

NEW TARIFF GRANTS MANY OF WESTERN FARMERS' REQUESTS

The United States Markets by the New Arrangement Are Free to Canadian Farm Products.

A FEW MANUFACTURED ARTICLES ON FREE LISTS

The Agreement is Embodied in Letters Which Have Passed Between Hon. Mr. Fielding and Mr. Knox.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—When the House met at eight o'clock this evening Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the adjournment of the debate, which will be resumed at a later date.

Mr. Fielding did not conclude his speech and the reading of the schedules till nearly six o'clock.

Mr. R. L. Borden spoke briefly, regarding the treaty on the score of its indefiniteness, both in respect to terms and probable duration.

The debate was not continued after recess and the real criticism of the Opposition will not come until after they have made a study of the agreement.

The changes made by the arrangement are sweeping and will have a very considerable effect upon agricultural industry.

Many requests made by the farmers delegation on December 16th are granted, the United States market being made free to Canadian farm products, and reductions being made in duties on agricultural implements, coal, cement, and several other commodities consumed by farmers common with other classes of the community.

The farmers' request for free agricultural implements is not granted, but a number of implements which now pay 17 1/2 and 20 per cent are reduced to 15 per cent, while others are reduced from 20 to 10 per cent ad valorem. The fifteen per cent list includes the most common implements, such as plows, harrows, and mowers.

Among the items included are: plows, harrows, mowers, rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, and wind stacks. The duties on these implements are being reduced to 10 per cent. There is to be reciprocal free trade in practically all farm products, including live cattle, horses, swine, sheep, and lambs, and all other live animals; poultry, live and dead; wheat, rye, flax seed, oats, barley, buckwheat, beans, peas, hay, straw, all green vegetables, fresh and dried fruit, butter, cheese, fresh milk and cream, eggs and honey.

The tariff on all kinds of meat, fresh and salted, is reduced to 1 1/4 cents a pound, and other classes of provisions which are to be admitted into both countries at reduced rates include canned vegetables, flour, prepared cereal food and biscuits.

A few manufactured and partly manufactured articles are also placed on the free list of both countries, these including books, rolled iron rods and typesetting and casting machines; coke and timber squared otherwise than by sawing are also made free. The duty on automobiles is to be reduced, the United States duty of 45 per cent and the Canadian duty of 50 per cent being reduced to a common level are made with regard to a large number of manufactured and partly manufactured goods such as clocks, surgical appliances, etc.

The President's Message, Washington, Jan. 28.—"I regret the prompt passage of a reciprocity bill by President Taft today sent to congress a special message, accompanied by the agreement reached by representatives of both governments.

"Identity of interest of two people linked together by race, language, institutions and proximity," the president gives as the chief reasons for reciprocity. Liberty is recommended by the president.

"Equitability should be sought," he said, "in an arrangement of this character, but an exact balance is neither imperative or attainable."

He mentions also the long standing controversy over the Atlantic fisheries and to the "equitable arrangement recently reached between our interstate commerce commission and the similar body in Canada in regard to through rates between the two countries."

"A reciprocal trade arrangement is the logical sequence," says President Taft. The guiding motive in seeking the adjustment of trade relations between two countries so situated geographically should be to give play to the productive forces as far as practicable, regardless of political boundaries.

"We have reached a stage in our own development that calls for a statesmanlike and broad view of our future. We have drawn upon our natural resources such a way as to invite attention to their necessary limit. This has properly aroused an effort to conserve them. We have no increased in population, and in consumption of food products and the other necessities of life that unless arranged, and to ask you to consent to a reciprocal trade arrangement which will materially increase our production."

TORONTO PRESS COMMENT AND OTHER OPINIONS ON THE TARIFF CHANGES

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Of the proposed reciprocity arrangements, the Globe this morning editorially says:

"That the proposed agreement will be distinctly popular in the Dominion is certain and if the cry of the people of the United States for a wider source of food supply was a genuine one it should be equally popular there. Whether or not the agreement is ratified by Congress it will stand as a most convincing proof of the desire of the Governments of the two countries to end the days of tariff wars and bring in an era of neighborly consideration. Friendship and fair dealing are better than strife and suspicion. Messrs. Fielding and Patterson have shown that good relations with the United States are consistent with unswerving loyalty to the British preferential tariff, the keynote of the Liberal fiscal policy in the Dominion."

