

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

W. B. WINN, Editor and Proprietor.

DURHAM, MARCH 16, 1911

THE RECIPROCITY ARGUMENT

We know Mr. Smith, editor of the Weekly Sun, personally, and we feel surprised to learn the character of his address to the farmers at Varney, as outlined by our Blyth's Corners correspondent. We read a number of the speeches delivered at Ottawa on the reciprocity debate, not from the Globe or Mail, but from Hansard, and not from Conservatives alone, but from Conservatives and Liberals, and in none of the addresses have we seen anything quite so rank as the utterances made by Mr. Smith.

In this great question, we are trying to keep as free from party bias as possible, but the arguments we have seen so far, are not leading us to think very favorably of the Reciprocity Agreement. When a life-long Liberal like Hon. Clifford Sifton, a former advocate of reciprocity, comes out so strongly against the present proposed agreement, how are we to consider the question? He is indeed more antagonistic in his utterances than even Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, and shows by no mean line of argument that the farmers of this country, the trans-continental railways of this country, the big milling industries of this country, and the manufacturing concerns of this country, will all suffer by the adoption of the Reciprocity Agreement.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is, of course, favorable to the Agreement, and Mr. H. H. Miller follows right in his path. We are quite willing to admit that a person reading the speeches favorable to Reciprocity, and these speeches only, will be almost certain to fall in line with the Agreement, but this is not the way to settle, in our minds, so momentous a question.

It is not likely that Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson will negotiate a treaty with the United States that will not be a benefit to some classes, but the broader question to consider is whether the country as a whole will be benefited by reciprocity on the proposed terms. That it will not, is the argument of Mr. Sifton, the Fruit Growers' Association, the Millers' Association various Boards of Trade, and many other industries.

It is not our purpose to mould personal opinion from an expression of our own judgment, on this big question, but we are willing to be guided by such uncontrovertible parliamentary arguments as were advanced by men like Mr. Sifton, who cut himself loose from his party on this one particular question. To quote from the letter of Sir Wm. Van Horne would only provoke antagonism. His position in the C.P.R. would naturally lead the advocates of the Agreement to attribute selfish motives to his action. Mr. Good- eve, of British Columbia, makes a strong speech against reciprocity, but then he is a Conservative, and, naturally enough, he would be charged as an opponent of the Government. Mr. Burrell, too, of Yale-Cariboo, has made a forcible argument against the Agreement, inasmuch as it will, he claims, destroy the fruit industry now being largely developed in our most westerly province of Dominion.

It seems but reasonable that the people should have a voice in his great question. Hon. Geo. E. Foster points out the injustice of women arranging a fiscal policy for a nation, and having that policy confirmed by a Government having a large majority, without an appeal to the people.

RECIPROCITY AND MUNICIPALITIES

From our Special Correspondent. Montreal, March 11th, 1911.—The effect of the proposed Reciprocity agreement on municipalities is discussed by the editor in The Canadian Municipal Journal, in its current issue. The Journal is known as the fearless champion of popular rights and is thoroughly independent of party bias. The article is as follows:

No man with any pretensions to serious thought can deny that reciprocity with the United States, initiated at Washington, and introduced into Canada by the Laurier Government, is by far the most important event in history since Confederation. In fact, in many ways it may prove far more important than Confederation. For, even if its advocates may choose to label the strongly patriotic favor of Mr. Champ Clark as a

joke, the dislocation of the business situation, not merely just now but for at least the periodical nervousness seen for about a year before every Presidential election, would surely affect the neighboring country if allied with it even by Reciprocity. But is it fair to treat Mr. Champ Clark's utterance as hysterical or jocular? It is generally understood that this gentleman is in line for the Presidency of the great Republic. Is it courteous to him, or his fellow citizens, to suggest that a leading statesman should play the part of a buffoon in the chamber of Congress? Is it not more than likely that Mr. Champ Clark's speech was at least a case of the "wish" being "father to the thought" even if it were not uttered in a spirit of prophecy?

