

## Twice-a-Week Times

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## RECIPROCITY AND LUMBER.

Tuesday the Times devoted some space to a demonstration that respecting the fruit industry consumers in British Columbia would be benefited when the producer could suffer no harm. With respect to the lumber industry the case is exactly reversed. The producer is advantaged while the consumer stands to lose nothing. It should be stated that in respect to lumber the duties regulating the trade between Canada and the United States fall under different classifications. In ordinary or "rough" lumber there has been no duty into Canada since 1894, when the tariff was abolished by the Conservative government to favor the settlers in the central provinces. All attempts by the mill men of this province to secure the re-enactment of the tariff have been unavailing, as no government would dare to increase any duty at the present time, nor for fifteen years past. The United States, however, has maintained a protective duty of \$1.25 per thousand feet against Canadian lumber going into that country, so that Canadian shippers have been handicapped in the United States markets. The American lumbermen have been permitted to ship their second and third class lumber into Canada, reserving the first grade for their own market. The exceedingly low price at which they have dumped their surplus product into Canada has also demoralized the market for the Canadian producer in his own country, he having frequently to meet the price of dumped lumber with his own first grade products. As by far the largest amount of building lumber is of the "rough" classification, the Canadian producer has been restricted at home and abroad.

Under reciprocity the duty against Canadian rough lumber is abolished and the Canadian manufacturer has the same competitive access to the American market that the United States lumberman has in Canada. In the matter of manufactured or partly manufactured lumber—that is, machined, planed or otherwise finished—there remains a duty in both countries. But the duty against Canadian lumber has been, in many items, higher than that imposed by the Canadian customs tariff against American lumber and a relative handicap has resulted. Under reciprocity the duties both ways are equalized, so that again the markets have been placed on a straight competitive basis. Neither country has a tariff advantage over the other.

The effect of these concessions, which are made wholly by the United States, must appear to considerably advantage the Canadian lumber interests. They must result in increased business for the Canadian mills, and that must mean increased employment both in these mills and in the forests. The increment to this industry must find its way into other commercial channels; wages must increase, more men must be employed, and these must be fed; transportation must be provided for the extended business and the money which will be put in circulation will be considerably multiplied. As British Columbia is the banner province of the Dominion in lumber production, it stands to reason that the immediate benefit to this province will be incalculable.

That we may not be charged with being sanguine in respect to the advantages that will accrue to us under reciprocity we shall submit the testimony of the Sound Lumbermen, themselves eminently interested in the situation which is developing. The Bellingham American, in an article published only a few days ago, says:

"Prominent lumbermen and shingle manufacturers state that reciprocity when passed by Canada will be a severe blow to Washington and the entire Northwest. It is claimed that the mills on this side of the border line cannot operate at a profit as the Canadian tariff laws, cheap labor, lower taxes, better timber and other advantages in Canada will permit the Canadian timber men to undersell the Americans at their very doors. Several local mill men are preparing for the crisis and emphatically state that a large per cent of the mills in Washington, Oregon and Idaho will be forced to quit or move across the border line into the Canadian forests."

It also quotes President George A. Cooper of the Hazel Milling Company of Bellingham as saying:

"If the reciprocity bill, as passed by the United States House and signed by President Taft, is adopted by the Canadian parliament this fall every straight shingle mill on this side of the line will be put out of business. We cannot compete even with the existing tariff. We will have to build our shingle mills on the Canadian side. Many of the mill owners are planning to move and they might as well move first as last, as we cannot continue to cut shingles at a profit when reciprocity becomes law in Canada. It has been adopted in the United States already, but does not go

into effect until the Canadian parliament adopts it.

"We cannot expect to make a profit when the reciprocity bill gives the Canadian such an advantage. The Canadians have better timber, their shingles are better than ours, and today they are selling right in our territory. Cheap labor across the line and every other condition favors the Canadian manufacturer. The sooner we move across the line the better it will be for us."