Editorially, the Mail and Empire this morning says: "It is too early to pronounce upon the bargain in all its details. But it can be said that many of the concessions made on behalf of Canada will be disastrous to our producers. On this point the country will be divided as soon as the scheme is digested. While the details can await examination, the general principle is so clear that it cannot escape notice. The bargain, as President Taft points out, is conducted in time and with a view to the interests of the United States in that it gives that country access to our natural resources and a larger market in the Dominion. It is also calculated to command itself to our neighbors because it makes a British-Canadian preferential system impossible. With Canada receiving free of duty the agricultural products of the United States, Britain could not give us a tariff preference without also giving a preference gratuitously to the country which rigorously excludes her manufactures."

Ontario authorities on the wood pulp situation express the opinion that the proposed reciprocity would be a very one-sided arrangement as the United States had very little in the line named to offer to Canada, and especially to Ontario. The treaty is not, however, binding to Ontario with respect to pulpwood out of Crown lands.

W. D. Matthews, president of the board of trade, says that the Canadian millers had been afraid that the duty on wheat must be taken off as it has now been announced. He regarded it as a blow to the Canadian milling industry and to the interests of the province in its development and growth. There would of course be the compensation to the grain growing interests of greater competition for Canadian wheat, but it would stop the development of home demand for milling purposes. The reason for the duty on the milling interests was that the American millers would get a very large proportion of the Canadian wheat owing to its being the best in the world for milling purposes and it is for this reason that the present Canadian mills are running all time and with a confidence of the old conditions, appeared to have had a bright future.

F. W. May, of Hild Brothers, grain dealers, Listowel, says: "Ontario farmers will receive the greatest benefit as they will now have a larger market for their produce by the revision of the tariff, as their friends in the west will have."

It is agreed that desired tariff changes shall not take the form of a treaty, but that formal changes of the two countries will be made by separate legislation at Washington and Ottawa.

The Governments of the two countries having made this agreement by conviction that, if confirmed by necessary legislative authorities, it will benefit the people on both sides of the border, and that the adoption of such legislation will remain in operation for a considerable period. Only this expectation on the part of both Governments would justify the time and labor that have been employed in the framing of the proposed arrangement. Nevertheless, it is distinctly understood that we do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States Congress or the Parliament of Canada, but that each of these authorities shall be absolutely free to make any change of tariff which may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the proposed arrangement.

The Government of Canada agrees that until otherwise determined by the United States Congress or the Parliament of Canada, the provisions of section 3 of the proposed arrangement shall continue to be in force until otherwise determined by the Government of Canada for such licensees by owner or commander of any vessel which shall not be less than one dollar per annum.

It is understood that upon a day and hour to be agreed upon between the United States and the Government of Canada, the President of the United States will communicate to Congress the conclusions now reached by the two Governments, and that the adoption of such legislation as is required to give effect to the proposed arrangement.

It is understood that simultaneously with sending of such communication, the President of the United States will communicate to parliament the conclusions now reached and will thereupon take the necessary steps to procure such legislation as is required to give effect to the proposed arrangement.

Such legislation on the part of the United States may contain a provision that it shall not come into operation until the United States Government are assured that corresponding legislation has been or will be passed by parliament of Canada. And in like manner, the legislation on the part of Canada may contain a provision that it shall not come into operation until the United States Government are assured that corresponding legislation has been or will be passed by Congress of the United States.—Young faithfully. (Signed) W. S. Fielding, W. M. Patterson.

The Hon. P. C. Knox, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., Secretary Knox's Reply. Washington, Jan. 6.—The Hon. W. M. Patterson, Washington, gentlemen: I have honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date in relation to negotiations initiated by the President several months ago for a reciprocal arrangement between the United States and Canada in which you set forth and asked me to confirm your understanding of results of our recent conference in continuation of these negotiations. I take great pleasure in replying that your statement of proposed arrangement is entirely in accord with my understanding of it. It is a matter of some regret on my part that we have been unable to adjust our differences on the subject of wood pulp, pulpwood and print paper. We recognize the difficulties to which you refer growing out of the nature of relations between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments, and for the present we must be contented with conditional arrangements which have been proposed. I fully appreciate the importance to which you call attention, of not permitting a too rigid customs administration to interfere with the free operation of our agreement. If it is approved by Congress of the United States and Parliament of Canada, and I desire to continue our statement of our understanding on this point. I am satisfied that the spirit evinced on both sides gives assurance that every effort will be made to secure the full measure of benefit which is contemplated in this arrangement.

