia gether to adopt the attitude of Mr. that it would be a move in their own bagatelle compared with what it conditions in a speech at the Albert interests. He ventured to say that had would be in another three or four Hall, proposed that tariff conditions the stronger movement come from the years, when thousands and thousands should be dealt with in a referendum; Dominion of Canada it would have met of acres recently planted would be but it does seem to me that the question in the Unitwith a different reception in the Unitpose in delaying a vote than to defeat ed States. All knew that in the past the Americans had had a larger voice work would be greatly hampered by ple of Canada do feel on the subject, treaty would have been made unless would be the mischief wrought against Federal election, and I suppose since he will take the oath of office next the people to the south could get advantage out of it. Canada had built the condition just outlined? It was presently, we cannot expect the Fed-California, John D. Works expressed up a trade of enormous proportions well known that persons in control of eral election until after that at any himself today in favor of declaring the under protection. In 1879 her total fruit lands in British Columbia might rate." Canadian reciprocity agreement, pledged increase of nearly five hundred per faith in fruit growing, but how shaken cent., which spoke marvels for the de- this faith would be when the protecand declared a preference for election year or two the trade of British Co- industry to its present state was in 1910, \$52,978,430, certainly a most Oregon and California, all older comgratifying result, and one that reflect- munities, where there were easier ed as much credit on British Columbia conditions for development, where as it did on the whole of the Dominion. labor was more plentiful, and trans-In 1909 the value of agricultural pro- portation cheaper. In this Province ducts in British Columbia was \$11,- we had not yet come to full manhood worth while for the authorities at Ot- statements contained in Provincial gov-835,253, and in the same year there in fruit growing. We were, indeed, in were imported agricultural products to our earliest infancy in this respect. the value of \$13,646,904. This showed its attitude on this question. They very clearly the great necessity for had the sympathy of fruit growers of more agricultural development in the more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two aspect to what they found two the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found the new aspect to what they are not the new aspect to the new aspect t ernment was strongly committed. While, in 1910 the people of the province produced a little over \$11,000,000 of agricultural produce they had brought from the outside \$14,000,000 worth, but there was hardly much ening over the files the other day to see lations might be affected by the prescouragement for the government of whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon, ent tariff bargain. Some critics had British Columbia to persevere in its Mr. Fisher had anything to say on gone the length of saying that it efforts to develop agriculture and home their visit to this Province in 1894 on would mean a breach in the present

Britain as Customer

time we must recognize that these are products valued at \$104,199,000, or only by the closing of the trade agreement. active, live men of experience and 37.3 of the home products exported. The substance who know whereof they house could see from these statistics speak. The representations of these that from a business point of view,

> did not think there could be any queshighways, where the industry and trade 30th and passed a resolution strongly expressed alarm might not come to pecially fruit and farm produce.

A Grave Possibility should be cancelled, and in what posimay have been compelled, perhaps, in to some substantial advantage from it, and to direct a great deal of transporwill find herself face to face with a situation that will cause general disruption in the business of the nation from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. tions would warrant the recall of this If there was anything very onerous in quite satisfied that hereto the agree competent ment has not been given that consid-

imer's Seat May Delay Re- to rescind the whole of the bargain, premier also quoted from a prominent but from the report I read of my Liberal paper in Ottawa, the Ottawa The premier said he was glad to hear and in its opinion a reduction of Bri-

Fruit Growing Industry

The Premier next directed his aton the fruit growing industry of British Columbia. He said there could be no doubt that a great deal of the atcould not be argued that because of growing in this Province. He recalled So one could ken of British Columbia as "the orstart with the premise that there was chard of the Empire," when speaking weaker, clearly showing that the fruit crop in 1910 was \$2,500,000, and authorities to the south of the line felt | yet the people were told it was a mere | Britain, who, in dealing with trade fruit growers at their word, and they dividual Canadians that it might be this convention of Niagara district growers, years ago. which met at St. Catharines on January 28th, and passed a strong tion against the adoption of the agree-

ment. The Premier continued that in lookhad not been given the cent, of the consuming community it

