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THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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JOHN HONEY, Managing Editor.
C. F. HAYES, Business Manager.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1911.

ELECTONEERING BY INSULT.

It is hinted that the reciprocity arrangement may have a reflex effect on the fiscal question in England. With some show of sorrow it is said that British tariff advocates now see no opportunity of giving Canadian goods a preference in the markets of the Old Land; and that in consequence they will drop the talk of an Imperial preference scheme and advocate the adoption of a tariff simply as a measure of British fiscal policy and for the effect they think it would have in stimulating the industry and commerce of the British Isles.

It is fairly certain that this prospective result of the reciprocal arrangement is intended for use as a scare-crowd in the Canadian political cornfield. Opponents of the arrangement are obviously hard-pressed for some valid reason to put before the Canadian people for opposing the bargain. That is, must be opposed seems to be the contradictory argument by Mr. Borden and his friends even before the details of the arrangement were made known. But to find a substantial reason for opposing it, or a line of argument which would incline the public to approve opposition to it, is plainly giving Mr. Borden and his friends more to think about than they counted on. The frenzied nonsense to which the opposition press is resorting, samples of which have been reproduced in these columns, is all the evidence necessary that those who are taking a stand against the arrangement are hard put to it to give a reason for their stand which would justify them before the public or gain them any measure of public approval.

The idea now seems to be to tell the Canadian farmer that he will lose more in Britain than he will gain in the United States. Despite their thrice-repeated verdict to the contrary, the British people are represented as turning swiftly and surely in the direction of a protective tariff, and that under that tariff Canadian products would be admitted to their markets under lower rates than those charged on products from foreign countries. Now the story goes that all this prospective blessing is lost to the Canadian farmer; that he can look for nothing but fair and open competition in the British market, save the sentimental protection the British consumer may have for food-stuffs grown within the Empire. And this supposed loss of a supposed certain blessing is represented as of more consequence to the Canadian farmer than the benefits he will get from the privilege of selling his products in the cities of the United States. Not only this; he is also invited to shudder at the prospect of his loyalty to Britain waning as his business with the United States increases, until some day he will vote for the lowering of the Union Jack and the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes.

The peculiar feature is that it seems to be thought the Canadian people will take this as a compliment or a truism, and will vote for the men who say it. It is solemnly advanced as a means of securing votes for the opponents of the tariff arrangement, that the voters are men whose loyalty is purchasable; that they hold allegiance to whatever country makes it profitable; that for the Empire their chief thought is for what they can get out of it, and that if they do not get enough they will get out; that they are spineless creatures who cannot trade with a neighboring people without forgetting all they have stood for and fought for and coming to form a political union with their new found customers. Just how and how much the Canadian voter will relish this estimate of his loyalty and integrity to say nothing of his good sense—remains to be seen. But however he takes it, it is the picture now being drawn of him by the opponents of the tariff agreement, and drawn for the express purpose of winning his favor and securing his vote. Surely a hard-up party press was never driven to more desperate and humiliating means to find an excuse for condemning a free trade measure.

Who says the Empire is in danger? That unless we build battlehips and enforce conscription we perish? If we do not Colonel Sam Hughes still will us? And in the points of willingness to fight, and of endurance in the fight, is not the Colonel a match for anything that walks or floats or flies? Of his skill it is not for a layman to judge.

Sedentary habits, lack of outdoor exercise, insufficient ventilation, food, constipation, a torpid liver, nervous and indigestion, are common causes of stomach troubles. Correct your habits, take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and you will soon be well again. For sale by Dealers everywhere.

to judge, but no expert of outstanding reputation has yet thrown discredit upon this. It is to be seen therefore as being all right on that score, for the Colonel has not been back-ward about putting himself where the expert might see him perform. And in the willingness to defend his native soil the ardent spirit of the Colonel knows no rival. So fiercely the martial instinct yearns for battle that there are no foreign foes to be wary of, the Colonel simply cannot keep from punching somebody, just to keep his hand in as it were, and his muscles ready for emergencies. If the Germans will not come over and be licked, why the country is full of Presbyterian clergymen, men with a dash of Scotch blood and Calvinistic grit, fit fomenters for the Colonel to practice on. And if these be not enough, there are other ministers in the land out of whom a fall can be taken by way of warming up. Just now the Colonel has taken the whole company of them, from the Calvinists to the Catholics, and proposes to show them what he is made of. Peace to our flags. The Colonel is still with us and is getting himself into training. Call off the dogs for the cruisers, pay off the navy, disband the army, and send Lord Kitchener on a tour of inspection with us and is lumbering up. The Empire is secure.