Many aspects of Reciprocity as at present discussed are outside the field of this Journal, more especially as the question is being treated, not as one that involves Canada as a nation, but as a partisan measure, to be backed by a solid party vote.

But it would be a lapse of duty not to call the attention of the municipalities to the effect that Reciprocity may have upon them. And here let it be urged as strongly as possible that every Canadian would approach the question from the point of view of the best interests of Canada as a whole.

Within the last few years, many factories have started up all over Canada, among them being quite a few which are branches of parent factories in the United States. Dr. Robertson, in a recent address, spoke of the gratification felt by the Commission on Technical Education at finding so many small places with a single good factory, giving employment to many people; supporting a good farming community around the town; and shipping goods all over Canada.

The question for the municipalities is whether existing factories will flourish, and whether new ones will be built. And it should not be forgotten in discussing this phase of the question that the manufacturing interests do not merely consist of the capitalist,—against whom the farmers are incited by unscrupulous persons,—but all employed in them and all supported by them, including the farmer. Too many speakers talk as if the legislation hostile to the manufacturers would only affect the factory owners.

Many cities are advertising for factories, and offering inducements to new industries. Would they be procurable if Reciprocity were in force? Speculation on this question can be answered by experience: history states emphatically what happened to the manufacturing centres under Reciprocity in previous years. A Toronto financier has stated that the capital already subscribed for new flour mills has been withdrawn.

To come to individual cases.—Canadian ocean ports, especially on the Atlantic, would certainly suffer. Trade would be diverted from Montreal and Quebec, from St. John, N.B., and from Halifax, N.S., to the ports in the United States. Toronto would derive no benefit from deepening the Welland Canal; while to construct the Georgian Bay Canal would be a waste of money. Vancouver would yield her magnificent possibilities to Seattle, while Prince Rupert would die in infancy.

Canadian municipalities have depended for several years upon British capital to finance the tremendous development, which is as widespread as the Dominion. Would British capital be as willing to put its money into this country if Reciprocity—with its possible effect on municipal reliability and growth—were adopted? A cable received in Montreal states that a certain financial deal with Scotch financiers has been called off, "owing to Reciprocity." Is this an index of what may be generally expected?

Again let it be urged—and most emphatically—that this grave question should be treated as a national one. What should be sought is what is best for Canada as a whole. Even if the municipalities should be hurt by it, if the gain to the rest of Canada is greater than the loss, by all means let us have it. Let every trace of selfishness be dropped, and let the question be "the good of Canada." Let the members of the House of Commons rise to the level of statesmen, and drop all party bias.

A large delegation of Western farmers recently waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and it was openly stated that many of the delegates were still American citizens. Now while Canada is right in offering a home to all decent, well behaved

immigrants, no resident of Canada should meddle with Canadian politics until he deems Canada good enough to become a Canadian citizen.

The solution of this difficult question would be for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to follow the constitutional precedent of the Empire. He and his Ministry are not only within their rights in introducing Reciprocity, but more, if they believe it to be good for Canada, they would not be doing their duty if they did not advocate it. But—and here is the crux of the situation—it is an unwritten law of British Parliamentary practice that when the Government introduces legislation upon which it has not received the opinion of the electors it shall, after discussing the question fully, dissolve the House, and appeal to the country.

This is the only course which lies before the Laurier Government. They must appeal to Canada, and with the voters of Canada must lie the decision as to whether we shall have Reciprocity or not.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

Reciprocity and the reciprocity debate continue to occupy the public mind. Even to the most superficial observer there are apparent changes in the situation since Mr. Fielding made his announcement in January after his return from Washington. The agreement, when first presented, met with some approval; the Liberals seemed united and thought the Conservatives are solid in opposition, and the Liberal majority is falling to pieces. This situation is due in part to the inactivity of the Government, which is presenting practically no argument in support of its policy. The speeches delivered by Mr. R. L. Borden, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Mr. H. B. Ames, Mr. Martin Burrell and others are now supplemented and endorsed by the independent judgment of Hon. Clifford Sifton. Mr. Sifton practically says that he waited for some time before speaking, in the hope that some facts might be presented by the Government in favor of the reciprocity agreement. That he waited in vain is evident from his own declaration that either the Government has prepared no case, or in its effort to prepare one, has stumbled upon facts and figures which it dares not present to Parliament.