How It Affects Lumber

The Premier then turned his atten-

His friend from Alberni had referred Well, he knew that some of the sources in the United States had become depleted and their fisheries resources would not meet the demand, When we have lived under these so that they had some interest in comonditions for a few years," said the ing to secure a supply in Candian premier, "the American people may waters; but the Premier held that if further development of our fisheries, fisheries are becoming depleted, and and send this commission through Canthey must come into Canadian waters. ada to obtain the views of the people, might suffer, there could be no ques- growers of British Columbia. He had tion of the material advantage that British Columbia would gain from this deprecating this reciprocity arrange-

> British Columbia and Canada. Should Have Been Commission

The Premier stated very emphatically that any proposal to interfere with the trade relations of the Do minion should come about as the re-

changes that session, as it was the intention of the government to have an inquiry into existing conditions by containing the commission. In pursuance of this policy the Government nad constituted a tariff commission consistituted a tariff commission consisting of Hon. W. S. Fielding. Sir Richfriend's speech he led me to believe Free Press, which said that unless the ing of Hon. W. S. Fielding, Sir Richthat only a part might be reconsidmediately to increase the British premediately to increase the British premediately to increase the British preference, the situation is a grave one, sion held meetings throughout Canit, although that was the impression he had gathered from Mr. Brewster's follow, an agreement with United that commission in 1905 would be of little or no practical value in connection with the tariff agreement in 1911. The rapid changes in Canada during the intervening time would render it Canadian people, it was essential that international trade agreement such as was today the most progressive country There was no need for this change tention British Columbia had attracted a tariff commission should have first was under consideration. The tendency of the world, and higher civilization in the tariff. Canada was never more abroad had been in consequence of investigated the case before the con-

clusion of any bargain with Washington. every individual in the Dominion,' said the Premier, "is it not a case where the referendum might be used, Balfour, the Unionist leader in Great agreement, how much greater that is, if we cannot have a general

son were here last, but if they came

Relations With Motherland

The Premier continued that there was an expression of opinion to be met on all sides in so far as Imperial reof British Columbia. Of course, he those efforts destroyed by a trade bar- Saanich, Mr. Fisher had said that as gradually until it reached serious pro-

