Reading - Estimates Now Promised For Next Week

An exceptionally interesting and effective speech by Hon, Price Elison, Minister of Finance and Agricutture, upon the text of Mr. Hayward's ution denunciatory of the Canadian-American reciprocity arrangement constituted the feature of Monday's proceedings in the provincial parliament. As Minister of Agriculture, the industry particularly affected by the proposed agreement in fiscal matters, and as the sitting representative or Okanagan, which district is struck harder than perhaps any other in British Columbia should the proposals be ratified at Ottawa, the remarks of the minister were traught with peculiar significance.

Hon. Mr. Ellison showed how the policy of protection as initiated by Sir John A. Macdonald had gone far toward the making of a great nation in Canada, and deprecated any interference at the present juncture, which must serve as a check to the nation's forward movement. He pointed out how, as stated by President Taft himself, the exhaustion of natural resources in the United States already looms menacingly on the horizon; and how the proposed arrangement will be very largely to the advantage of the American republic, while Canada has little to gain thereunder.

Hon. Mr. Ellison also intimated that there is reason to believe the entire, reciprocity cry was "worked up" at Ottawa by a little clique of Winnipeg citizens, animated in their course in this regard by Mr. James J. Hill, and in fact receiving \$50,000 from that gentleman, whose motive, of course, was to promote remunerative traffic for his railway interests.

The debate upon conclusion of Hon. Mr. Ellison's remarks was further adjourned by Mr. Brewster.

During the afternoon the Tramway Regulations bill passed the committee stage without opposition or comment, and the Coal Mines Regulation Act

States. And it is found today that those marked—of Great Brittain—are still of greater benefit to us in Cansattill of greater benefit to us to adopt a similar policy for the national advantage and protection.

In the course of his comments on the Country trade we had hoped to capture again built up their training which would so because, as a line of the protection of the south than we in the states that the way to England what provides that measure. I did so because, as a line of the protection of the south than we in the states which would so build up the to to adopt a similar policy for the national advantage and protection.

In 1693 the national policy of the national policy of the protection of the lates of the lumber industry of British Columbia. Can protection of the lates of the lumber industry of British Columbia. Capplauses). They take great care to the country agreement to the way to England the lates of the lumber industry of the lates of the lumber of the lumber industry of the lates of th

dollars. Land at the same time has been changing hands for large figures and one cannot but believe that this reciprocity arrangement if carried into effect will go very far toward re tarding the development of the dis-trict and terminating the measure of substantial prosperity which we are at present enjoying as a result of the growing importance of the fruit

growing industry. "And this result applies not alone to the fruit growing, but to the agricultural industry generally. "It has been contended that this re-

ciprocity will, on the other hand, ben-efit certain Canadian industries, but I do not think that this estensible counterbalancing benefit will amount to anything. When we take into conproducts of agricultural industryhorses, cattle, sheep, butter, eggs, fruit, etc., etc.—that are with one stroke of the pen struck off the prostriking out all protection for this inbuilding it up. If they had gone so far as to declare for Free Trade, which was their battle-cry before the national policy, I have no doubt that the people of Canada would have more fully realized what it meant to them, and the party of Free Trade would be wiped out.

proposal or measure of this nature should be carried through by any government without its submission to the people. It is so very important; it means in fact the very life of the agricultural industry of our country, and when we look for compensating advantages, what do we find? That there has been a lowering of the duty or imported machinery and a few other things by two and a half per cent.! Two and a half per cent.! Why, sir, it doesn't amount to anything. They dared not, politically,

benefit through the reciprocity pre-attention to their necessary limit. This vailing at that particular time. The has properly aroused effort to con-interests. of the United States were then serve them, to avoid their waste, and "This present reciprocity arrange-

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ago, these articles exempt from the payment of duty including such things as barbed wire, binder twine and In-dian corn. Last year no less than \$79,700,000 worth of these articles were brought into Canada, duty free. Why, I ask, should we in Canada not manufacture our own barbed wire and our own binder twine? We would be dosideration that it is practically all the ing so now if there had been a fair

"It is my belief that no important and Canadian industries.

advancing by leaps and bounds, esadian industries have enjoyed the proas the National Policy of this Domin-

Diverted to the South

"I trust that this reciprocity agree-Reciprocity Resolution.

