

THE WEATHER
Maritime - Northerly
winds with light snow.
Saturday, northwest winds
moderately cold.

The Daily Mail.

THE ONLY WAY
To secure a house, a ser-
vant, or anything you need
is a MAIL WANT AD.

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RELIGION IN SCHOOLS

Ontario Orangemen Opposed to Being Taught in That Province

Delegation Has an Interview With Sir
James Whitney and Hon. Dr. Pyne
on the Subject.

(Canadian Press)
Toronto, Ont., Feb. 10—A deputa-
tion of Orangemen yesterday waited
upon Sir James Whitney and Hon.
Dr. Pyne, minister of education, to
ask that religious teaching be abol-
ished in the schools of the province.
There was a diversity of opinion
among the delegates, some favoring
the total abolition of religious teach-
ing while others merely wanted the
catechism teaching prohibited. The
request was the outcome of the situa-
tion in a Peterboro country school,
where the Roman Catholic trustees
appoint a Roman Catholic teacher
whenever they find themselves in a
majority on the board. Sir James
Whitney said the government would
certainly not abolish religious teach-
ings, but if the regulations were vio-
lated the government would investi-
gate.

TO BURN BODIES OF VICTIMS OF BUBONIC PLAGUE

Pekin, Feb. 10—The Imperial gov-
ernment decided today to send a
troop of Chinese cavalry into the
Chang Chung district of Manchuria
to act as body burners if the Japane-
se and Russian governments will
take similar action in the plague
infested region. The government de-
clined to take the risk of sacrificing
a troop of cavalry unless the other
governments with equal interests in
the bubonic belt would do likewise.

Following the burning of 800
corpses of plague victims at Chang
Chun yesterday 300 additional bodies
were buried today. Owing to the
fact that all the grave diggers have
died and soldiers have rebelled
against the task in the plague cen-
tres, all dead bodies will in future be
cremated. The fields and roadways
north of Harbin are strewn with rot-
ting corpses of those who fled from
the city and were overtaken by the
plague.

Japan has established a strong
military quarantine along the Korean
border. Russia is moving troops in
great masses upon the northern and
western Manchurian frontiers.

Traffic upon the Chinese Eastern
Railway which is controlled and po-
liced by Russia, is practically at a
standstill, the trains are being oper-
ated in a desultory manner by sol-
dier. Japan's road, the Southern
Manchurian Railway is in a state of
quarantine with the trains manned
by troops. At Chefoo nearly 300
have perished including five foreign-
ers among them, two French sisters
who left the safety of the hospital
where they were employed to nurse
the dying in the lazaretto.

Reports from Mukden state that
three scores are perishing daily. At
Tien Tein, Dr. Poit, who had charge
of the quarantine and isolation of
patients, had died, and the work is
being carried on by bungling sol-
diers who do not know their duties.

"LUAH" DOWIE DIED A MANIAC

(Canadian Press.)
Detroit, Mich., Feb. 10.—That John
Alexander Dowie died a maniac, was
in fact insane for the last ten years
of his life, is the belief of his son,
A. J. Gladstone Dowie, who has just
taken his mother to the Battle Creek
sanitarium. Mrs. Dowie is suffering
from a serious breakdown. The state-
ment from young Dowie was drawn
out by an interview regarding the
trouble now existing at Zion City
over the issue of oysters, candies and
tobacco. Dowie has no sympathy
with the colony and says that his
father was mentally weak when he
planned it.

MANY LIVES WERE LOST

Explosion in Color- ado Coal Mine At- tended With Terrible Results

Seventeen Men Were Entombed and
Only Two Have so Far Been Taken
Out Alive.

(Canadian Press)
Trinidad, Col., Feb. 10—The bodies
of four shot miners had been removed
from the Cokesdale Mine wrecked by
an explosion last night, five more
bodies had been discovered and six
were still unaccounted for today. A.
E. Sutton, assistant superintendent
in the charge of the rescue work was
overcome by gas and was carried to
the surface. He will probably die.
The superintendent said this morn-
ing that he believed that the explo-
sion was due to the accidental dis-
charge of blasting powder. Little
hope is entertained of finding the re-
maining six men alive.