tached to a matter of that kind, but consideration to which they were de- was necessary that they should be in Premier. "I cannot believe that while own provincial efforts to boost up land his statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements are statements and the felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements are statements and the felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements are statements and taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements are statements and taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements are statements and taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements are statements are statements. a prosperous state before any other we are called upon, under these arsection could feel prosperity, and any- rangements, to make many sacrifices, pany of glorified real estate agents." thing that hurt the farmer would re- that this will in any degree affect the Ottawa had merely taken British Co- General, to place a finger upon any par- actual, of but \$1,718,000. Down to 1910 Great Britain was eas- act on other sections. He wondered if loyalty of British subjects in Canada, lumbia at its word. As for the reciticular policy or act of this Provincial must credit them as being bodies of lily the best customer of Canada. She he read that to Mr. Fisher today whe- or the strong desire of Canadian peo- procity arrangement itself, condemnamen very useful to the public at large took from Canada home products ther that gentleman would recognize ple to take all constitutional means tion or approval was largely a matter At times, of course, one may conclude valued at \$139,482,000, of fifty per cent, his own words, because he could not to make for efficient arrangements of of viewpoint. As he represented a Brit-Columbia? He would indeed go furthat the pressure brought to bear by of the home products exported. In the help but admit how materially, the Imperial federation. At the same ish Columbia constituency that would that the pressure brought to bear by of the nome products exported. In the them is unwarranted. At the same same year the United States took home farmers of Canada would be affected time we cannot but conclude that the be prejudiciously affected, he intended he was at all pessimistic, indeed he was fact of our entering into closer com- to vote with the government for this probably as optimistic as anyone in the mercial relations with the United resolution. Under ordinary conditions, States will not help out this Imperial however, he would have been inclined problem, a matter which occupies to agree that if the farmer of British bodies and all the press prominence Great Britain was by far the best custant already lumber men in the Interior had spoken, but he found that possessions. This bargain will not terior had spoken, but he found that possessions. This bargain will not ness." tion to the lumber trade. He found great prominence with the politicians Columbia could "not stand on his own This led him to another and very some representative lumbermen on the serve to help or strengthen them, but serious consideration with respect to Coast had been unable to see eye to we have always the satisfaction of the result of this bargain. Was it not eye with the men from the Interior. knowing that despite a condition of a fair argument to say that the direct If one considered for a moment the this sort, with the unbounded loyalty self as having been more favorably imeffect on our trade would be its dislo- enormous increase in value that had we Canadians possess for Britain and pressed by the manner in which the ury. What policy had they to point to the Prodigal Son of old, and waste cation, and hereafter instead of busi- come to the Coast lumbermen within British institutions, for flag and king, premier had presented his case than today, however, as explanation of the British Columbia's inheritance in a eral party in the province might have ness coming west and going east, it the past few years in connection with we can still persevere in our efforts with the case itself. The premier was present prosperity of the province. He bauchery of political drunkenness been strengthened instead of weak- would be a matter of business trans- their holdings, it was hard to under- to weld more closely together the inclined to be very much of an Im- noticed that the government even took fact was that British Columbia was actions between north and south? He stand how any trade agreement could Mother Country and the Colonies, to perialist and Britisher, and that fact to itself credit for the good run of be entered into that would make them the end that perhaps within a few had a tendency to blind him to the real salmon, when everyone well knew that ahead not because of the activities tion that this dislocation would make still wealthier. While he had nothing years we shall see some advancement values of large questions—questions of if any success had been attendant upon the government, but despite them. tion that this dislocation would make for great loss of trade and traffic in the country. Canada had given very the country. Canada had given very the country to say in connection with those large made in Imperial federation that will more than provincial character. As a artificial efforts to keep up the fish the country the country to say in connection with those large made in Imperial federation that will more than provincial character. As a artificial efforts to keep up the fish the government learned to discount the country that will be made in Imperial federation that high matter of fact the people of Canada supply it was through the activity of between legitimate revenues are connected to the country. the country. Canada had given very the past few years, figures would show plane she has easily the right to degenerous assistance toward building that the largest holdings of timber on mand. I will close by stating that the United States if it meant good business for them to do so as with any matter of fact, attributable more to the penury. the continent were in British Colum- there is no necessity for this change, ness for them to do so as with any matter of fact, attributable more to the penury. ed into another generous bargain with bia, so there was reason why the that the present proposals are ill-other people—" the G. T. P. to build up the trade east values should have advanced, though timed, and that it is a matter that Hon. Mr. McPhillips: No, no. and west, and substantial assistance those in the Interior might not have ought to be, if there is any method of Mr. Hawthornthwaite reiterated his British Columbia a great near market had also been given to the Canadian increased as much as those in the bringing it about, deferred for madeclaration that material interest govant and a demand for timber, than to any spite of the strong feeling of the process of this spite of the strong feeling of the process of this spite of the strong feeling of the process of this spite of the strong feeling of the process of this spite of the strong feeling of the process of this spite of the strong feeling of the process of this spite of the strong feeling of the process of this spite of the strong feeling of the process of this spite of the strong feeling of the process of the strong feeling of the process of this spite of the strong feeling of the process of the strong feeling of the strong fee thought that in this particular crisis fact there was only an imaginary bounthe course adopted by the government dary between the United States and at Ottawa was not conducive to the ad- Canada. The people of the republic were vantage of the country and particu- of our own blood; their traditions and larly harmful to the industries of the their institutions were similar to ours. been established with the greatest hard- interest of humanity and broader civilgenerally in this province would concede. Before adopting any reciprocity

been to appoint a commission—the government at Ottawa was largely a govnine per cent, would go to the United stitute strongly protesting and expres-States and one per cent, come to sive of the great anxiety of the agrinunities at the present juncture. The resolution to which he had made reference was to the follow-

ing tenor: Farmers' Protest.