Assurance that you give that the Dominion Government proposes to require only a nominal fee from the fishing vessels of the United States for privileges in Canadian waters for which heretofore a charge of \$1.50 per ton for each vessel, has been required is most gratifying. I heartily concur your statement of the arrangement regarding the fishing vessels, and in the views expressed by you as to the mutual benefit derived by both countries in the present work is confirmed and I take this opportunity to assure you on behalf of the President of his appreciation of the cordial spirit in which you have met us in these negotiations. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, P. C. KNOX.

Will Import Canadian Beef. Chicago, Jan. 27.—With cattle on the free list, shipments of Canadian beef, it is predicted, will be increased to such an extent as to have an appreciable effect on local prices. The political aspect of the case was discussed by Charles F. Pierce, associate of James A. Patten, in the firm of Bartlett, Fraser & Co. While he predicted that the market at present will drop a great deal he said the fall in price would not equal the present duty as Canadian cereals would increase. "The market at present will drop a great deal he said the fall in price would not equal the present duty as Canadian cereals would increase. The market at present will drop a great deal he said the fall in price would not equal the present duty as Canadian cereals would increase."

No man or class of men, say the brokers who are opposed to corners, could possibly control the harvest of the vast Canadian wheat fields. Just as at a time when they might consider themselves matters of the situation which would be dumped into the country and smash the market. Lake Ports Not Pleased. Port Arthur, Ont., Jan. 27.—The new tariff arrangement with the United States has not created any enthusiasm here. Port Arthur and Fort William are not interested in the removal of the duty on wheat by the United States, as this would divert a large amount of trade from Western Canada to the United States, and that will be considerably less grain handled here in case the agreement goes into effect. It has been proposed to send a strong protest to Ottawa against the consummation of the agreement.

Thinks a Bad Effect. Fort William, Ont., Jan. 27.—James Murphy, president of the board of trade, and a former mayor, said there is no doubt in his mind but that agreement, if sustained, will have a bad effect on Canada. He fears for one thing that Canadian wheat will now be classed with the States grain, and that the United States will now build into Canada west, diverting much export traffic to that side. Remove seems to have seized him partially, however, for stripping off only the outside bills, two of \$500 each, the man took the next train for the west before the loss was discovered, leaving the rest of the load scattered on the car floor. The robbery was kept quiet here, Sir William Simpson, his own men to run down the fugitive who was caught at the border at Windsor, Ontario, with the two five hundred dollar notes in his possession. The man made a full confession, according to the report received here, and the matter was hushed for the time being. Sir William merely dismissing the man and not instituting any action.

Large Number of Business Blocks Destroyed by Early Morning Blaze. Middleton, N.S., Jan. 27.—A disastrous fire broke out here early this morning. It started in Bentley's block and when discovered the building was in flames. The firemen worked heroically, confining the blaze to the business part of the town. With very great difficulty they saved the hotel and adjacent houses. The buildings destroyed are: Bentley's block, with Bentley's store and Miss Young's dressmaking rooms, Farrow's Elliott block, Fiddle block, J. J. Morrison block, Shafter block, F. R. Farrow's block, Royal bank building containing the offices of C. C. Hillier's residence, J. H. Hotter's warehouse. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000, about half covered by insurance. The Massie, Odell, Rebeah and Macgeahes lodges lost everything but were carrying some insurance.

R.B. BENNETT APPEARS FOR THE ROYAL BANK

In Supreme Court Chambers Before Mr. Justice Beck He Argues Application of Bank to Have All Parties Interested Joined as Defendants in Suit Brought by Province.

(From Saturday's Daily) Mr. Justice Beck heard in chambers this morning the application of the Royal Bank to join the A. & G. W. railway, the Canada West Construction company and the Standard Trust company as party defendants in the suit brought against the bank by the province for the recovery of the \$5,000,000 the money fund paid by it. R. B. Bennett, K. C., and J. D. Hyndman appeared on behalf of the Royal Bank and W. L. Walsh, K. C., and Deputy Attorney General Clarry represented the province. Mr. Justice Beck reserved his decision on this application and also on the application of the Dominion Bank and the Union bank, represented by J. E. Wallbridge and O. M. Eigar, respectively, for intervenors or in the alternative that the parties be joined, granted an adjournment for two weeks, asked for by Frank Ford, K. C., late deputy attorney general of Saskatchewan, and now of Edmonton, who appeared in the interests of the A. & G. W. railway.