Under the heading, "The Policy of '1891 should be the policy of 1911," the Montreal Gazette reproduces a manifesto issued by Sir John Macdonald twenty years ago, on the subject of "unrestricted reciprocity." His argument was that "unrestricted reciprocity" meant no taxation, and he sought to clinch it with the words "That is what we are opposing, and what we ask you to condemn by your vote." Does the Gazette desire its readers to gather that the moderate reciprocity measure now before Parliament means direct taxation? Mr. Fielding puts the shrinkage in revenue down from 2 to 3 millions per year, a shortage which could be multiplied a dozen times without making it necessary to seek new means of raising revenue.

SEPARATING BUSINESS FROM SENTIMENT.

It is stated that because Canada is making a reciprocity agreement with the United States, British advocates of a tariff may drop their talk of Imperial preference and frankly champion protection as sound fiscal policy for Great Britain and for the good they think it would do for British industry and commerce. If that is an outcome there will be no tears to shed in Britain or Canada. Talk of an Imperial preference in free trade Britain is nothing more than dressing protection in the garb of patriotism, a performance which seems to be thought necessary on both sides of the water. It is well to see if the claim the cause to be, they rarely discuss it by itself, or urge its adoption on its merits. More often it is considered well to hit a blow for high tariff on the sentiment of loyalty if this can be done, and to argue inferentially that he who opposes the tariff is not really a traitor, at least grossly ignorant as to what becomes of his country. Who, for instance in the past ten years has heard a Canadian Protectionist hold forth on the virtues and value of protection alone? Not many. Its inherent virtues, real or supposed, are not thought sufficient to win the approval of the Canadian voter. It is as they regard its appeal to his concern for his country, to appeal to this even rather than to claim merit for protection. He is advised to vote for protection as a means of securing votes for the tariff policy, or because it acts as a stimulant to industry, but because in some way voting for protection is a highly patriotic act, and voting for tariff reduction a misdemeanor almost to be classed with giving aid and counsel to the enemies of the King. In the Old Land the same tactics seem to have been generally adopted. There was there more excuse for the ruse than here, for free trade England has had experience of both policies and understands which is best from the economic standpoint. If free trade was to be attacked it had to be on some other ground than its failure as a fiscal policy, for it had been the most signal of success in this respect. Imperialism seemed the most likely point of attack, and here the tariff "reformers" have mounted their heaviest guns. The Chamberlains, father and son, never contented themselves with arguing the wisdom of a tariff as a measure of domestic policy. There was ever and always the reference to some wider arrangement in which a British tariff would be only a feature, an arrangement under which the British nations of the world would tax themselves to prevent themselves trading with other peoples. Protection and Imperialism were made synonymous, and he who opposed the former was put under the imputation of caring little about the latter.

There will not be much cause for lamentation in the Old Land if this misrepresentation is no longer possible, and if the champions of protection are forced out into the open to do their fighting under their own flag. The Englishman does not care for victories won by subtlety; he prefers to fight the matter out "hammer and tongs," and have it settled decisively one way or other on its merits. There is room for belief that the British Protectionists would have prospered better had they taken an open stand and called for the adoption of a tariff purely and simply to benefit British industry and to increase the revenue of the exchequer, treating as a preference to the British Dominions as an incidental possibility. In refusing to do this they seemed to indicate an unwillingness to have the question discussed on its merits and decided on the ground that it would be good policy or bad policy for Great Britain. This seeming shrinking from the real issue cannot have won the cause many friends. Nor is the enforced abandonment of it anything to be grieved over.