Hon. Mr. Ellison, upon rising, was greated with most cordial applause from all parts of the house. He said:

"Mr. Speaker: The resolution that has been offered by my honorable friend, the member for Cowichan, I consider the most important resolution that has ever been presented to this house. My reason for so regard
"I sincerely hope that our protective tariff wall will not be taken down, although in the present proposals a very large breach is made in it. I hope and trust the people of Canada will rise and prevent the ratication by parliament of this misculations. The protection has made the United States the going to greatly injure the trade with us of the eastern provinces—a trade to the most of the eastern provinces—a trade to the provinces—a trade to the province of Canada, from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. When the duty on such products is removed, as it is proposed to remove it, most of these food products must inevitably come to us from the United States the greatest nation in the world. It has taken one hundred and thirty-four improve it. Every individual inter
"I sincerely hope that our protective tariff wall will not be taken dustry is concerned, it is the whole dustry is concerned, it is the whole suggestions for the framing of a bill dustry is concerned, it is the whole dustry is concerned, it is the whole word, as it is proposed to remove it, most of these food products must inevitably come to us from the United States the greatest nation in the world. It has taken one hundred and thirty-four important resolution that the eastern provinces—a trade to the eastern provinces of Canada, from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. When the duty on such products is removed, as it is proposed to remove it, most of these food products must inevitable control that the eastern provinces of Canada, from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. When the duty on such products is removed to the eastern provinces of Canada, from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. When the duty on suc this house. My reason for so regarding it is this: that it involves a principle very greatly affecting and prejudicing the advance of the whole of that country view it—we may the first should come when under our own grand National Policy. people of that country view it—we may tariff, until the time should come when under our own grand National Policy, Canada. It is quite true, as the champeople of that country view it—we may pions of reciprocity say, that we had a reciprocity arrangement with the republic to the south from 1854 to republic republic to the south from 1854 to anxious his people are to get the national properties of canada into the Unitbeneficial to Canada. We do not dispute that. But what was the cause? The canada are to get the national properties of canada into the Unitcarried into effect is going to work the present stage of our national properties of canada. We do not dispute that. But what was the cause? The canada into the Unitcarried into effect is going to work the present stage of our national properties. The properties of canada into the Unitcarried into effect is going to work the present stage of our national properties. The present stage of our national properties of canada in the present stage of our national properties. The properties of canada into the Unitcarried into effect is going to work the present stage of our national properties. The present stage of our national properties is personnel and in its nature. It people will make their voices heard and prevent the ratification of this It was because of the Civil War then transmitted to the two houses of coneasily downed, and they will still go on arrangement between the United to Mines, for many years had It was because of the Civil War then transmitted to the two houses of con-in progress in the States. That war gress on the 26th January last, says: as best they can until they find oppor-arrangement between the United had long experience both in a legis-"We have drawn upon our natural tunity to secure a change of the laws States and Conada." Canadians reaping a very large resources in such a way as to invite in this matter, in the direction of Can-

As a matter of fact we are just beginning to get on our feet in the Okanagan in the prosecution of this industry. And the same applies very
much to the whole of British Columthey that seek this arrangement—
knowing the advantages of such an arrangement to be on their side? They
have much to gain from us, much that
they urgently require. But they have

What was necessary for the consumer to get farm produce at a reasonable price was fir him to make his
wants known to the farmer—for the
they urgently require. But they have much to the whole of British Columbia. In the Okanagan irrigation is essential and very extensive investments are being made in this connection, the capital represented being in the neighborhood of four millions of dollars. Land at the same time has been changing hands for large figures

they urgently require. But they have producer and consumer to come into nothing that we imperatively require, to give us in return. If we have only time to get on our feet, we shall be people should be congratulated upon their ability to pay the prices predould afterwards that the reason for dollars. Land at the same time has been changing hands for large figures

they urgently require. But they have producer and consumer to come into the mine again he had better not change his clothes, as he would find his check waiting for him. It was foreign country. Except for a few cervailing. Returning to the essential fruit and farm products the culti-subject matter of the resolution in had gone to Victoria so much as because he had been protesting about they urgently require. But they have producer and consumer to come into platform and told that it he went to vation of which is restricted to sections of warmer climate than ours, we can produce everything that we re-