R. B. Bennett argued the application of the Royal bank at considerable length, outlining the business transactions and legislation which led up to the bank's present position with regard to the six million dollars now held by it. The bank wished the disposal of the money to be determined by a single suit and therefore he asked that all parties interested be joined. It was holding the money as security for the bonds until such time as the railway by reason of construction work became physical property. The railway company and the construction company together had a contract for the building of the road. The bank had agreed to finance the proposition. If it failed to do so it was liable for damages. The defence might allege the protection of the statute passed by the Alberta legislature and the payment of the money, but the Canada West Construction company held a Dominion charter and might bring action against the bank in the province of Quebec or in any other province of Canada. Mr. Bennett therefore submitted that the bank was interested in having the Canada West Construction company joined as a party. If the bank was to be sued for damages to the province of Quebec or not beyond the province, in an action instituted in the province of Manitoba, the province of Alberta had taken away the money.

The Alberta and Great Waterways Railway company was a provincial company which was still a living entity. Its contract had not been cancelled. Under statute the bank was liable to pay over money to the company on the fulfillment of certain conditions. The money it held had been received not as public money, but in trust for the railway and to be paid only under certain conditions, one of which was that ten miles of the road were to be built before any payment whatever was made. Payment then was to be made under certificate of the engineer and an order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. It might be said that all this had been wiped out by a general statute but the Crown must yet put the bank in a position that it will not be liable to action without the province. It was a matter of transcendent importance that the bank should not be liable to action elsewhere after it had been compelled here by the province to turn over the money.

Mr. Walsh's Argument. W. L. Walsh, K. C., on behalf of the province opposed Mr. Bennett's motion. The position he had taken was somewhat unique. He had asked the plaintiff to join as parties certain ones against whom the Crown had absolutely no claim. Moreover, there was nothing to show that they had been notified of the application or given an opportunity to say whether or not they desired to join. The Royal Bank on the affidavit of Assistant General Manager Neil had been shown to fully represent the interests of the Canadian West Construction Company and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway. There was therefore open to the bank in defence by virtue of the assignment which it held every ground or defence which might be open to the railway company or the construction company. The money was not only a custodian but an assignee and it was its intention to contest the right of the crown to any part of the money and to the extent in which it had a beneficial interest. Mr. Justice Beck stated that to his mind the whole question was adjourned for two weeks.

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Farmers Banded Together. Last fall, however, a number of farmers on the Beaver Lodge banded together and decided to purchase a threshing outfit. In anticipation of this, the crop of 1910 has been left standing in the stacks to await snow for hauling in the separator so that threshing will not take place before the spring of 1911.

From Beaver Lodge. This was the information given by O. H. Johnson, of Beaver Lodge, who reached Edmonton last evening via Athabasca Landing. A number of Grande Prairie people are already in Edmonton making arrangements for the purchase of the machine. Mr. Poole, who has the contract will arrive in a few days, and the return journey will be begun as soon as the machine is bought.

Will Use Runners. Preparatory to beginning the trip, the wheels will be run over and runners substituted, allowing the threshers to be hauled without taking it to pieces.

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Farmers Banded Together. Last fall, however, a number of farmers on the Beaver Lodge banded together and decided to purchase a threshing outfit. In anticipation of this, the crop of 1910 has been left standing in the stacks to await snow for hauling in the separator so that threshing will not take place before the spring of 1911.

From Beaver Lodge. This was the information given by O. H. Johnson, of Beaver Lodge, who reached Edmonton last evening via Athabasca Landing. A number of Grande Prairie people are already in Edmonton making arrangements for the purchase of the machine. Mr. Poole, who has the contract will arrive in a few days, and the return journey will be begun as soon as the machine is bought.

Will Use Runners. Preparatory to beginning the trip, the wheels will be run over and runners substituted, allowing the threshers to be hauled without taking it to pieces.

Mr. Johnson assured the Bulletin that once a threshing was taken to Grande Prairie, there would be ample business for it.

"There is more market than what up there, for seed for the incoming settlers, and also it will be a heavy expense, as a good deal cheaper than beating it all out by hand."

The arrival of a mill at Grande Prairie would prove a great boon to all the people of the north. If people were assured of a mill in Grande Prairie next winter they would see a great deal more land to wheat next year," one farmer informed the Bulletin. Flour sells from \$10 to \$15 per hundred at Grande Prairie. Last fall I purchased a quantity from Althea Brick at Peace River Crossing. The price there was \$9.50 per hundred. Even at that price, he did not have enough wheat.

A Farming Problem. The arrival of such numbers of settlers in Grande Prairie has proved a problem, as far as farming products are concerned. Wheat stands at \$2 a bushel, oats at \$2, potatoes at \$2. The still increasing numbers will make a still more troublesome question unless some such means of utilizing local products is adopted. With no railroad and a five hundred mile wagon road to travel, it seems as if some such means must be arrived at to meet the situation.