Canada, too, will have cause for gratitude if the British tariff people are forced to proclaim their cause as to abandon the plea of Imperialism. Protectionists in this country have not been backward in following the lead of their friends across the sea. They have taken the tariff as a measure of good or bad policy for Canada, but as a necessary means of holding the Empire together. Every proposal to reduce the tariff against foreign competition has been assailed as a mark of indifference to the integrity of the British dominions. Every proposal to boost the tariff has been hailed as a new opportunity for cementing the links of Empire, by showing a tariff preference for British goods. There will be nothing to weep over if here, as in Britain, the reciprocity arrangement makes it no longer possible to mix bad business and good sentiment. The tariff is a business proposition and should, both here and across the sea, be judged on business lines. Even protectionists ought to agree with that, for they profess to think protection good business. They should be pleased that they are to have the chance to prove this without any intermingling of patriotic talk. But they do not seem to be pleased about it.

TRYING TO FRIGHTEN QUEBEC.

The Montreal Star has started out to frighten the French speaking Roman Catholics of Quebec into opposition to the reciprocity agreement. Not upon the ground that it is a bad business bargain, but that it would undertake to show them that the arrangement would not be for their benefit, nor that its rejection and the continuance of the existing conditions would be more to their benefit. It avoids argument on the business aspect—which is the whole aspect—of the agreement, entirely. It is apparently prepared to argue that the bargain is not a good bargain, nor that it is not better financially for Quebec to have such bargaining power as it has in the hands of the French speaking Roman Catholics of Quebec on the ground of religion and language. In respect of these, it says, they have certain privileges which they must lose if the reciprocity agreement is put through. Reciprocity, it tells them, means annexation; and as citizens of the United States they should enjoy none of the privileges which were assured them by the Treaty of Paris and which are guaranteed them in the constitution of the Dominion. If this argument goes through, says the Star in the plainest of language, the British flag must come down, with all that it means to the French speaking Roman Catholic residents of Quebec. The Star assumes that the French speaking Roman Catholic knows neither what his grandfather did nor what he has been doing himself. It presumes on this supposed ignorance to tell him that reciprocity and political union are in the relation of cause and effect.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Bill to Be Considered Protecting Men On Construction Work.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Routing business only was taken up at today's session of the Ontario Legislature. A bill was introduced by Mr. McKee to abolish all tax exemptions on church property, public, separate and high school properties and University property. Mr. Boyle, on the suggestion of the Premier withdrew his bill amending the Line Fences Act. It proposed to prohibit line fences of stone, rock or other bulky material. Sir James Whitney said that a farmer had a right to be allowed to erect a line fence of buildings well discussed this week in the House. The bill was referred to a committee of the Legislature.

Provinces—have any doubt as to what would happen them in the event of union with the American Republic they should hear the plea with which opponents of their school systems say, when they contemplate the probability of annexation—"Anyhow, there is not a Separate School in the United States."

These are things which will give French Canada pause, if the issue ever comes squarely before us, as to which road we shall take at the parting of the ways. Today, our separated brethren lie at ease in one of the most sheltered nooks in the world. Where else will they find themselves so secure?

Under the agreement, the minimum price of hogs would be determined by Buffalo and not by certain seasons of the year the price paid by the American packers would be too high for the Canadian packers to pay, and they would have to shut down. This would stop export to Britain because British trade would regularly maintained. They would therefore be confined to the provincial market which would not pay. He said the agreement would ruin the hog raising industry among the farmers because low prices would follow.

MOSSIDE.

Bulletin News Service.

Emil Cohen is awaiting the arrival of his new steam engine from Edmonton, when saw mill will commence work.

Cyrus Bollenbaugh has rented his farm of Mr. O'Dillon Fluet, as he is taking a trip to Oregon to remain a few weeks.

Mr. Henry Hanson, whose house was burned some six weeks ago, has built a new one on the same site.

Mr. Fluet is moving up to his father-in-law's new homestead on sec. 10-25-15, west of 5th meridian. His father-in-law's name was not learned, is over 80 years of age.

There is in this district another Octogenarian in the person of Eugene Granger, who will be eighty-two years of age in April. He homesteaded here in 1872.

Mr. Cohen is having a new well sunk; it has been dug thirty feet below the surface, and is now being operated by a pump.

Mr. Cummings of Mosside, has been visiting with Mrs. Barton of the Thistle farm.

Mr. Power, Presbyterian Evangelist, of Belvedere, now holds service here every Sunday.

Mr. (Anglican), preaches here too on the other Sundays.

The Rev. Canon River Qu Barre has been calling on the members of his faith.

Mr. Baldwin has returned from the coal mine at River Qu Barre, having given enterprise a good start.

Miss Latta has gone to Edmonton for a time.

