

TOPIC DISCUSSED WAS ELEVATORS

MOST OF SESSION AT OTTAWA YESTERDAY TAKEN UP WITH THIS QUESTION.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The Commons spent practically the whole of today's sitting discussing a resolution moved by Dr. Schaffner, Conservative, Souris, calling upon the Government to go in for Government ownership and control of terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Port William as well as transfer elevators between those lake ports and the Atlantic seaboard.

Dr. Schaffner first reviewed the history of the elevator question in the West with the object of showing that if the farmers of these provinces are not at the present time a unit on the question of Government ownership of the line or interior elevators they are agreed as to the necessity of the Government taking over the control of the terminal and transfer elevators.

In the past not much stock had been taken in farmers movements because of their lack of stability, but these days are over. This was illustrated by a delegation of 800 Western farmers who came to Ottawa in December and not with money of James J. Hill, either, and made the Commons chamber ring with enthusiasm. Some people were inclined to say that the farmers asked for too much. Have not the railroads and other corporations often asked for too much at Ottawa? One thing was certain, if the farmers had asked too much, they would all be ready to the end to accept what is best for the country.

Elevators at Lakes. Dr. Schaffner then proceeded to deal in detail with the elevator question at the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Port William. He said there was absolutely no doubt that the stealing of wheat had been going on at the terminal elevators for years. The farmers were convinced as to this. There was also much talk of the manufacture of flour. It would surprise most people to learn that the Government maintains a staff of ninety-five men at Port Arthur and Port William to watch this stealing of grain going on. The elevators likewise keep their staffs and the wheat is superior to the wheat. He entered into the details of fines imposed on owners of terminal elevators and the Government. It was important to note that the C.P.R. is a simple carrier of grain with no interest in the matter. He believed that no bill could be introduced in parliament and no regulation devised which would prevent stealing and mixing of grain. The Government men are permitted to have an interest in the grain they handle.

Dr. Schaffner then made a reference to the bill introduced in the Senate by Sir Richard Cartwright, describing it as but a continuation of a further application of the system which has been in force for years and under which the Government operation more than in Government ownership as it does not matter particularly who owns the elevators. After giving figures to show that the great bulk of wheat passes through the terminal elevators and that the question is therefore an important one, Dr. Schaffner repeated his belief that nothing short of Government operation would remove the evil from the matter he is discussing.

Dr. Neeley's Reply. Dr. Neeley said in view of the introduction of a bill in the Senate dealing with the matter he is discussing, prosecutions which took place last year and which resulted in the imposition of fines had been based on the operation of the elevators in 1910 when the most recent amendments to the grain act went into effect.

Dr. Neeley went on to say that the Government ownership and inspection had not been absolutely demonstrated and until it is, might be dangerous to rush into it. He moved an amendment that no action be taken until the matter had been fully discussed.

R. S. Lake, Qu'Appelle declared that nothing short of Government operation would remove the evil from the matter he is discussing. He quoted resolutions of the Grain Growers' Dominion and Saskatchewan Legislatures and said that their demand was for Government ownership and operation of elevators.

Proposals Were Satisfactory. At six o'clock Dr. Cash, resuming, said the proposals agreed between the Western farmers and the Government at the time of the recent debate was satisfactory to the West. The proposals involved the appointment of a supervising commission of a flannel dampened with amberstain's Liniment and bound on the forehead. When troubled with lame back or pains in the chest, rub the oil a trial and you are certain to be more than satisfied. This prompt relief which it affords. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GEORGE E. FOSTER ON TARIFF AGREEMENT

The One Time Minister of Finance Strongly Attacks the Reciprocity Agreement.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—Resuming the debate on the tariff agreement in the House on Tuesday, George E. Foster said that the most important factor in the agreement would be the effect on production and in turn on capital and labor. The United States press was silent, he pointed out, on the subject of capital being sent into Canada and the establishment of branch industries in Canada. This was in direct contrast with the tendency of the past few years.

The United States covers the rich natural resources of the Dominion of Canada, he argued, "not to develop them here, but to drive them to the United States." The Conservative party would not be in operation for five years until trusts would own everything in Canada that was worth anything in the world to invest in. The raw material from Canada, having only the digging, felling and mining done in the country, the finishing arts applied in the United States.

Every man who had a sense of trade should be a supporter of independence would have to face the question for himself. Mr. Foster pointed out that the effect on outside capital coming into Canada would be deleterious. Over \$1,800,000,000 of British capital was invested in railways and public works in Canada. Under the changed conditions brought about by the agreement, a feeling of doubt and uncertainty would be engendered and with the protected market always afforded by the United States, investors would be sure to choose the larger market and labor also would go where capital made employment easy.