Mr. Sifton's speech was quite free from hypocrisy. He frankly admitted that the Laurier Cabinet had decided in 1897 not to carry out the pledges of the Liberal party on the tariff question. On the contrary they decided to retain and maintain the national policy, introducing only the British Preference. This departure by himself and associates from their solemn pledges to the people, he justified upon the ground of expediency; not expediency in the vulgar sense of personal advantage, but expediency based upon the needs of the country. The Liberals, when they came into power, according to Mr. Sifton, found it to be impracticable to carry out their free-trade doctrines, and therefore accepted and practised the doctrine of protection so successfully vindicated by the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald.

Reading between the lines of Mr. Sifton's speech, one can easily perceive the protest of the practical statesman and man of affairs against experiments dictated by free traders and doctrinaires. He has learned from experience that free trade is all right in theory, but that it will not work in a country like Canada. Were Mr. Sifton still in opposition, he might demand many impracticable things from the Government, and his party did demand them when the Conservatives were in power. But Mr. Sifton realizes that the Laurier Government is something different from the Laurier Opposition. In opposition, the Liberals might demand anything that occurred to them, but in power they must use some judgment. It is because the Liberal party is getting back to the position it occupied in opposition that Mr. Sifton protests. He pointed out to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Liberals thrive well when they put their principles in their pockets and administer the Government on the lines laid down by Sir John A. Macdonald. He warns them that they are riding for a fall when they desert the doctrines of Macdonald and take up with the preaching of Laurier and Cartwright.

Mr. Sifton is clear in his statement in his belief that free trade in natural products must lead to free trade in manufactured products or commercial union with the United States. There may be

AT DEATH'S DOOR FROM KIDNEY DISEASE

SAVED ONLY BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

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"Two years ago, the doctor made forty-four calls on me, and then said he had done all he could for me. I was suffering with intense Kidney Trouble and Inflammation had set in. Two other doctors were consulted and agreed that nothing could be done to help me. On the recommendation of a neighbor, I took 'Fruit-a-tives' and they cured me. To-day, I take 'Fruit-a-tives' as my only medicine. I am in excellent health, and 'Fruit-a-tives' is the medicine that cured me after I had been at Death's Door for months.

I am glad to be able to give you this testimonial. It may benefit some other woman suffering as I suffered, as I believe that I would not be alive to-day had I not used 'Fruit-a-tives'.

MRS. P. E. WEBBER.

"Fruit-a-tives" — by its marvellous action on the kidneys — completely restores these vital organs to their normal strength and vigor — and cures every trace of Kidney Trouble. "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

many good citizens in Canada who believe that free trade is the correct fiscal policy for the Canadian Government to adopt. The men who are in favor of commercial union or political union with the United States will find themselves most at home in the Liberal party. Those men who, like Mr. Sifton, do not believe free trade to be a practical possibility for many years at least, and who desire to avoid either commercial or political union with the United States, are being forced into opposition to the Laurier Government.

Judging from the debate so far it may be safely asserted that the Government will make no attempt to palliate or deny its massacre of the fruit industry. They seem to take it for granted that British Columbia will soak the Government anyhow, and that protests from that quarter need not be regarded. Messrs. German and Seely, representing Ontario fruit districts, are fighting the Government, and may endeavor to get back to the next House as Independents. Mr. Sifton pointed out that no one had uttered one word in reply to the masterly speech of Mr. Burrell, the Conservative member for Yale-Cariboo, who spoke for the fruit industry. Neither has anything been said in defense of the slaughter of the slaughter of the pork packers, the vegetable growers, and other classes engaged in useful industries. The Government must either have a wonderful trump card held back for the last emergency or they have no cards at all.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken directly into the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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Sale Register

FRIDAY, MARCH 17th, at Lot 12, Con. 3, Egremont. Farm stock implements, etc. 10 months' credit. Alex. Allan, Proprietor. Robt. Brigham, Auctioneer. See bills; also full list in next week's Chronicle.