cultural con

In conclusion, Mr. Jardine said that final reckoning to the advantage of manhe thought recommendations should be made from this House to the federal authorities asking them not to precipito the fruit-growers of this province. Mr. Parker Williams. Mr. Parker Williams held that one order to keep up the distinctions be-

estimating the effect or value of any mankind. As for the United States it in this part of the world was to be too was wholly dependent upon advanced the consideration of what should be United States admittedly led the world. particular agreement would undoubtedly have a tendency to cheapen agriculists to contemplate. Why, in any event, tural implements for the farmer of the should the artificial barriers be continprairies, who was their principal user ued? Through them no benefit accrued in Canada. It would also enable the to the world. He assumed that the memprairie farmer to get in his fruits more ber for Newcastle felt exactly as he did economically than under existing ar- in this matter, and had only adopted his rangements, these being placed on the stand on this particular resolution for free list, and it would give him an the reason that, as he represented the American market for the products of his small farmer of British Columbia in the wheat fields. But while the proposed House, he felt it his duty to stand for reciprocity agreement favored the farm- the direct material interest of ers of the prairies thus, he was in com- class. Artificial policies in the last plete agreement with the Conservative analysis did not affect the wage-earner, party of British Columbia that it was whose price was regulated inexorably cided to cast his vote with the Conserv- bia farmer and fruit grower, he felt atives, as for British Columbia that he, like the member for Newcastle, one part of Canada against another- resolutions. He-and all Socialists-

opportunity by which the people could kets of the northwest. And yet what give reluctant support to the motion. be consulted on this matter, and there- was the position of the British Columfore he repeated that it might be well bia fruit grower? To judge by the ried, only Mr. Brewster voting "nay." tawa to consult the people through the ernment publications and statements for Budget debate being reached. medium of a referendum. He did not the purpose of influencing immigration The Province was not provincial in know when Mr. Fielding or Mr. Pater-hither, the British Columbia fruitfruit-grower here was said to be able Finance Minister depart a little from leaving \$3,173,000 as legitimate rev easily and pleasantly to make a profit the precedent set last year by the At- 1908-9 being a nine month year in of from \$200 to \$300 an acre on his torney-General in offering in the Bud- vincfal calculations, he would not crop, and it would seem that Ottawa get speech much matter that might this period into account. had simply taken British Columbia's well be given utterance to on the hust- the total revenue was \$8,874,000; in own statements in respect to the fruitings and make good campaign mate- were included land sales of \$2,618,000 grower as of face value. If the fruit- rial, but which in his view was out of and timber licenses of \$2,234,000, grower were in the position that the place in a Budget supposedly dealing ing a legitimate revenue of \$4,022,000

Opposition Leader.

that government policy was to be

thanked for provincial prosperity, they ferent principle undoubtedly would provincial prosperity.

should be easily sustantiated. The vail. The country was annually loss

government seemed always ready to just so much of its land and timber,

take credit for all satisfactory condi-

tions, even for good crops or unex- drain on capital account. The government

pected windfalls received at the treas- ment of the day was indeed emulation

policy of the Dominion in settling up Mr. Brewster next directed his at

vernments statements represented, with the financial and general business So that if one took into consideration Ottawa had concluded that he was in affairs of the province. He noticed, only the natural and legitimate revenue a position to sustain a minor reduc- however, that Hon. Mr. Ellison had it was found that the increase had been tion in his large profits. The blame for taken credit to the government for the only from 1903-4, \$2,241,000, to 1909the fruit-grower's present unfortunate very satisfactory condition of Provin- \$4,022,000, and in government that had brought about the present general prosperity of British province-but when the statement went forth backed by ministerial prestige