Wedge of Free Trade. The agreement was the wedge of free trade between the two countries, which meant a circle from the frozen seas of the North to the Gulf of Mexico. It would be a wedge of free trade unimpeded outside that circle would be the world with a tariff wall against it. Reviewing briefly the course of the recent trade negotiations with foreign countries, Mr. Foster said that in every case concession had been given by Canada without any adequate compensation from the other party to the arrangement. He charged Sir Wilfrid Laurier with having misled the Western delegates. He had told them that no revision would be made of the tariff before a commission had been appointed and the report of the premier would probably be that this was not "technically a tariff revision."

Mr. Foster challenged the statement that an imperial preference had been scrupulously maintained. In sixty-nine items on the free list, thirty-nine shall be reduced to the tariff of the United States and the remainder shall be reduced to the tariff of the United States. In sixty-nine items on the free list, thirty-nine shall be reduced to the tariff of the United States and the remainder shall be reduced to the tariff of the United States.

Death Blow to Preference. "They have stricken the preference to death," he said. "Today the Government has reduced the income tax for Canada to work and look for an imperial preference which the British Empire." Every one of the articles on the free list could be slashed through Canada from the United States and on to the empire under the preference. There was no preference within the empire, but with Canada plus the United States.

A profitable reciprocity, he argued, would have been with the British West Indies, where the produce was tropical and they could take from the United States our foodstuffs. In the same way reciprocity with Great Britain would be profitable because of the large quantities of raw wool which could be taken from Canada and the United States. The trade would be sectional and fatal.

Quotes J. J. Hill. Mr. Foster quoted James J. Hill to show that even in the case where there was no tariff there were differences in the prices of wheat. The tariff did not make the difference in the cost of transport. Today Canadian growers had the choice of two markets, the miller and the British market. Every one of the articles on the free list could be slashed through Canada from the United States and on to the empire under the preference. There was no preference within the empire, but with Canada plus the United States.

Must Change the Clocks. France Orders all Time Pieces Set Forward Twenty-One Seconds. Paris, Feb. 15.—The senate has passed a bill modifying the legal time in France and Algeria, which now is nine minutes, 21 seconds slower than that in use in Western Europe. This action is to be taken so as to bring France within the same time section as England, Belgium, Holland and Spain. All French clocks, therefore, will be set forward as soon as arrangements can be made to put the new time into effect.

Steamer Cathneshire Ashore. New York, Feb. 14.—The steamer Cathneshire, of the British line, was reported to have struck a rock and broken up on the coast of Newfoundland. The ship was carrying a large number of passengers and crew. The vessel was reported to be in a bad way and it was feared that many lives would be lost.

The Natick Resources. The agreement, said Mr. Foster, was an invasion of the natural resources of Canada with an accession to the destruction or exhaustion of the Canadian natural resources. He warned that the timber was cut, and soil was largely in mining and real estate.

IT IS LAST CHANCE FOR UNITED STATES

James J. Hill, Railway Magnate, Discusses Reciprocity Before the Minneapolis Club—He Reviews the Working of the Old Treaty of 1854.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 15.—Mr. Jas. J. Hill in a speech last night before the Minneapolis Publicity club, declared for Canadian reciprocity and, while admitting that he had endeavored for years to influence such a measure as is proposed at the present time, denied that he had in any way contributed to any financial campaign to procure such an agreement.

Declaring that "reciprocity is statesmanship as distinguished from politics," Mr. Hill reviewed briefly the workings of the old reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada which was in effect from 1854 to 1896 and which was arranged because of the bitterness growing out of the Civil war, and by the extravagant demands of the protectionists at that time, rather than for any economic reasons.

Affects Imperial Federation. "Public efforts have been made from time to time to secure better relations with Canada," said Mr. Hill, "and in my opinion the present time is probably the last opportunity this country will have to successfully negotiate a trade agreement with our neighbors to the north. The reason for this lies in the realization of the Chamberlain dream of an imperial federation of the British colonies and dependencies. Canada has held from this imperial federation plan, preferring to seek world-wide markets for her surplus and for her needs. Without Canada, the imperial federation plan, by which Great Britain would dictate the trade and fiscal policies of her colonies, would be weakened if not rendered hopeless. In the pending trade treaty with Canada is defeated, the Dominion might be forced to adopt the federation plan. In that event, the tariff wall would be broken down, instead of lowered, all along our northern boundary line, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and the trade that is now promised and assured us, and which we should have in the natural course of commerce and industry, would be more disastrous to the United States than any trade arrangement now contemplated, could possibly be done to the United States or to Canada."

Canada's "Best Customer." "Canada is my third best customer, and would, if properly encouraged, be our best customer. The total imports and exports between Canada and the United States in 1910 were more than \$205,000,000. Of all Canada's imports last year more than half were bought from the United States. The Canadian Year Book reports that for forty-two years the imports from the United States have been 51.2 per cent. With this show under hausering trade and tariff restrictions, which may we expect under the reciprocity agreement? We receive 30 per cent from Canada and sell them 70 per cent. Our trade is in a position to show the advisability of enlarging such a market as that we now have with Canada."