Ref Appeal Case. San Francisco, Jan. 27.—The petition for a re-hearing of the judgment and order sentencing Abraham Ruef to San Quentin for fourteen years on a charge of bribery of the Ruef-Schmitz board of supervisors was granted by the State Supreme Court. This action means that the first District Court of Appeals which heard the action of the lower court, must again hear an appeal for a trial.

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RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT IS FORMALLY ANNOUNCED IN PARLIAMENT AND CONGRESS

Canadian Minister of Finance Presents Details of Agreement Simultaneously With a Similar Statement in Congress at Washington—Eagerly Awaited Statement Received With Enthusiasm by Parliament—Both Government and Opposition Cheering Hon. Mr. Fielding.

Wheat, Oats, Vegetables, Fruit, Coke and Lumber on Free List

Reductions in Duty on Agricultural Implements from 17 1/2 per cent to 15 per cent—Duty on Flour and Coal Reduced by 10 and 8 cents Respectively—Mr. Fielding Appeals for Consideration of Agreement Outside of Party Politics

Washington, Jan. 26.—Within less than ten months after the announcement of the reciprocity negotiations with the Canadian Government, there was laid simultaneously before the American Congress and the Canadian parliament today a reciprocity arrangement. Usually such arrangements take the form of a treaty, but in the present instance, this was not done, with the result that considerable time will be saved in consummation of the agreement, which can be made effective by a simple majority in each of the two legislatures.

The animating purpose of Secretary Knox appeared to have been to secure a reduction of the "high cost of living" by greatly enlarging the free list so far as it relates to foodstuffs coming from Canada. The intention of the commissioners to remove all duties on printing paper and wood pulp was effected so far as the Dominion Government could do it outside the limits existing in the laws of the Canadian provincial governments, imposing an export duty on wood cut on crown lands in Canada.

The agreement to become effective, must be put in the shape of law amendatory to the existing tariff acts in the United States and in Canada, and it will require sharp work to accomplish this so far as Congress is concerned in the short length of time remaining in the present Congress.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—There was unusual excitement in the House of Commons chamber this afternoon and although some preliminary business was transacted, the house paid little heed to what was going on. The Minister of Finance was warty with almost anxiety for the result of the trade negotiations, which have been conducted at Washington, were believed to be of considerable importance. Hon. Mr. Fielding, when he entered the chamber at 3:35 o'clock was accorded a rousing cheer, participated in by many members on the opposition side of the House. This is his first appearance in parliament since the late fall, he was the victim of a slight facial paralysis from which he seems now to have recovered. The galleries were crowded and most of the members of the opposition, including Lady Laurier, The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury were seated on the floor of the chamber to the right of the speaker.

Before the orders of the day were called, Hon. Geo. E. Foster complained that a return had been found in the containing correspondence, was incomplete and this was serious on the eve of a debate on such a subject.

Criticism of the Canadian government had been criticized for reopening a reciprocity question with the United States. It seemed strange to the members of the Government that there should be any criticism of such a course consequent upon an invitation from the great republic to the south. Mr. Fielding continued that it was strange that there should be any objection to attempts to reach a friendlier trade relation between the two countries. This was the policy of every Canadian province.

"Ninety-two million of United States people are so situated that they are interested in our trade. We should not be ashamed to acknowledge our interest in theirs." The Minister expressed the idea that those who had objected to the negotiations would approve not only of the negotiations but would also, in view of the great moment of the subject had, he would review the events leading up to the present negotiations. Mr. Fielding then went back to the treaty of 1854. After it had been in use some years it was thought by Canada to be of great value as to United States people as well as to Canadians. When the treaty was in operation, it brought prosperity.

"It was never sent," said Mr. Fielding. "This intimation was given the Washington delegates when they were in Canada. This information was given early in the negotiations. Canada has not bound herself in any way, so if at any time, Canada finds the arrangement now entered into not profitable to Canada, Canada can change the legislation and no one can make any complaint."

Mr. Fielding laid emphasis upon the fact that there was no treaty, that it was a legislative act of Canada and that it could be changed at any time.

He said there was a large free list, mostly natural products. It had been arranged that what which was free in Canada would also be free in the United States. On another list of articles, there would be a similar rate of duty imposed by both countries. The United States had agreed to come down to Canada's rates and in some cases had come down below the Canadian rate. Canada has therefore made moderate reductions, while the United States, on the whole, has made quite large reductions.