grown tired of Protection and was aid of Mackenzie & Mann, but if "Some few commodities that it was now inclined to give Free Trade a trial. these were their methods they were thought we could not get in Canada I noted these statements at the time worth looking into. The House wanthe nature of the announcement that the bill before it. has been made in connection with this Reciprocity proposal. I say, however, that we in Canada have not had enough of Protection. The Protection should, in fact, be greater than that we have heretofore enjoyed. I have had in mind all the time since noting these forewarnings in England some attempt to reduce our Protection, and duty put on those commodities as an has. At the Canadian Club dinner, at encouragement to their home manu- which I had the pleasure of repyling facture, and the industries that would for Canada and the Governor-General, have arisen in consequence would to- I said that Canada did not want Recistroke of the pen struck off the pro-tected list, I say there could not be day be giving employment to ten anything done more disastrous to the thousand of our own people. Why is "We are told that international couresy is demanded of us. It was desirdustry under which we have been tesy is demanded of us. It was desir- well. The cry was raised that the able that we should meet the Americans with courtesy when they came creased one-eighth of a penny, the seeking reciprocity arrangements with point being lost that with increased us. I say that under these circum- wages the people would be much better stances those entrusted with the rep- able to pay this small additional cost resentation of the Canadian people of bread. The same principle applies should have said 'no'—said it in a dip- in Canada and in British Columbia. omatic way, but 'no' just the same. Lower wages do not make the cost of tain persons, but it had contained the This would have been the proper course living any cheaper. I know what I statement that this bill was no im-

in the interest of the Canadian people am talking about, and I know that it is with the greatest difficulty that the "We all know how Canada has been farmers of British Columbia and of Canada make a living and a reasonpecially during more recent years, and able profit on their labor. Farmers we all know the reason—because Can- do not have any easy time of it, I may tell you, for their labors extend into tection of the policy founded by Sir sixteen or even eighteen hours to the be all that it should be, and they had John A. Macdonald, and rightly known day. Then why perialize the farmer not used these opportunities. and take from him the only protection that the industry he is striving to

develop has heretofore enjoyed? and the Coal Mines Regulation Act amendment bill received its second reading after considerable debate, antagonism being chiefly through Mr. Williams, of Newcastle. The estimates are now promised for early next week.

Reciprocity Resolution.

The data of the duty on implements and agricultural machinery generally, because the people of Canada would not have permitted the undoing in this manner of what it has taken us thirty years to build up—in the present it to the Federal government, because the people of Canada would not have permitted the undoing in this manner of what it has taken us thirty years to build up—in the present it to the Federal government, because the people of Canada would not have permitted the undoing in the dark to the present it to the Federal government, praying that this treaty be not ratified. Canada is just now going ahead, and any interference with the tariff arrangements must be injurious in the est possible measure might be built arrangements must be injurious in the extreme. We have been told that this present it to the Federal government, the fred of the provingent to the proving the total this treaty be not ratified by the house at Ottawa or confirmed in England. Here in British Columbia today, our distribution of agricultural food proving the dark to the people of Canada is just now going ahead, and any interference with the tariff arrangements must be injurious in the extreme. We have been told that this treaty be not ratified by the house at Ottawa or confirmed in England. Here in British Columbia today, our distribution of agricultural food proving that this treaty be not ratified by the house at Ottawa or confirmed in England. Here in British Columbia today, our distribution of agricultural proving that this treaty be not ratified by the house at Ottawa or confirmed in England. Here in British Columbia to the total this freed to the total this treaty be not ratified by the house at Ottawa or confirmed in England. The proving that this treaty be not ratified by the house at

Coal Mines Regulations engaged in that cruel war of brothers to restrict their use to our necessities. ment I have very good reason to beand they had not the time to engage We have so increased in population lieve was brought about by a little of the bill to amend the Coal Mines 38 years in British Columbia, England, in agricultural pursuits. But no soon- and in our consumption of food pro-handful of people from Manitoba, from Regulations Act. He contended that Australia, New Zealand and the United er was that war terminated, and the ducts and the other necessities of life, the city of Winnipeg; and it is said the existing act was not enforced, and States, and was, Mr. Miller understood, er was that war terminated, and the people returned to their ordinary pursuits, than the arrangement was terminated and the United States reserved their tariff wall to prevent fore us a change in our economic positions. The people are the people minated and the United States recrease our production we can see beerected their tariff wall to prevent
the products of Canada going to their
country to find a profitable market.
The suspension of reciprocity at that
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"When we think of what the fruit man who had been nearest the scene affair and its procedure could not own are running low. Why do they other markets, and found ready purchasers for our horses, cattle, cheese, etc., through paying attention to the great markets of Britain, instead of the nearer markets of the United own resources our own natural resources of the United own resources our own natural resources our selection own resources of the United own resources our own natural resources our selection own resources of the United own resources our own natural resources our own natur own are running low. Why do they industry will be made to suffer under of explosion to tell anything about it, have given miners the same opportunity. to manufacture our own natural resources ourselves in our own country.