Every element of the situation argues in favor of our encouraging our Canadian trade. They have our resources. One in every six of the people born in Canada live in the United States. Our trade methods are similar to theirs and our connections and relations in this respect are capable of indefinite expansion. Our trade is for the present and for the future with Canada is natural.

The opposition in the Northwest. Mr. Hill explained, apparently is based on the clause in the agreement which places on the United States the duty of barley and buckwheat. Mr. Hill then went into an elaborate explanation supported by statistics to show that the American producer of these cereals will benefit, rather than suffer, by the operation of the proposed agreement.

IS A CARNIVAL OF BLOOD. Cape Taitien, Hayti, Feb. 14.—Five new death warrants for revolutionary leaders and soldiers have been issued and signed by President Simon. General Duval, formerly of the army, at whose home a great number of men were killed in a recent battle, was said to be among the condemned men. General Membré is under arrest and it is believed he will be shot within twenty-four hours.

General Clement Stevens is said to be dying of torture inflicted upon him to make him confess the names of others. Leaders of the revolutionary propaganda who are still at large appealed to the representatives of foreign governments today to protest against the carnival of blood which is attending the quelling of the uprising.

MAIL ROUTE. FORT SASKATCHEWAN and PINE CREEK and return via Sturgeonville, Coakley and Myrtle Creek, connecting at Sturgeonville with stage to and from Redwater, Egremont and Eastgate and at Myrtle Creek with stage to Railway Centre. Stage leaves Fort Saskatchewan on Fridays 8 a.m., arrives Saturday 8 p.m. Passengers and light baggage carried.

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TEACHERS WANTED. For Heatherbell School. Apply, stating experience and salary desired to W. D. Carey, Cummings P. O. Alberta.

TEACHER WANTED. For Eagle Butte school, 1820, 1st or 2nd class; duties to commence 1st April for month. Apply, stating qualifications and salary to E. H. Kodman, Greenfield, Alberta.

WANTED. Teacher for Trafalgar School No. 2123, second-class certificate required. Apply stating salary desired to E. H. Kodman, Greenfield, Alberta.

WANTED. Teacher for Coronation S. D. No. 749, salary \$35 per month. Duties to commence 1st April for month. Applications will be considered up to Feb. 20. Apply Alfred J. Brownson, Edmonton 1911.

\$10 REWARD. Lost—Two Poles, 1 buckskin, 1 blue roan, Reward given on notifying Olson and Nelson, contractors, 57 Donald Street, Edmonton.

STRAYED. Since about October 15th, 1910, they came on in the following: white mare, white foal, no brand. Reward for information or return to S. S. Hutton, Clover Bar P. O., Alta.

STRAYED—Edmonton route No. 2, on the premises of R. C. Knowles, Sec. 24-25-26, since Nov. 1st, 1910. Steer, blackish red, a sort of a brindle color, white spots on forehead, small white spot on throat, with horns on back, horns in coming 2 years old; no visible brand.

STRAYED—To my premises about August, 1910, muley Bull, rising two red, white spot on each side, branded W. J. Burns, N. E. quarter section 25, S. 53, Range 23, Edmonton.

STRAYED—On Thursday, Feb. 2, 1911, they came on in the following: to 14, Sec. 25-26-27, West of Fourth Meridian, a red, white spot, with about 10 months old, with about 10 horns, black nose, several white spots, with horns to fall, some white on underline. Advertiser in Gazette, C. H. O. Nibber, 238 Edmonton.

STRAYED. To my premises, underlined, last Fall. Steer about four years old, they came on in the following: white, dark spots, with horns, horns dark, horns about three years old, white legs and underparts, white on head; no brand. Albert Collin, Col. D. S. Hutton, Clover Bar P. O., Alta.

WANTED. WANTED. To rent 10 or 15 acres close to Edmonton. Give full particulars and name to McCullum, 521 14th St. Edmonton.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE. To close a partnership, we are offering four sections of choice land located from two to six miles from Damsland, at \$20 per acre; easy terms. Full particulars on request. E. H. Chapin and Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Good 1900 Seed Oats, 45c. Cash. Write for price of slough hay. Write R. O. Gilpin, Gilpin, Alta.

NOTICE. On and after thirty clear days from the date of this notice, viz., on the 24th day of February, 1911, the available quarter sections in the following Township will be sold by public auction, to-wit: Township 20, Range 11, West of the Sixth Meridian. Dated at Gravelly, Alberta, this 24th day of January, 1911. P. TOMPKINS, Agent of Dominion Lands

WOLF WANTED. IN ANY QUANTITY AT BEST MARKET PRICES. I pay best in prices for Mink, Coon, Muskrat, Weasel, Lynx, Bear, etc. I pay, all express charges, charges no commission. I hold fur separate on request. Write for my latest price list. J. YAFFE, 12 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

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