All the dead and missing are for-
eigners. When the explosion took place,
seventeen men were in the mine but
two shot miners were rescued two
hours after the explosion. The force
of the explosion which was distinctly
felt at Trinidad seems to have been
greatest in the main shops. Tim-
bers were blown a hundred feet from
the mouth of the slope. The explo-
sion wrecked the fan house, the fan
was uninjured and is still working al-
though the air has been short-circu-
lated by the blowing out of brattices
and doors. Twenty rescuers reached
two thousand feet. At that distance
black damp was encountered and hel-
met men are now making their way
through the poisonous gas, brattic-
ing the fires as they advance.

MR. DAVID RUSSELL IN ANOTHER SUIT

(Canadian Press)
Toronto, Feb. 10—Chancellor Boyd
has decided that the suit brought by
David Russell of Montreal against
J. Green Shields to recover a large
sum of money alleged to have been
received by Green Shields as secret
profits for releasing claims held by
the two against the Canadian Nor-
thern shall go trial in the ordin-
ary course. This reverses the deci-
sion of the Master, who ruled that the
Quebec Courts should try the case.

CORONATION CONTINGENT WILL NUMBER 700

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—It has been decid-
ed that there will be forty-eight
officers and altogether a force about
700 strong on the Canadian contin-
gent to the coronation. This will
mean that each regiment of cavalry
and infantry will have about four re-
presentatives and each brigade of ar-
tillery the same number.

The non-commissioned officers and
men will be recommended by the of-
ficers commanding the different units.
The men will wear the uniforms of
their respective corps on the contin-
gent.

CIVIL PROCEEDINGS IN FARMERS' BANK CASE

Toronto, Feb. 10—That civil pro-
ceedings for the recovery of money
will be instituted against others be-
sides these provisional directors of
the Farmers Bank is the intimation
of G. J. Wood counsel for Mr. G. T.
Clarkson the liquidator.

The estate of Mr. Jas Gallagher, a
provisional director who died some
time ago will be proceeded against
civilly. It is said to be worth \$10,000.
Referee J. W. McAndrews is oppos-
ed to the adding of more names than
those of the provisional directors to
the proceedings.

Mr. H. E. Rose counsel of the pro-
visional directors, who are called up-
on on Feb. 16 to show why they
should not pay back money illegally
dispensed, objects to the case being
gone on with next week. He claims
that the civil cases should be post-
poned, till the criminal proceedings
are concluded.

Debate on the Reciprocity Agreement Begun at Ottawa-- Mr. Paterson's Able Speech

Minister of Customs Says That Agreement if Carried Out Will
Redound to the Wealth and Prosperity of Canada--Tory
Arguments Lack Common Sense--A Nationalist Amend-
ment Supported by Mr. Borden and His Followers--Messrs.
Borden and Foster Oppose the Agreement.

Ottawa, Feb. 9—The Canadian
House this afternoon began the de-
bate on the reciprocity agreement
with the United States. The great in-
terest in the measure was indicated
by galleries crowded with spectators
and an unusually large attendance of
members in their seats on the floor.

As on the occasion with the con-
tents of the measure was disclosed,
there was more interest than emo-
tion shown. Little applause was
heard but the utmost attention was
given to the words of the speakers
and there was evidently the keenest
desire to hear and weigh all the
views expressed.

The result of the afternoon's dis-
cussion was a declaration by Hon.
Mr. Fielding that parliament would
put through the measure without de-
lay with a provision that it should
come into force as soon as the United
States had taken favorable action,
and a declaration, for the opposition
by Mr. Borden, the Conservative
leader, that after a forty-years de-
velopment struggle Canada had reach-
ed a position where reciprocity and
increased trade with the United
States was no longer desirable, but
Canada should continue to seek the
British markets with her surplus pro-
ducts.

ANOTHER MOVE FOR DELAY FAILS

At the opening there was an effort
by the French Conservative Nation-
alists to defer the discussion. F. D.
Monk declared that there had not
been enough time for proper study of
so large a question and he moved an
amendment regretting that the mea-
sure was being submitted without
proper consideration.