It will be observed that Mr. Cooper's remarks apply to the shingle industry. The duty on shingles entering the United States at the present time is 50c per thousand, and under reciprocity this is to be reduced to meet the Canadian duty, which is 30c per thousand. The concession is again wholly in the American tariff, but, as Mr. Cooper states, the advantageous manufacturing conditions in Canada in this instance place the competitive advantage in Canadian hands.

Nor must it be forgotten that these American manufacturers have now nothing to gain by expressing vehemently the facts respecting reciprocity. The bill has passed the highest legislative body of the United States and has been signed by the president. Opposition to it by them can, therefore, avail nothing in checking its progress. It is for Canada to say whether these mills will be compelled to remove to British Columbia or remain in a crippled condition on the other side. Should it appear to them a business advantage to move to Canada, we have not the slightest doubt they would do so unhesitatingly, and thus our own country would be doubly benefited.

While we concede that the most pessimistic view has been expressed in the interview given, a heavy discount on Mr. Cooper's summing up will still leave indisputable demonstration that reciprocity, in so far as it affects our lumbering industries, must be wholly to Canada's benefit. If these mills remove to Canada our industry must be doubled, and if they do not move we have proof from these reliable sources that we stand wholly the gainers by the endorsement of the reciprocity agreement.

## RECIPROCITY AND FRUIT.

While the Ottawa Citizen, one of the oldest Conservative papers in Canada, protests against the campaign tactics of its own party in so far as the members of the opposition declare that reciprocity will work harm to the trades and industries of the country, we are everywhere reading the reiterations of that objection. In Ontario it is the live stock and fresh meat industries that are to be ruined and in this province it is the fruit growing industry. While Conservatives insist that a broadly patriotic and wholly Canadian view of the matter be taken, they do not forget to ring the changes in every community with appeals to small sections whom, they claim, will be immediately ruined. The broadly patriotic view of the fruit industry might reasonably be governed by the attitude of the growers in the Niagara peninsula, which is the oldest and chiefest fruit producing locality in the Dominion. When Mr. W. M. German, a Liberal who has represented that constituency for many years, announced himself opposed to reciprocity his constituency censured him, avowing that he no longer represented their sentiments.

So far as British Columbia is concerned Mr. Martin Burrell is the chief advocate of the theory that reciprocity will injure the fruit industry. Mr. Burrell, however, does not state the whole case. We do not blame him, as no one is obliged to give evidence that can be used against himself. A plain statement of the facts as they govern the fruit industry in this province will show that, not only will reciprocity work no harm to the grower but it will result in considerable advantage to the consumer. We are, in this province, by the beneficence of nature, so situated that both the producing and consuming classes can be advantaged in respect to a single industry.

There are two respects in which British Columbia is unique among the provinces in the matter of fruit growing. We do not grow enough fruit for our home consumption nor ever will grow enough for the contiguous Canadian market. Neither do we grow fruits as early as those imported in the first part of the season from the United States. We do not propose to have either of these statements successfully challenged and, in order that we may dispel the illusions which have been created in the minds of those who have not inquired into the facts, we propose to submit our authorities for the statements we have made.

Five years ago Mr. W. J. Brandrith—who was then assistant exhibition Commissioner for the province—made a statement in an interview given in the Winnipeg Free Press during the progress of the exhibition in Winnipeg which we reproduce. He said: "If all the land in the province of British Columbia of which we now know as capable of producing fruit were planted and produced to its full capacity and if the population of the Northwest continues to increase at its present rate we shall never be able to produce enough fruit for this market for all time to come."

That statement was made five years ago, and Mr. Brandrith said in Victoria two days before he left for the east on his exhibition tour this year: "I reaffirm that statement to-day." We must remember that not only has the population of the central provinces of the Dominion increased beyond all expectations at that time, but that the known areas capable of producing fruit within the province have been since disclosed. Yet Mr. Brandrith reaffirms his statement. It is easy to see, therefore, that fear of swamping our markets is the last fear.