One schedule shows the rates which the United States will impose on Canadian goods and another schedule shows that which the Canadian government will impose on United States products. The idea of reciprocity is right through the arrangements, although there is no treaty.

Mr. Borden asked if there was no difference between the parties on establishing a trade understanding with

a moderate duty. It was noted that the Canadian Government could make no arrangement regarding the offer of the United States if the Canada prohibition of export of pulp wood under certain conditions was not removed. The reason stated was that this was entirely a matter for the provinces.

The agreement provides that the legislation of Canada and the legislation of the United States shall provide that either does not come in force until the other nation has passed similar legislation.

Mr. Borden: "Does this mean all or nothing?" Mr. Fielding: "Practically, if we changed anything in the agreement, the United States would probably try to make changes too and the whole thing would fall through."

Each Country is Free. The minister then read an answering letter to him from United States Secretary of State Knox and this letter agreed with Mr. Fielding's interpretation of the agreement and said some courteous words as to the negotiators from Canada. Mr. Maclean said that would happen if the Government altered its tariff. Would we be where we were?

Mr. Fielding said each party was free to change its tariff. In reply to Major Currie, the Minister of Finance said it was not a treaty but a convention in the strict sense of the word. For the treaty, the British preference to the new conditions created.

Mr. Borden asked if any arrangements had been made regarding consular certificates. Mr. Fielding said it was impossible to get into details in the negotiations. However, that these matters should be treated liberally by both nations.

Mr. Foster asked for a further amplification of the result of the agreement in connection with the British preference.

To Lower British Rates. Mr. Fielding said if these rates were lower than the British preference, the rate to Britain would be lowered. The agreement would not be an adjustment more or less than the British preference.

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extraordinary agreement. It was for no time, it had no limits, it had no bounds. Trade was to be debarred with no assurance that things owing to this change would last three months or even one month.

If the government had stood firm in these negotiations as the finance minister had seemed to intimate, Mr. Borden started an analysis of the agreement.

On agricultural implements, the charge to the farmer in the future would not be altered by one cent. Some of the reductions would be discussed later on. Their smallness would be shown and their lack of use. The United States in the past and the future would fix their tariff in the interests of their own people.

That was the United States policy, and it was up to the government of Canada to fix our tariff similarly, without yielding to their demands.

The Conservative party stands for reciprocity within the Great British Empire. The Conservative party believes that to that great end Canada should keep itself free from enlarging influences. This great ideal, reciprocity within the empire, should be kept before the ideal of Canada and should be the basis of our policy.

Mr. Borden also made a point that these negotiations had taken place at the worst time. The United States was on the verge of a considerable tariff reduction. Canada had been brought into a position of difficulty through the failure of Government to stand firm a year ago. Mr. Borden made a plea that Canada should stand firm with the British Empire in trade as in all other matters.

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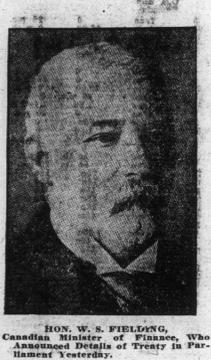
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THE NEW SCHEDULE

The following table shows respectively the present U. S. tariff, the new rates proposed in the agreement, the reduction made by the U. S., and the reduction made by Canada:

Article	U.S. tariff	Rate now proposed for both U.S. and Canada	Reduction by U.S.	Reduction by Canada
Cattle, less than 1 year old	free	free	0	25 p.c.
Do, 1 year old and over	25 p.c.	free	25	0
Horses, less than 1 year old	free	free	0	25 p.c.
Do, 1 year old and over	25 p.c.	free	25	0
Swine, per head	150	free	150	0
Sheep and lambs, per head	150	free	150	0
Other live animals	25 p.c.	free	25	0
Wheat, per bushel	25 c.	free	25	0
Rye, per bushel	25 c.	free	25	0
Barley, per bushel	25 c.	free	25	0
Oats, per bushel	25 c.	free	25	0
Peas, dried, per bushel	25 c.	free	25	0
Beans, dried, per bushel	25 c.	free	25	0
Flour, per barrel	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Coal, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Iron, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Steel, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Lead, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Copper, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Zinc, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Gold, per ounce	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Silver, per ounce	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Platinum, per ounce	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Palladium, per ounce	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Rhodium, per ounce	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Iridium, per ounce	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Osmium, per ounce	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Antimony, per ounce	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Vanadium, per ounce	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Chromium, per ounce	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Manganese, per ounce	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Nickel, per ounce	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Cobalt, per ounce	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Iron pyrites, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Iron ore, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Steel scrap, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Iron castings, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Steel castings, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Iron pipes, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Steel pipes, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Iron sheets, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Steel sheets, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Iron rods, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Steel rods, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Iron nails, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Steel nails, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Iron bolts, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Steel bolts, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Iron nuts, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Steel nuts, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Iron washers, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Steel washers, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Iron rivets, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Steel rivets, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Iron screws, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Steel screws, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
Iron bolts and nuts, per ton	10 c.	8 c.	2	0
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The Men Responsible for the Reciprocal Tariff Agreement Between United States and Canada