Mosside, February 10th.

NEW GRAND TRUNK DIRECTOR.

Sir Felix Schuster Has Been Appointed as a Member of the Board.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—The general offices at Montreal have been notified of the appointment of Sir Felix Schuster as director of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. Sir Felix Schuster, among other offices, is chairman of the Board of the Bank of Montreal and of the Bank of Canada, London, England, and during last summer made a tour of Canada at which time he was greatly impressed with the country.

Pains or Cramps

"I carry Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills with me all the time, and for aches and pains there is nothing equals them. I have used them for rheumatic pains, headache, and pains in side and back, and in every case they give perfect satisfaction."

HENRY COULLEN, Boonton, N. J.

Pain comes from tortured nerves. It may occur in any part of the head or body where there is weakness or pressure upon the nerves.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Relieve pain, whether it be neuralgic, rheumatic, sciatic, head, stomach, pleurisy or ovarian pains.

Price 25c at your druggist. He should send you a box if he does not send us, we forward gratis.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Toronto.

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EASTERN PACKERS OBJECT TO TARIFF

DEPUTATION FROM ONTARIO AND QUEBEC WENT UPON CABINET MINISTERS.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—A deputation of meat packers of Ontario and Quebec waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Messrs. Fielding and Paterson today to protest against the reciprocity agreement insofar as it affects the meat packing industry. Mr. Flavell presented the case for the meat packers. He said that their market was in Canada and Great Britain and for the last twenty years the price of hogs in Canada exceeded the price paid in the United States. Under the reciprocity agreement they would be lost to Ontario and Quebec.

Under the agreement, the minimum price of hogs would be determined by Buffalo and not by certain seasons of the year the price paid by the American packers would be too high for the Canadian packers to pay, and they would have to shut down. This would stop export to Britain because British trade would regularly maintained. They would therefore be confined to the provincial market which would not pay. He said the agreement would ruin the hog raising industry among the farmers because low prices would follow.

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The Royal Trust Co.

Capital fully paid up \$1,000,000 Reserve fund \$1,000,000
Board of Directors: Sir H. Montagu Allan, R. B. Angus, A. Baumbach, R. B. Greenhalgh, C. M. Hays, C. R. Homer, H. V. Meredith, David Morris, Sir W. C. Macdonald, Hon. R. Mackay, A. Macmillan, James Ross, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, K. C. M. G.
MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS
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Grain Elevator Machinery—Write for Catalogue. Structural and Bridge Steel, Wrought Iron Castings. SPECIAL TO MUNICIPALITIES—WRITE FOR PRICES on supplies for sewage and waterworks installations. SEPTIC TANKS AND FILTERS. Sewer and Water Pipes—Valves and Fittings. PHONE 2413 EDMONTON 205 WINDSOR BLOCK.

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Manufacturers of Sawmill The best that money can buy. Always in stock. Saws hammered and gummed, and all sawmill repairs. Nichols Bros. 103 Syndicate Avenue Phone 2312. Edmonton

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MONEY TO LOAN On improved Farm property at lowest current rates. Low Expense and no delay. A. M. Stewart, Branch Manager. Corner Jasper Ave. and First street Edmonton

THE REPUBLICANS OPPOSE THE BILL

BUT THE DEMOCRATS WILL SUPPORT PORT TARIFF AGREEMENT ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The McCall bill carrying into effect the Canadian reciprocity agreement reached the floor of the House today and probably will be passed by that body before adjournment tomorrow night. Even the opponents of the measure admitted today there was no hope of stopping it in the House. A test vote came today soon after the House was called to order by Speaker Cannon. Mr. McCall moved the immediate consideration of his bill. This was objected to. When the voting began, however, it soon became apparent that with comparatively few exceptions, the lines were being drawn between those favoring and those opposing the trade agreement. As finally corrected, the vote to take up the bill was 197 to 129. The bill will be passed, it is said, by even a larger majority, 191 Republicans voted against immediate consideration. This number will show a decided diminution on the final roll call. Sixty-three Republicans voted for immediate consideration.

Few Democrats Oppose. The Democratic vote was divided 134 for immediate consideration and 19 against. The Democratic leaders say that there will be but six or seven votes against the passage of the bill from their side.