The other matter to which we have referred is the fact that we do not produce the early fruits. We must and shall continue to be compelled to import these or go without them. We are, therefore, compelling the consumer of the early fruits to pay duty on our imports without in any way assisting our domestic growers. It is an admitted fact that, as soon as domestic fruits are on our markets, the importation of such varieties from the United States diminishes. In the case of small fruits they expel the imported article from our trade and we bring in only what is necessary to supply the imperative demand. Just as rapidly as the fruit growers of the province produce sufficiently to supply the demand, so rapidly will our fruit cease to be imported. The same statement must, in a general way, apply to all the products of the soil, and it is difficult for the deliberative and conscientious thinker to convince himself that reciprocity can work the producer any harm.

On the other hand, the consumer must be immensely benefited by reciprocity. He must obtain the advantage that is gained by taking the customs impost off the fruits that are imported. Not to do so would reflect on the integrity of the dealer, who is in no way concerned beyond the amount of his legitimate profits. These must be the same irrespective of duties; they are governed by other considerations.

We are quite aware that, for partisan reasons, there will be those who will decline to accept these statements. But the singular confirmation of the logic of the situation lies in the fact that the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association refused to pass any resolutions opposing reciprocity. It was not until the machine made directorate of that association, led by an employee of the provincial government, met that a resolution of that kind could be passed. This must be characterized as a purely political and partisan resolution without any more foundation in reason than many others of the tactics of the desperate party which bends every energy to the accomplishment of party purposes. No Liberal fruit grower in British Columbia opposes reciprocity, because he is not afraid of it. It cannot hurt him, while the consumers of fruit throughout the province will exert every effort for the adoption of the measure.

## RECIPROCITY AND WAGES.

Yesterday the Times received—whom amusements must be confessed—very credible evidence that agents of the opposition to reciprocity are canvassing the laborers in the employ of the city and on other work with a view to frightening them into the belief that while reciprocity will undoubtedly cheapen food it will at the same time decrease wages. That numbers of men not employed by the city are busily interviewing those who are can be established, and that they are taking up the time of these men by arguing against reciprocity can also be established. The systematic manner in which the canvass is being carried on leaves it open to the suspicion that it is organized, and if this is the case it will not be difficult to fasten the responsibility where it belongs. Men do not do these things as a labor of love. Besides this, the argument has such a familiar sound that it is easily traced to its source. That is why we are somewhat amused. There are many of these peculiar tactics being adopted which will have to be exposed before the campaign is concluded.

We may be permitted to submit a list of questions which it will be well for those who labor with their hands for daily bread to have answered for them by those who try to frighten them with bogey stories about the danger of reduced wages under reciprocity. A laborer who is approached with this argument should immediately ask when a Tory government ever did anything during the history of Canada, or of Britain for that matter, that was designed in the interests of the laboring classes. He should follow this up with another and ask when the tariff raised interests which are now opposing reciprocity ever did anything, uncompelled, to raise wages or better the conditions of laborers by shortening their hours of labor. He should take dates and full particulars of any such interest ever manifested by the Tories or by their friends, the Industrial bosses, and send them to the Times for analysis.

In pursuance of the subject he might ask, if the Conservative opposition in Canada is suddenly so anxious for the rights interests and benefit of the workingmen, why Mr. Borden's campaign managers have accepted \$500,000 from the Tariff Reform League in England to buy help of Canada to inflict a duty on food stuffs imported into the Mother Country, thus raising the price of living for the workingmen there. He might ask these well paid solicitors, who earn their luxuries by the music of their chins, if they saw the statement, which appeared in the New York Herald of Friday, August 4, in which the chairman of the Protective Tariff Association of New York declared that he had been personally solicited to contribute to a fund that was being raised by that association to send to Canada to help Mr. Borden's managers to defeat reciprocity. And when he receives the confession of these agents of the higher and more responsible persons who employ them that they do not know of these things he might tell them that they are themselves being duped and employed in a nefarious scheme to defeat the measure which, if they knew its inner significance, they would be ashamed to perform. It is always very suspicious when the politicians of a party which has never expressed anything but contempt for laboring men and their honest rights suddenly begin to manifest deep desires to protect their interests. This is especially so suspicious when it takes place just before an election and when that election is to turn almost wholly on the question of cheaper food and better living conditions for those who labor.