Mr. Bourassa was in the gallery
and he is credited with this manoeu-
vre for the purpose of compelling Mr.
Borden and the Conservatives to fol-
low the Nationalists, as they were
compelled to do on the naval situa-
tion. The plan succeeded.

For the government, Hon. Mr.
Fielding said that the House should
not go into committee of ways and
means to consider the reciprocity
agreement. The question, he de-
clared, was not new and there had
not been any undue haste in its pre-
sentation.

AGREEMENT OF 1854 RENEWED.

"It is the reciprocity agreement of
1854 over again with comparatively
little change. It promises prosperity
to the people of Canada and this
House would make a grave mistake
and do a grave wrong if it refused
to take advantage of it. It is not
plain sailing. There are selfish inter-
ests on both sides of the line who
will oppose it, but against these
must be placed the benefit which will
accrue to the great multitude. I have
very strong hopes that President
Taft will be able to overcome the
opposition at Washington, but whether
he succeeds or not we in Canada
will do our part, and by so doing
will find our position stronger for all
future negotiations. The bill will
be passed with a suspending clause
providing that it shall not come into
effect until similar action has been
taken by the United States."

Mr. Monk's motion was defeated on
a straight party division on the res-
olution. Mr. Borden was the first
man to vote for the Monk proposal.

BORDEN'S FEARS.

"The reciprocity measure is so far-
reaching," declared Mr. Borden, lead-
er of the opposition, who was the
first speaker in committee, "that no
man can tell what its consequences
will be. In the last forty years Can-
ada has made great strides toward
development, and no man can say
that our progress should be faster
than it has been. For forty years
we have been seeking, and the United
States has been denying reciprocity,
and now when their natural resources
of timber, minerals and agricultur-
al are being overtaken by the de-
mands of their population, they turn
to us."

Mr. Borden said that there should
be no arrangement which should turn
the trade currents of Canada to north
and south and render the proposed

Hudson's Bay railway, the Georgian
Bay canal, the National Transconti-
nental railway and the enlargement of
the Welland canal useless.

"No one favors more than I the
maintenance of good relations with
the United States, but that country
has made its tariffs to suit itself and
Canada could well take a lesson in
this case. It was true that the
United States could at any time take
down its tariff wall, but it was not
the business of Canada to induce
them to do so."

Some of the results of the agree-
ment which Mr. Borden foresaw were
the abandonment of the British mar-
kets which Canada has built up with
effort and treasure for forty years,
the growth of commerce with the
United States which would eventual-
ly lead to commercial union with
that country. He summed up the op-
position position by declaring that
Canada should follow the paths she
is now treading without regard to
the United States, whose favor of
today might be withdrawn tomorrow.

HON. MR. PATERSON.

Hon. William Paterson, who fol-
lowed the opposition leader at night
confessed that he was in doubt from
the remarks of Mr. Borden whether
the latter supported the agreement
or not.

"The keynote of the position of
the Conservative party, as sounded
by their leader seems to be: 'Don't
rush things, we're not doing badly
now. Let well enough alone,'" he ob-
served amid Liberal applause. "But
the Liberal policy is: Let us go a-
head; let us do better. This agree-
ment if carried out will redound to
the wealth and prosperity of the
Canadian people."

The opposition leader, Mr. Pater-
son, pointed out, had contented him-
self with reviewing the progress of
Canada since 1876. The speaker di-
rected attention to the fact that the
records of trade demonstrated that
this progress only became emphatic
during the past fifteen years. The
Liberal party he proceeded took of-
fense with the aim to carry out in
the largest degree possible the platform
enunciations at the Liberal conven-
tion of 1892 in so far as obtaining
freer trade with Great Britain and
the United States was concerned. The
government inaugurated the British
preference, which had proved the
greatest impetus to trade and pros-
perity that Canada had known. An
honest effort was made to obtain
freer trade with our neighbors to the
south, but it was unsuccessful. It
now seemed that the opportunity for
this benefit had arrived.