SIR WM. MACKENZIE VICTIM OF ROBBERY

Porter on Private Car of President of C.N.R. Gets Away With \$1,000

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—According to the Evening Citizen, Sir Wm. Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, was made the victim of a daring robbery by a porter of his own private car during his recent visit to Ottawa.

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THEYVES GOT AWAY WITH THAW JEWELS

Entered Pittsburg House of W. Thaw, Junior, While the Family Was at Dinner—Valuable Necklace Among the Stolen Articles.

IN BURNING AEROPLANE.

Dane Found Machine Afire in Mid-Air—Machine Destroyed.

WOMEN IN RESTAURANTS.

Winnipeg Industrial Bureau Seeks to Check Practice.



HON. WM. PATTERSON Canadian Minister of Finance

TORONTO RAILWAY CO. PUTS IN A DEFENCE

In the Case Brought by City of Toronto Charging Maintaining Common Nuisance—Admits Overcrowding, But Will Show That Same Exists in Other Cities.

THE KEELY MINE A VALUABLE PROPERTY

Two Cobalt Men in Calgary Tell How the Collapse of the Farmers' Bank Was Brought About.

ASKS SHARE IN FUNDS OF GREAT WATERWAYS

Representatives of Rural School Districts at Trustees Convention Ask for Increased Grants From Funds of Great Waterways.

PREMIER DENIES REPORTS.

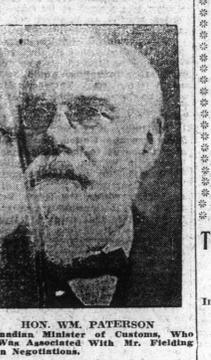
No Truth in Statement that He Turned Down Reciprocity Offer.

MEMBER HAS TYPHOID.

F. B. Carvell Reported to be Victim of Fever Epidemic.

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KELLY ALLEGED TO BE THE BOSS

VANCOUVER MILLIONAIRE GRACER CHARGED BY JOS. MARTIN WITH GRAFT.

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60 SCHOOL TRUSTEES ARE AT WETASKIWIN

Gathering From All Over the Province Much Larger Than at the Session of Last Year—Intense Discussions Take Place.

TO BE THE BOSS

VANCOUVER MILLIONAIRE GRACER CHARGED BY JOS. MARTIN WITH GRAFT.

Vancouver, Jan. 25.—A new note was introduced into the Chinese inquiry this afternoon when Mr. J. H. MacMillan, the general agent at this port, gave it his opinion that the passport men who presented themselves for admission as merchants were bona fide merchants and that some of those who were deported last fall were subjected to an injustice. The country will likely be concluded this week.

Joseph Martin also renewed his charges of graft against the Liberal organization in Vancouver, touching his remarks in general terms. He stated that he knew nothing of his own personal knowledge of graft in connection with the Chinese investigation. He added that Sir Wilfrid Laurier could remedy matters in five minutes, given by David C. Lew and Mr. Kelly's appointments.

Mr. Kelly's appointment of an investigation into the Chinese inquiry was a political move, he said, and that it was only a consolidated school of trustees.

ENGLISH STATESMAN DEAD

Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, One of British Parliamentarians.

London, Jan. 25.—Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, died today. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. He was thought to be in a feeble condition since his re-election, the strain of the campaign having affected him severely.

REVENUE CUTTERS CHASING SMUGGLER

An Interesting Case of Hide-and-Seek Along the Coast of California—Shore Is Being Watched to Prevent the Landing of the Pursued Men.

Los Angeles, Jan. 25.—A chase after a smuggling craft, heavily laden with contraband Chinese and opium is in progress on the coast of California.

ROUND WORLD IN 37 DAYS.

This Is Now Possible By Fastest of the Japanese port of Tsushima.

MOTORMEN MUST OBLIGE.

Calgary Mayor Determined that Car Service Will be Satisfactory in Every Respect.