Intelligent laboring men know that the cost of living has nothing to do with the rate of wages. They know that the cost of living can be safely reduced one quarter without in any way endangering the prosperity of those for whom they labor. They know that high cost of living has always gone ahead of advances in wages, and that the constant increase in the cost of living because of the tariffs have compelled laboring men to demand higher wages or starve. They know that scarcely ever has an advance in wages been granted by millionaire and monopolist or trust fattened employers that has not been forced from them by strike or demonstration. They know that improvement in the conditions of the laboring classes has not kept pace with the improvement of the commercial and industrial conditions in the country, and it is the industrial bosses—the high protectionists—who are responsible in every case. They know that the Liberal government at present in power is the first Canadian government that ever has in any way assisted the workmen of the Dominion to protect their rights against the protectionist and cities through boats coming by the canal. Especially will this be the case in the winter, when the six months closing of navigation on the St. Lawrence river, which puts the port of Montreal out of business until the ice goes, and the eastern climatic conditions, will all go in favor of an open route all the year round to all the year round open ports.

For all this increased trade Mr. Lewis, who represents both the port of Bristol and the traders of the city, is naturally here to promote facilities for security of large shares of it for Bristol. Claiming that Bristol is one of the finest ports of the world Mr. Lewis mentioned that \$15,000,000 was spent there in 1908 on the construction of the Royal Edward dock, where any vessel can enter at any time of the year, and that \$20,000,000 had also been expended in preparing the docks and river for the trade, the city considered itself entitled to. Three lines of steamships, the C. P. R., the C. N. R., and the White Star-Dominion, were already there, carrying the close one half a million boxes of Canadian cheese, the sixty per cent of the whole export but, the trade of Canada, and the various other Canadian products. Mr. Lewis says Bristol wants more of the butter, the number, the grain, and all these products, and ready-made clothing. It is the slightest doubt but that they will have a line, or lines of steamers from Bristol to the ports on the west Pacific by the way of the canal.

In addition to developing the trade from the west to England, Bristol will in this way, send its own manufacturers and the manufacturers of the district to the Imperial conference, states that these alone will be considerable will be seen when it is remembered that, included in that district is Birmingham, and included in Bristol's manufactures are the choicest of Fry's, the tobacco of the Imperial Tobacco Company, the tin plate, salvanized iron, ores for making paint (which are the largest in the United Kingdom), boots and shoes, carpets and ready-made clothing. It is itself a very large distributing centre.

As to the way the province is viewed in Great Britain, Mr. Lewis stated that British Columbia was loomed very largely in the public eye, and that it was to-day looked upon as the Mecca for British emigration and Victoria as the ideal place to live in. Mr. Lewis, who saw the board of trade this morning, goes to Vancouver in a few days, and thence via Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, and Toronto to Montreal.

THE FISHER INTERVIEW.  
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Creation of Peers Will Follow Defeat of Measure in Upper House

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"Every vote given against my motion not to insist on the amendments is a vote given in favor of a large and prompt creation of peers."

Lord Rosebery, admitted that it was now quite clear that the bill must pass. The former premier denounced the government for having gone to a young and inexperienced king, not yet five months on the throne, to ask for guarantees to pass a bill that had not even passed its first reading in the House of Commons.

He concluded: "If the bill passes to-night there will still be force left in this House to oppose the dangerous measures of the government, and Europe and the Empire will be spared the sight of a scandal which would go far to weaken the centre of the Empire in its component parts."

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## SHIPPING EYES ALL TURN HERE

(Continued from page 1.)