THE PEOPLE WILL SOON HAVE A CHANCE

One objection urged by the opposi-
tion was that the agreement should
not be gone into until the people
have pronounced upon it. It surely
must be self-evident that the govern-
ment could not negotiate the arrange-
ment upon such a basis. But the
people would have an opportunity to
pass upon it and that at no very
distant date. When the elections
come this would be the live issue.

The minister referred to the press
suggestions that the arrangement
would weaken the tie which bound
Canada to the Mother Country. He
was interested to note that the
leader of the opposition had not
suggested such a thing.

"What force," he queried, "I will
not say what sense, is there in such
a contention. The British preference
remains the cardinal principle of our
fiscal policy, the argument is not
worthy of intelligent men."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"Hear, hear."

INSULT TO CANADIANS

"The comment," continued Mr.
Paterson, "is not freighted heavily
with common sense, but is believed
with insult to the Canadian people,
that the concluding of this arrange-
ment weakens in any way the tie of
loyalty that binds us to the mother
land. The loyalty of the Canadian
people does not turn in that direc-
tion, at least not on this side of
the house."

The minister dealt with the allega-
tion that the agreement would enable
the United States to reach and secure
some of the natural resources of Can-
ada. It was not a disaster that the
United States should secure some of
the Canadian food stuffs if they paid
the highest price for them. The for-
ests were mainly in the hands of the
provincial legislatures, and with their
perogative the federal government
had no desire to interfere.

A new and valuable market was
opened for fish under the arrangement.

Dealing with the comments of the
leader of the opposition that Cana-
dian transportation systems would be
weakened, Mr. Paterson pointed out
that the present time American roads
were carrying great quantities of
Canadian grain in bond to British
markets and no harm had come of it.

It was said that Hill would build
lines from the south and compete for
the traffic. "Well," said the minis-
ter, "then he will have to carry it
cheaper than the present roads and
who will get the benefit of that but
the man who ships? (Liberal ap-
plause.) He hoped the great trans-
continental railways would not op-
pose the agreement on selfish grounds
and for selfish ends. "Because," he
added, amid renewed applause, "they
will be called upon in self-interest to
make cheaper rates."

Mr. Paterson concluded by noting
that the wonderful prosperity and
growth of the Dominion on which Mr.
Borden had based his argument this
afternoon had been due in large mea-
sure to the progressive policies in-
augurated by the Liberal administration
yet the Conservatives had fought the
adoption of the British preference and
the National Transcontinental. They
were now opposing the last great
proposal for national advance.

"We regret that a mistaken idea of
political expediency has prevented the
opposition from rising to the occa-
sion and sinking party spirit before
national statesmanship. But with
them or without them we will pass
this legislation confident that the re-
sults will amply vindicate our
action."

HON. MR. FOSTER

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who was in
his usual caustic and hypercritical
vein, began with the assertion that
the reciprocity plank had been prac-
tically dropped by both parties in
1891. Now when the country was
prosperous and satisfied this old dis-
carded policy was suddenly sprung
again.

He animadverted on the fact that
the agreement had been made in se-
cret without the great interests vital-
ly concerned having had any oppor-
tunity to make proper representa-
tions. The pact thus made practi-
cally by two men closeted together
was now presented to parliament for
swallowing as a whole. There was
no alternative allowed.

THE FIGHT AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 9—The campaign
of the Taft administration and the
various elements allied in the same
cause for the ratification by Congress
of the reciprocity agreement with
Canada moved on a pace today.

The House committee on ways and
means held its final hearing and is
expected in executive session tomor-
row morning to vote to report it
favorable for the consideration of the
House. President Taft left late to-
night for the West and in speeches
tomorrow, at Columbus, Ohio, and
Saturday at Springfield Ill., will
take occasion to emphasize still fur-
ther his advocacy of the reciprocity
agreement.

The Democratic members of the
Senate will meet in caucus tomorrow
morning. Ostensibly the conference
of the minority was called to outline a
programme in relation to all pending
legislative matters, but it is believed
the consideration of the agreement
will consume practically all of the
discussion and that the Democrats
will determine upon a policy in re-
spect to it before they leave the cau-
cus room.