Socialist Leader Speaks

Mr. Hawthornthwaite expressed him-

the Prairie provinces, and thus giving tion more particularly to land policy Northern and the Canadian Northern Coast. But in spite of this approval turer consideration on the part of erned very largely in matters of this those responsible for it." (Applause). kind. Even the member for the Islands show wherein the government was en-Mr. Jardine, continuing the debate, he felt confident, if it was a matter of titled to any especial credit, the Atof trade which must be expected would timent of business in this country was said that while his ideal in tariff ar- better business would be prepared to torney-General had fallen back upon have a very serious effect on the effi- against the bargain. The Mountain rangements was in the direction of free put his ardent Imperialism in his the old cry that the elections which had trade throughout the Empire, he real-trousers' pocket and do business with almost annihilated the Liberal party be regarded as the policy desired by the control of the con Canada today as compared with those of the country had an opportunity to condemning reciprocity, not only as under present conditions; and he was to be extracted. As a matter of proof that the people approved the course and policy of the Conservative should adopt the policy of selling t government. Mr. Brewster's Reasons But there were other reasons which west-especially that of fruit-growing For his own part he would like to see had operated to produce the election rein British Columbia. This industry had the boundary line abolished as in the sult. One reason for the preponderance per acre, and the \$15.00 or more per acre of Conservative representation in the ship as anyone familiar with the diffi- ization. He should in this connection House was not so much that the peo- government at this figure was able culties of land-clearing and cultivation liked to have seen the premier take a ple were satisfied with the financial polbroader stand than he had; he had inley or the land policy of the governdeed made a large question one of small ment (it really hadn't any) but the concome to the opinion that the bargain there was any further demand for the or international trade bargain he felt party politics. One thing that the prem- ditions of the Provincial voters' list. that the proper course for the federal ier had said he could agree with—that He had had occasion a few days ago tion will Canada then find herself? She as Canadians we should be entitled government to have adopted would have was that there was really only a small to see how matters in this connection sentimental difference between the Lib- worked out. A large number of commueral and the Conservative party, which nications had been sent out to adfriends to the South say that their ernment of commissions in any event— was just what the Socialists had con- dresses taken from the voters' list, and made a few days ago for a return sistently maintained. With respect to from one ward alone in this city, no detailed information in respect to prethe attitude of the Coast lumbermen on fewer than three hundred of these com- emptions and lands sold. He charge Some said that while lumber and fruit and particularly those of the fruit this reciprocity arrangement, he could munications came back with an intimation that a deliberate attempt had been missing the said that while lumber and fruit that a deliberate attempt had been missing the said that while lumber and fruit the said that while lumber and fruit the said that a deliberate attempt had been missing the said that while lumber and fruit the said that while lumber are said that while lumber and fruit the said that while lumber and fruit the said that while lumber are said that while lumber and fruit the said that while lumber are said tha not but take the suggestive remarks of tion from the postoffice authorities by the government to prevent the had many letters from constituents the premier as in the nature of a covert that no such persons as those addressed closure of information to which he are threat. The first minister had spoken of were known. In connection with this, the country were alike entitled. If treaty; but if there was any advanment and he held also in his hand a the protection under which the lumber too, the member for Alberni stated that frank, clear, and definite return had been resolution of the Victoria Farmers' In. Industry on the Coast had latterly canvassing cards issued by the Conmade, the legitimacy of the government of the control of the solution of the Victoria Farmers' In. flourished, and everyone in the House servative organization prior to the last ment's position would have been much knew what this meant-knew of the election asked the canvasser not only prohibition of the export of raw tim- to ascertain how the citizen was likeber material which had been of so very ly to vote, but also to take careful note information in connection with a management of the connec great effect in promoting the business of of each man's general appearance, how ter that was attracting more attention of the state of the Canadian Coast mills, and knew also of the large reserves of timber which any opposition to even up matters when mbermen in something of a government went into an election menopolistic position. So that when campaign in this manner, He knew

for Ottawa at any time to throw off the burden; but Mr. Fleiding had said try demand."

Suit of an inquiry by a competent tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the Coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the Coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the Coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the Coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the Coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the coast tariff commission. the burden; but Mr. Flelding had said that "we must accept all or none of the bargain," so the house must take it for granted that the course the member for Alberni had outlined was impossible and could not be carried out.