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## THE CITY MARKET

On—  
Prairie Coal Oil ..... 1.10  
Soybean ..... 1.10  
Meats—  
Hams (B. C.), per lb. .... 20c  
Bacon (B. C.), per lb. .... 20c  
Bacon (American), per lb. .... 20c  
Bacon (long clear), per lb. .... 20c  
Beef, per lb. .... 10c  
Mutton, per lb. .... 10c  
Lamb, hindquarter ..... 1.00  
Lamb, forequarter ..... 1.00  
Suet, per lb. .... 10c  
Farm Produce—  
Fresh Island Eggs ..... 50  
Butter, Cowichan ..... 50  
Butter, Victoria ..... 50  
Butter, Salt Spring ..... 50  
Butter (Western Townships) ..... 50  
Lard, per lb. .... 10c  
Western Canada Flour Mills—  
Purity, per sack ..... 2.10  
Hungerford Flour—  
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack ..... 1.80  
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack ..... 1.80  
Robb Hood, per sack ..... 1.80  
Robb Hood, per sack ..... 1.80  
Vancouver Milling Co., Hungarian, per sack ..... 1.80  
Vancouver Milling Co., Hungarian, per sack ..... 1.80  
Lake of Woods, per sack ..... 1.80  
Lake of Woods, per sack ..... 1.80  
Calgary Hungarian, per sack ..... 1.80  
Calgary Hungarian, per sack ..... 1.80  
Underby, per sack ..... 1.80  
Underby, per sack ..... 1.80  
Silver Bell ..... 1.80  
Snowflake, per sack ..... 1.80  
Snowflake, per sack ..... 1.80  
Vancouver Milling Co., Hungarian, per sack ..... 1.80  
Vancouver Milling Co., Hungarian, per sack ..... 1.80  
Rose ..... 1.80  
Drifted Snow, per sack ..... 1.80  
Grain—  
Wheat, chicken feed, per ton ..... 35.00  
Wheat, per lb. .... 10c  
Barley ..... 40.00  
Whole Corn ..... 40.00  
Cracked Corn ..... 40.00  
Crushed Oats ..... 40.00  
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 30-lb. sk. .... 1.80  
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 40-lb. sk. .... 1.80  
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 50-lb. sk. .... 1.80  
Oatmeal, 1-lb. sack ..... 1.80  
Rolled Wheat, 10-lb. .... 1.80  
Cracked Wheat, 10-lb. .... 1.80  
Whole Wheat Flour, 10-lb. .... 1.80  
Graham Flour, 10-lb. .... 1.80  
Hay (baled), per ton ..... 22.00  
Straw, per ton ..... 15.00  
Middlings, per ton ..... 30.00  
Bran, per ton ..... 20.00  
Ground Feed, per ton ..... 20.00  
Poultry—  
Dressed Poultry, per lb. .... 20c  
Ducks, per lb. .... 20c  
Geese (Canada), per lb. .... 20c  
Garden Produce—  
Carrots, per lb. .... 10c  
Onions, per lb. .... 10c  
Cabbage, per lb. .... 10c  
Potatoes (local) ..... 3.00  
WHOLESALE MARKET.  
Bacon ..... 21  
Hams ..... 21  
Lard ..... 10  
Cheese ..... 10  
Creamery Butter ..... 10  
Eggs (local) ..... 10  
Eggs (California fresh) ..... 10  
Eggs (Eastern) ..... 10  
Bananas ..... 10  
Cabbage, per lb. .... 10c  
Cauliflower, per doz. .... 2.00  
Grapefruit, per box ..... 4.50  
Lemons ..... 1.25  
Lettuce, per crate ..... 4.75  
Oranges, Navel, case ..... 4.50  
Onions (California) ..... 1.00  
Turnips, per sack ..... 2.00  
Haddies, per lb. .... 10c  
Parsley ..... 10c  
Almonds, per lb. .... 10c  
Filberts, per lb. .... 10c  
Peanuts, roasted, per lb. .... 10c  
Walnuts, per lb. .... 10c  
Cucumbers (hot-house), per doz. .... 1.00  
Green Onions ..... 10c  
New Potatoes (local) ..... 1.00  
Cherries, preserving, per lb. .... 1.00  
Cantaloupes ..... 1.00  
Apricots ..... 1.00  
Peaches ..... 1.00  
Plums ..... 1.00  
Watermelons, per lb. .... 10c  
Raspberries, per lb. .... 10c  
Loganberries ..... 1.00  
Apples, new (California), box ..... 2.50  
Pears, Bartlett ..... 2.50  
Apples, Gravenstein ..... 2.50  
Grapes, Malaga ..... 2.50  
Nectarines ..... 2.50  
Peaches, cling ..... 2.50  
Peaches, freestone ..... 2.50