CIVIL ENGINEERS IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Jan. 24.—The Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in convention has passed a resolution expressing its regret at the loss sustained in the death of the late James G. P. McMillan.

SELECT LAND IN B.C. PART OF PEACE RIVER

Prospectors Worked Over the Mountains From Hazelton and Spent Most of the Summer in Looking Over Very Desirable Territory.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN MACKENZIE AVE. SHACK

Andrew Elder, a Well-Known Caribou Broker, is Found in a Dying Condition This Morning, and Dies Before Removal to Hospital.

THE G.T.P. WILL REACH CALGARY NEXT SEPT.

This is the Statement of Right of Way Agent Adam Street Has Now Been Laid From Toleda to Lignite-Bridge Across Red Deer River.

PROGRESS OF THE G.T.P.

The last piece of timber on the bridge over Hardisty Creek was laid on Friday, said Leslie Zohrab to the Bulletin Wednesday.

TO COMPLETE SURVEY OF ALASKAN BOUNDARY

The United States Will Send a Party to the North to Remain for Four Years—Picturesque Expedition to be Fitted Out by Government.

IMMIGRATION AGENT DEAD

Former Mayor of Toronto Dies As Result of Injuries From an Engine.

Old Country Live Stock

Canadian Associated Press. Liverpool, Jan. 28.—John Rogers and company report here today that owing to the non-arrival of boats in Birkenhead there were very few cattle for sale and business was practically at a standstill.

NORTH GETS PUBLICITY

An article appearing in the February number of Everybody's, over the signature of Robert Dunn, one of the journalists of the Cornwall Peace River party shows that that expedition has not been lacking in fruits.

MUCH MONEY WILL COME FROM NORTH

Settlers of the Peace River Will Spend \$100,000 in the City This Winter. According to the Statement of A. A. Greer, of Athabasca Landing.

WILL ECLIPSE ALL PAST RACE MEETS

Program for the Fall Race Meet Was Just Issued by the Exhibition Association—Big List of Events and Magnificent Prizes Have Been Offered.

THE MARKETS

January 27.—The cold weather means rushing business for coal vendors, with good roads and demand. As high as \$5.00 is asked on the market by those who have coal on hand.

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CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27.—President Taft's message recommending that Canadian wheat be put on the free list to serious mindings today.

INSIDE HISTORY

Some Self-Explanatory Letters. Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 7, 11. Suite 1202, 109 Chicago St., Chicago, Illinois.

BLASTING THE ROCKS FROM GRAND RAPIDS

Men Say That They Would Have Been Able to Make the River At This Point As Easy As a Floor If Had Work Continued.

SWIFTS CIRCULAR

The Swift Canadian Co.'s circular to shippers shows the following prices good from Jan. 29th to Feb. 21st, 1911.

FARMERS' BANK MINE IS IN STATE OF SIEGE

Western Federation of Miners Have Called Strike, and Are Attempting to Prevent Work—Mines May Have to Be Closed Temporarily.

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MINAR'S LINIMENT THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINAR'S LINIMENT

DO YOU CATCH COLD EASILY? If so, your system needs a Tonic One will shake off the cold and put you in good shape. OUR PALATABLE COD LIVER OIL

City Harness Shop 413 Jasper East Good Hand-Made Harness Our Specialty

International Stock Food HEALING OIL COLIC CURE COMPOUND ABSORBENT

WEAK LUNGS RESTORED BY PSYCHINE "PSYCHINE" has restored thousands of people to buoyant health and strength

PSYCHINE PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN Contipation is the cause of many ailments and disorders that make life miserable. Take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, keep your bowels regular and you will avoid these diseases.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION VOLUME V THE U.S. FARMERS' PARTY ITS CHIEF CHIEF OPPOSITION TO CITY IN STATES COM COUNTRY

Toronto, Jan. 30.—A Star from Washington to the effect that the "early introduction of the city in states com country" is a mistake.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The public utterances of President McKinley in favor of reciprocity have been recalled tonight by Taft at an address at the McKinley anniversary banquet.

Mr. C. W. Post, of Chicago, has written to me in 1906 among the very best particularly in view of the fact that it is a booklet which has been able to continue the work on the ice, they could have made the whole thing as smooth as a doot.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—Two applications regarding Western rates were made before the Railway Commission this afternoon. The first was a petition from the C. P. R. and other Western railways to charge the same passenger rates as are charged in the East.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—The House of Commons committee on banking is expected to report on the bill of Mr. Martin of Regina, to incorporate the Security Trust Corporation, the provincial directors of which are A. Clark, H. Tasker and F. Miller, all of Regina.