MONDAY, MARCH 20th. — Thor-oughbred cattle, Durham bull, 18 months, Durham cows, heifers, grades, Yorkshire sows, and other stock, at Lot 25, Con. 12, Egremont. W.M. Murphy, Auctioneer, Geo. Snell, Proprietor, Maple Lane, P.O.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21st. — Farm stock and implements, at Lot 4, Con. 1, E.G.R., Egremont. half a mile south of Varney. 10 months credit. R.J. Allan, Proprietor; Robt. Brigham, Auctioneer. See bills.

MARKET REPORT

DURHAM, MAR. 16, 1911

Fall Wheat.....	\$ 76 to \$ 78
Spring Wheat.....	76 to 78
Oats.....	30 to 32
Peas.....	77 to 80
Barley.....	45 to 48
Butter.....	9 00 to 10 00
Eggs.....	20 to 20
Potatoes, per bag.....	20 to 20
Flour, per cwt.....	50 to 50
Oatmeal, per sack.....	2 75 to 3 00
Chop, per cwt.....	2 40 to 2 50
Hay.....	1 25 to 1 25
Live Hogs, per cwt.....	6 00 to 6 00
Hides, per lb.....	5 to 6
Sheepskins.....	40 to 40
Wool.....	18 to 20
Tallow.....	5 to 5
Lard.....	17 to 17
Turkeys.....	17 to 17
Geese.....	10 to 16
Ducks.....	10 to 10
Chickens.....	10 to 10

Maybe It's Worms

Very often when you "just can't imagine what is the matter with the children," the trouble is simply worms.

Look for some of these symptoms which vary in different children: vomiting, indigestion, colicky pains, nausea, loss of flesh, grinding teeth during sleep, restlessness, feverishness, nervousness, headache, spasms, enlarged abdomen, etc.

The only way to be sure is to give a good worm medicine like "BRITISH WORM SYRUP," good, pleasant, and contains sufficient Santonine for the purpose. Price 25c.

Put up only at
GUN'S DRUG STORE
G. T. R. TOWN TICKET OFFICE

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Prices are climbing every day in the Seed line. We have a stock of Timothy, Red Clover, Mammoth, Alsike and Alfalfa. Do not delay in buying as you will have to pay more money.

Come to the store where you can get everything from a "Needle to an Anchor."

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The Price is \$15 Per Ton

in ton lots yet, but as we are having more demand for it now from the Eastern Provinces, we are likely to advance the price shortly, and it will pay to lay in a stock while the price is low.

If you want the names of parties who are using it, let us know and we will be pleased to let you have them.

The McGOWAN MILLING Co.
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Spring is here and our **Spring Furniture Sale** IS NOW ON. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

FOR THE FLOOR—Rugs, all sizes and colors, Floor Mats, Door Mats, Floor Oilcloth of different colors.

FOR THE WINDOWS—Tapestry Curtains, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Bobinette Poles, Brass Poles of different kinds.

FOR THE KITCHEN—Tables, Chairs, Glass Cupboards, etc.

FOR THE DINING ROOM—Buffets, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs.

FOR THE PARLOR—Parlor Suites, China Cabinets, Odd Chairs, Parlor Tables, Music Cabinets, Picture Mouldings, Picture Frames, and all other requisites.

FOR THE HALL—Hall Racks, Hall Tables, Hall Seats.

FOR THE RED ROOM—Bed Room Suites, Mattresses, Springs, Bed Room Chairs, Couches, Lounges, etc.

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED and will be sold at lowest living profits.

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at The Central Dr...
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We have bought ea...
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Alsike and Alfalfa...
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Read down
A.M. P.M. Lv. Walker
6.45 8.25 " Maple
6.55 8.43 " Hanover
7.07 8.53 " Allan
7.15 9.00 " Durham
7.30 9.15 " Meville
7.41 9.26 " Priest
7.54 9.39 " Saugee
8.05 9.50 " Toronto
8.25 10.00 " Toronto

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Axle Grease
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