## DR. JOHN C. DAVIE

## DIED THIS MORNING

## EMINENT SURGEON'S DEATH WAS NOT UNEXPECTED

## Was Oldest Practitioner in British Columbia—Studied Medicine in California

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Dr. John Chapman Davie, the oldest practitioner in British Columbia, and one of the most eminent surgeons of the Pacific coast, passed away at the family residence, corner of St. James and Monterey avenues, Oak Bay, at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Death was not unexpected, as he had been a victim of tuberculosis and had been failing for many years.

The late Dr. Davie was 67 years of age and was a native of Wells, Somersetshire, England. He came to Victoria with his family when a boy. He studied medicine in California and after taking his degree returned to Victoria where he practiced until very recently. His father was a medical man before him.

The late Mr. Davie was the son of the late Hon. John Chapman Davie, M. R. C. S. L. S. A., who practiced his profession in Merton, Surrey, England, and afterwards in Victoria. He was educated in Silcoates College, where he entered the university of the city. There he remained three years, and afterwards a member of the professors, whose lectures he attended were Drs. H. H. Ireland and L. J. Lane, both of whom had continued reputations and who subsequently distinguished themselves by founding a leg.

When Dr. Davie returned to Victoria he practiced in conjunction with his father. He was at one time president of the Victoria Medical Association, and afterwards a member of the provincial medical council. He was a member of the Odd Fellows order. Dr. Davie's brothers, A. E. R. and Theodore, both took a prominent part in the politics of this province in his infancy. Alexander held the office of premier and attorney-general of the province in the eighties. Theodore was attorney-general in his cabinet, becoming premier in 1890 and chief justice of British Columbia in 1895.

The death of Dr. Davie will cause a universal regret throughout the province of British Columbia and on the Pacific Coast, as he was respected and liked not only for his skill in his profession, but for his integrity and genial kindness of heart.

Three daughters, Mrs. Sims, Moore, Jany, Mrs. Craig, Phoenix, Arizona, and Mrs. Cole-Hampton, of England, two brothers, Horace and William, of Montreal, and one sister, Selma, of Reno, Nevada, survive.

## DESPONDENT'S WOMAN'S SUFFERING

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 10.—The story of a girl stenographer's unrequited love was ended last night, when Miss Helen Anslow, aged 25, donned her white frock and went to the home of Emma L. Moody, at 1329 South street, to swallow the contents of the six nine vial in his presence.

Moody and a woman, said to have been in the house with him, were the only persons to receive the girl's message, and as the remains were being carried to the morgue the mother of the other woman left, stating that she was going to Spanaway to the Anslow's sister the details of the case.

Miss Anslow was seen yesterday endeavoring to enter the Moody home, where she was admitted, and during the afternoon, gathered about the door was opened in answer to the girl's knock. What she said was not place after that is known only to the girl left no note.

Efforts are being made to get in communication with her mother who lives in Port Orchard.

## LONDON HOTEL FIRE

Property Loss at the Carlton Hotel, Probably Exceed \$150,000.

London, Aug. 10.—The loss of the American guests at the Carlton hotel, the two upper floors of which were damaged last evening by a special fire that drove the occupants of the place into the street, is not so great as had been expected.

The guests who deserted the rooms as they were when the fire broke out, found this morning that the salvage corps had done good work, so thoroughly that in many cases their baggage, clothing and other possessions, even down to toilet articles, had been saved. The loss to the hotel is estimated at \$150,000, but the baby is an under-estimate, as the ceilings and most of the furniture will be replaced.

An inquest into the death of John Lee Flinn, the American guest who lost his life during the fire, will be conducted Saturday.

COMMISSIONER ON TOUR.  
Copenhagen, Aug. 10.—Dr. J. W. Robertson, chief of the Dominion government educational commission, is here. He has been making a special tour of rural Denmark.

CHOLERA AT MARSEILLES.  
Marseilles, Aug. 10.—It is officially admitted that there have been 37 cases of cholera with