Mr. Brewster: "Does he mean by that that regardless of anything that that regardless of anything that that regardless of anything that wand occur? The Dominion of Canada dealing with the conservative government at Ottors and farm produce on the free list, this meaning everything to give and nothing and think as the party thought and said try demand."

United States and Canada dealing with trade reciprocity and placing fruits it was tantamount to a threat that if the did not obey the party whip and and farm produce on the free list, this meaning everything to give and nothing and think as the party thought and wished, the reserves said to bring about depression in the farming industry of British Columbia, the latter would be no extensive tariff commission. He instanced an placing fruits it was tantamount to a threat that if the did not obey the party whip and think as the party thought and a very considerable part of to bring about depression in the farming industry of British Columbia, the latter would be no extensive tariff changes that session, as it was the intention of the government to have an entitled by the Conservative government at Ottors and farm produce on the free list, this meaning everything to give and nothing and think as the party thought and think as the party thought and think as the party thought and every considerable part of the course which the vished, the reserves meaning everything to give and nothing and think as the party thought and to be first the course of the course of the Conservative government at Ottors and farm produce on the free list, this in trade reciprocity and placing fruits it was tantamount to a threat that if the distinct reciprocity and count of the conservative government at Ottors and farm produce on the free list, this in trade reciprocity and mentary to the knowledge of the ernment in respect to business co tions throughout the province. Cred between nations and work out in the but the people of British Columbia was taken, too, for the large surpl entrusted their business to the goverment, and it was the duty of the nance Minister in laying before legislature a budget estimate of country remain in their own hands for exploitation to their own profit; the be expended, more nearly to approx sides of the line these capitalists worked up the patriotic, flag-waving cry in revenues and expenditures would be must look for a fair balance as between tween the countries of the world for absolutely valueless. If the question the various portions of the Dominion in their own advantage and at the cost of tion one cent more than the reconstruction of the desired contraction would not be required to pay in ments for expenditures demanded. a large surplus should be created narrow, two provincial or parochial, in methods of production, in which the system of taxation which should proof of unscientific and unsyste "As the question is one that affects treated as national questions. This Great Britain was not in it—although the Finance Minister in one breath n said that the system of taxat vogue was altogether admirable the next breath that he was go have a commission appointed a more efficient and equitable Another wrong idea: The con producing the surplus put unfairly

the generation of today the burder providing for the generation of ton-Revenue Classification. Again, much was classed as leg mate revenue which did not rightly not an agreement favorable to British by the law of supply and demand. But take a few figures to show that t Columbia. And in this case he had de- from the position of the British Colum- was not by any means so large growth of true revenue if proper It appeared to be largely a question of must in the present case, support the revenue and what should rightly be election of Senator Lorimer void, indicated a favorable leaning toward the cated a fa Federal election was from a Liberal procity arrangement were placed before alter these conditions. For that reason, was made up from land sales and \$28 folder which had fallen into his hands, the whole people of Canada, as the Fre-until the world was educated to that 000 from timber licenses, leaving velopment of Canada. Within the past tion which had helped to bring the where it spoke of the fight of 1912, mier had proposed, he had no doubt in point when it would reject the present gitimate revenue of \$2,241,000. In 19 and asked "the boys to get ready to the world but that it would be endorsed social system for a cleaner, saner system to the total of revenue was \$2,221,000. In 19 lumbia had increased in like propor- taken away. This agreement would rally round their leaders, Sir Wilfrid with an overwhelming majority. It was tem of production, and all questions of land sales amounted to \$141,000, tion. In 1909 the total trade in ex- bring the Provincial fruit growers Laurier, Mr. Templeman and others, quite true that British Columbia had flag or national boundaries disappear, timber licenses produced \$410,000, when that time should come. If he had a difficult task in establishing the they must do the best they might to ing a legitimate revenue of \$2.369. was to take that seriously, and he sup- fruit-growing industry; it would be a adapt themselves to conditions as ex- In 1905-6 the total revenue was \$3,000. posed he must, there was to be no harder task now to hold the fruit maristent. He therefore felt it his duty to 000; land sales produced \$189,000,