Mr. F. K. Stevens, of St. John,
arrived in the city last night.

PRESIDENT TAFT PRAISES RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

Speaks on the Subject Before an Immense
Audience at Columbus, Ohio--- Says
Agreement Will be to the Advantage of
Both Countries--- Criticisms of the Mea-
sure Replied to--- American Farmers
Should Not Be Afraid of Canadian Com-
petition.

(Canadian Press.)

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 10—Before an
immense audience at the National
Corn Exposition today, President
Taft fired the first big administration
gun for reciprocity with Canada. His
speech was aimed particularly to
quell the fears of the United States
farmer. He declared that the great-
est reason for adopting the agree-
ment is the fact that it would unite
two countries, with kindred people
and lying together across a wide con-
tinent, on a commercial and social
union, to the great advantage of
both.

"Some two weeks ago, he said at
the outset, I submitted to Congress
an agreement which I had made with
the authorities of Canada by which
subject to the approval and action
of Congress and the Dominion par-
liament the tariff of each country
against the products and manufac-
tures of the other is to be modified
and reduced according to the sched-
ules set forth as part of agreement.

The tariff rates of the two coun-
tries changed are numerous and im-
portant and affect agricultural and
manufactured products. The greatest
reduction and the changes are all
downward, however, are in grains,
vegetables, dairy products and live
cattle, which are free.

"Such a result does not need to be
justified by a nice balancing of
pecuniary profit to each. Its un-
doubted benefit will vindicate those
who are responsible for it. I say this
in order that by answering the argu-
ment directed to the detailed effect
of the agreement upon different class-
es of persons, I may not be thought
to abandon the broad ground upon
which the opportunity to confirm this
agreement ought to be seized. The
agreement has been criticized in this
country as an attack on the farmer
by depriving him of protection and
is sought to arouse his opposition to
the measure. It is said to be a
manufacturers agreement, that it is
in the interest of the manufacturing
class and adverse to the farmer.

MODIFIED THEIR POLICY

"I am a Republican, and the Repu-
blican party has always advocated
and pursued a policy of protection to
American products and manufactures.

SALE OF GIBSON PROPERTY POSTPONED UNTIL APRIL 22

(Special to The Mail.)

St. John, Feb. 10.—The order
granted on the application of the
Canadian Colored Cotton Company,
Limited, to show cause why the sale
of the property of the Alex. Gibson
Railway and Manufacturing Com-
pany, advertised to take place on
February 22nd, should not be post-
poned four months, was returnable
before Chief Justice Barker at the
Chancery Court here today.

Mr. J. Roy Campbell, K.C., in be-
half of the Colored Cotton Company,
Limited, argued that the pending re-
ciprocity agreement with the United
States was sufficient reason for the
postponement. He said that large
American concerns would compete

with the local bidders for the prop-
erty and that his clients would thus
obtain sufficient to satisfy their
claim.

Mr. M. G. Teed, in behalf of Mr.
David Jardine of Liverpool, opposed
the application. He said that on ac-
count of the large and important in-
terests involved, it was necessary
that the sale should take place on
the date fixed.

His Honor granted the postpone-
ment of the sale until April 22nd,
and ordered the applicants to pay
costs of the postponement, amount-
ing to \$400.

Mr. F. R. Taylor represented the
Royal Trust Company, and Mr. C.
F. Inches the Bank of Montreal.

LOSSES WERE HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES

San Antonio, Feb. 10.—According
to a message received by Federal
officials here, three hundred Mexican
revolutionists and 250 federals were
engaged in a battle near Mulatto
Mexico. The loss on both sides is re-
ported to have been heavy but no de-
tails have been received. According
to reports the battle lasted twelve
hours.

FIRE WATER CAUSES INDIAN'S DEATH

Chatham, Ont., Feb. 10.—C. H.
Whitlock, a Mohawk Indian, from the
reservation at Cleveland, was burned
to death in the lock-up at Walpole Is-
land Wednesday night. Whitlock, who
came to Walpole Island recently, got
drunk on Wednesday and was placed
in the lock-up. Shortly afterwards
he managed to upset the stove, set-
ting fire to the building.