No time was set for a vote today, but tomorrow Mr. McCall will endeavor to secure an agreement to end the general debate at five o'clock and to begin the reading of the bill for the amendments, the House to remain in session until the measure is passed. The test vote taken today, and the general debate that followed demonstrated the serious split that exists among the Republicans of the House on reciprocity. It now appears that a majority of the Republicans will vote against the measure. Like the "insurgents" ranks are also torn.

Republicans Oppose. Some of the Republicans who spoke today declared they saw in the reciprocity agreement the beginning of the end of protection. They applauded this vociferously. Mr. Martin, of South Dakota, was particularly apprehensive. Mr. Kendall, of Iowa, also took a mournful view of the situation. He declared that reciprocity was being supported by a minority of Republicans anxious to imitate the Democrats, and by a majority of Democrats "determined to destroy the Republican party."

"I decline," he said, "to witness the assassination without entering a protest."

Party Is Divided. The Republican split is accentuated by the fact that one member of

CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM

Gentleman in Vancouver Owes His Recovery TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES" Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 15. I am well acquainted with a known to thousands in Vancouver and New Westminster for nearly a year was practically a cripple. He was so tormented with the disease that he found it to even turn over in bed. His head was so weak that he could hardly get up stairs. Last June he received a box of "Fruit-a-tives." He used the dates his recovery from that time. Today there is no other man in Vancouver enjoying better health. He is building a house this fall and will good part of the roof in a drive storm without suffering any bad effects.

JOHN B. L.

"Fruit-a-tives" is a positive cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all kinds of Pain in the Back and all Kidney Trouble. It is the greatest blood-purifying medicine ever discovered. See a box, 6 for \$2.50; trial size 3c. At dealers or on receipt of 10c. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

NATIONAL GRANGE

TO PUT UP A BILL

The United States Farmers Organization Says That The National Agreement Will Discourage Them—Will Fight In Congress.

New York, Feb. 16.—The cry of the National Grange, a resolution claiming members 1,000,000 farmers in thirty has been started to defeat the action by Congress of the reciprocity treaty. The National Grange of the United States has adopted a resolution against the enactment of the bill, called upon the committee to exert pressure upon the members of Congress to vote against the bill, and to urge the committee to amend the bill so as to give to Washington a campaign there.

The National Grange committee has proposed of three members, ex-Senator Nathan J. Bachelder, of N.H., Charles T. Aarons, of South Bend, Ind., and T. J. Morgan, of Morganstown, W. Va.

Mr. Bachelder declared today that the National Grange of the United States has adopted a resolution that the grangers would support the committee unanimously.

"We are not opposed to a reduction of the tariff," Mr. Bachelder said, "but we are opposed to a bill which will ruin the industry and flesh of another country."

"Remove the tariff on steel and iron, and you will ruin the industry of this country, and we will be ruined."

The committee issued the following statement:

"The undersigned, representing principal organizations of the United States, earnestly oppose the enactment of the tariff reduction bill now pending in Congress for the following reasons:

(1) The bill provides for the free trade of duty of all farm products. Since Canada is one country from which a considerable quantity of these products are imported, this would result in free trade in everything our people produce."

(2) While putting farm products on the free list, the reciprocity makes no material reduction in the tariff rates on all the other articles the farmer has to pay for. This would place a heavy burden of taxation on the farmer."

(3) The enactment of the protective policy has always been defended by all classes of citizens, and is equally entitled to the support of the farmers. The farmers have never received a cent for while farm products are taxed on an average of about five per cent."

(4) The enactment of the tariff reduction bill would result in the abolition of the tariff protection now given to our manufacturers, and would leave the high duties on manufactures untouched."

(5) The Canadian farmer and his preferential trade agreements can buy manufactured goods at lower prices than the farmer in this country. The price of goods in Canada is also lower than in the United States. Conditions give the Canadian an advantage over the American farmer in the sale of his products."

(6) We hold that the reciprocity should receive exactly the same of protection as is given to the manufacturer, and that there be no reduction of duties on manufactured articles by reciprocity, unless the same time correspondingly be made on the same basis."

(7) To show that this is not a mere slogan, we have every where a factory of the Chamberlain's Liniment and Plaster. When troubled with a cold, a headache, or any other ailment, it is a trial and you are certain to be relieved with Chamberlain's Liniment and Plaster which it affords. Sold everywhere.

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