Public Lands Policy

to sell the public lands and spend !

withdrawal from capital account with

proper recognition of the fact in

annual financial statements. If one we

ple and even of the resolution of

Provincial Conservative association,

government continued to carry on

policy of land sales, chiefly

the floor of that chamber fight was confined almos timber licenses \$509,000. The resolution was then put and car- legitimate revenue \$2,346,000. In 1900 the total revenue was \$4.444.000 fr The order for continuation of the which was to be deducted land sales \$663,000, and timber licenses of \$1.1 000, leaving a legitimate revenue \$2,626,000. In 1907-8 the total reve

rough the application of a cle h shut off all amendments ensed with the reading of procedure was decided Mr. McCall, in charge of d failed to get unanimous away with the "calendar Wed prow. If that had been se id, he would have been gla

debate continue for anoth tive day. The Republicans opposed to ught the rule, denouncing it i anguage. They directed their ecially against the Democrats used them, on the eve of go ower of the House, of enforcing ale, as drastic as anything nese head tax, leaving a revenue growth the past. Champ Clark to itative Dalzell of Pennsylva And in this connection there to task for complaining of opened up a question which the ernment should most seriously consi ting on the reciprocity mea -if it was the intention to continu

ognition.

The cloture rule had been reviously by a vote of 198 Some of the "old guard" ders, like Dalzell of H nd Fordney of Michigan, aly their predictions that ublican party would be de ison of what they charact parture from the principle

people to sell the land, then in the terests of the people, the governme pate either yesterday or as applause when, on the land to the highest bidder, thereby ge ote that was ordered, ting a proper price for its lands, an led Representative Ollie at least getting for the benefit of entucky, one of the leade that the speculator who bought from t licall and announced the sell it for to the unforunate settle Then the government boasted that se since the Republic had been able to take money from

vestors in licenses for what prove valueless land; he thought that lit credit could be claimed on these line an hour while the Ho Reference was next made to the m ting on reciprocity. It is ion which the member for Alberni h nt sent word that

> regret to him that he sh led to differ with so ma es. He was convinced, city would prove of the United States as

than the reciprocity arrangement. He (Continued On Page Seven.)

the government had failed to furnish

lumbia at the present time-much mo

February 17, 1

ty Agreement h r Stage at Wa Majority in its

VE DEMOCRATS VOTE IN NEG

Prospect of Passage Senate Still Problema President Threatens

ASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-

a was passed in the House an almost solid Democratic all bill, carrying the agre ct, was passed by 221 to 92 majority of the Republ ted against the measu being 78 ayes and 87 tic vote was 143 ayes a A majority of the Rep rgents present voted for the What its fate will be in atical. President Ta t if a filibuster can be avoid t that the senate shall ac the other, and has indicate call an extra sesion o does not do so. passage of the bill in t at the end of a long del nes was as bitter as han h

Republican side. Democra s joined in from time to ted the majority membe k of unity. The Democrat put in the claim that the agreement was good Democ ne, and declared they were ome President Taft and man use Republicans into the De

haste" with which the Ho eaker-to-be said the Democra r years bound and gagged, ntleman from Pennsylvania an iates had brought in rule nd rushed legislation throug ving an opportunity for am Under the cloture rule, w ly loophole left to oppone asure was a motion to rec I to the committee of the wh instructions to report

When the time came to do dozen members were clam Mr. Dalzell was recognized h nnon. He proposed that meat oducts, flour, prepared ceres nd several other articles, be ree list. The Democrats were r this and the motion was 191

n and the espousal of fr Democrat Presides.

Speaker Cannon took no p mocratic side, to the chair Mr. James sat there all thr said to be the only time a as been called to preside President Taft tonight gave Speaker Cannon. The meal

ange the dinner into a break necessary in order to pass presentative Longworth, t of the measure, denied the eparture from the policy of In voting for the me ship of Payne, of Roos Mr. McCall said it was a

ominion of Canada.

for the Democrats, Mr.