I well remember the stand taken by this present government of British Country trade we had hoped to capture ourselves in our own country.

I well remember the stand taken by this present government of British Country trade we had hoped to capture our own natural resources ourselves in our own country.

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I well remember the stand taken by the purpose of making the bill as good as possible than for the purpose of making an our own country.

can produce everything that we re- page in the old country into the general quire here at home just as well as these was made of statements to the general things can be produced in the repubtion and effect that Canada had able him to get his living without the

Member for Grand Forks Mr. Miller (Grand Forks) did not pelieve that any measure could come before the House calling for more careful consideration than this bill. Although he represented a farming and metallurgical district, yet there were many of his constituents who took a great interest in this legislation and had asked him to support it and to assist in passing it in a form as perfect as could be made. The occupation of a coal miner was arduous and dangerous and he was entitled to every protection to his interests and run the daily hazard of the coal miner. He agreed with Mr. Hawthornthwaite that the bill should have the careful consideration due to a measure dealing with matters of life and death. Mr. Hawthornthwaite's speech on the bill had not been so much a criticism of its provisions as an attack on cerprovement on the old act and was perhaps not so good. But if that were Williams would have to accept at least part of the bill, for they had been given every opportunity to assist in having it framed so that it would It was within the knowledge of every member of the House that at the last

session the Premier had introduced a "The people should in this present making it law at that time, but in or-

The debate was further continued Mr. Shepherd, the chief inspector, was a man of great technical knowledge and ability, notwithstanding what Mr. Mr. Williams continued the ad- Hawthornthwaite had said. Mr. Shep-

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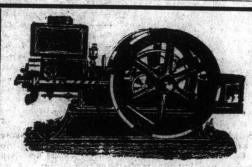
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on to Offer to Address in Brit of Commons-De

the House of osition ame the fiscal the following term at this House exp at the persistent refuse f the country ntages at present d ed by the Dominions the comme ofre and deprived most effective meth h manufacturers.' The debate as a resul

REMIER TO SPEA

(Continued from ulture. It was not true worth of farm produ inder this new agrees

Mr. Brewster replied t dy for that was for the griculture to place the British Columbia in suc hat with better soil and hev would fear no com er than put a wall of Hon. Mr. Ellison:

as well as from the farm Mr. Brewster: "I am is not. I should like to The Premier moved ment of the debate.

Railway Measur Mr. Williams continued n the second reading lowser's bill to con amend the railway acts nce. He said that he ha nment not because h to know anything about but because he wished into the bill, but he could he knew much more about the he started. He di whether the act applied vays, or only to railways in the future, to the Cana ern, or to future railway existing railways. So far see there was nothing in event any company be declared a work for advantage of Canada, and done, this act would have effect on them. He wo to see some provision b provincial government c some of the powers of t Railway Commission. As seemed to open the way quarrelling with the R of the creation of a Minis ways, he had said there tle for him to do. He all back, because if the n he would be the busiest

province. He had to lo the most trivial things, weight of a bell on the Mr. Williams said that ject to the provision in tle running on railway was a clause allowing found cows on a road mile of a railway to i soon have to take of be allowed to look ove was nonsensical and ha rom the Dominion Rail t should be made app conditions. In the past great deal about the the most fagrant i that each member had a And in this bill provis

for a private car for the Railways. He could see for a member of the pass over railways, in not mind if they incl family, but when it cam car, it was going a little next thing the Minister Works, who had a great ning about to do. could should have one, and the be that there would be private cars for this sm

The Premier explained not the intention of the to appoint a member of the position of Minister at the present time, other haps to give that office to ministers already in the fact it was about settle upy the office of Minist ways for this year, and til such time as business rant placing the Departme

Mr. Williams: "Then to of Public Works will be e Private car?"

The Premier: "Certainly Mr. Williams said the Public Works was alread busy man, and if in addit he was to have the illimit conferred upon him by the would be very glad when came. He repeated that if is private car busine