

HON. B. F. PEARSON TALKS ON RECIPROCITY

Prominent Nova Scotia Politician Says That the Agreement Will Be a Great Benefit to the Maritime Provinces if Will Help the Farmer, the Fisherman and the Lumberman.

(Montreal Herald)

Another man of affairs and of finance who is enthusiastically in favour of the reciprocal trade agreement and who holds that the loyalty of Eastern Canada, at any rate, is not to be given away as a premium with a dozen of eggs or a bushel of potatoes, is Hon. B. F. Pearson, M.L.A., of Halifax. And that his opinion in this regard was held by the great majority in the maritime provinces was Mr. Pearson's emphatic declaration to a Herald man at the Windsor Hotel today. "There is a widespread idea in the maritime provinces," said Mr. Pearson, "that the central provinces have an entire misconception of the great causes that induced the negotiations which have ripened into the Reciprocity pact. The American Government, since its inception has been experimenting in all sorts of clap-net legislation, which is not founded on reason or sound judgment in commercial matters. Having become suddenly possessed of almost boundless natural resources the American people became drunken with their great opportunities and sudden prosperity, and their first determination was that these vast opportunities should be guarded carefully and enjoyed solely by themselves, and to that end they established against all other nations of the world a high wall of tariff protection.

"This selfishness brought its significant reward. Millions of immigrants flowed into the country and a carnival of improvidence ensued which has raged for one hundred years. The natural and inevitable result of such a carnival of waste resulted as it always does to the improvident, in a period of scarcity. The time arrived a few months ago when some of the wise men of the nation took stock of the situation, and being cognizant of the inevitable hunger and scarcity of foodstuffs impending, decided on a policy that would induce Canada to afford them assistance. In order that the people of the United States might be fed, it became necessary that corn should be brought from our virgin North-West to feed them.

WHAT THE U. S. WANTS

"There seems nothing clearer to our people in the East than that the prime motive and object of the authorities at Washington was to open the door for our Canadian food products to flow into their country. Some people seem to think in their passing that Messrs Fielding and Paterson were the authors of the terrifying ill of procuring a good market for the wheat of the North-West. While Mr. Fielding so far as our people are concerned, enjoys the highest position in their confidence, yet I think they are unwilling to credit him with creating a condition which impels the implicit confidence of 90,000,000 of people. The condition was created as the result of the absurd policy of the governing powers in America and their false practice of the industrial and political economies.

"Loud talk has been occasioned in Toronto and other of the middle-west cities as the result of the treaty on our railroad system so laboriously built up in Canada. If these critics satisfied themselves that Mr. Taft had determined in the inception of the negotiations to take the duty of wheat, and Mr. Fielding had refused to participate further in the treaty, there is no power in Canada, or any other statesman of Canada, to prevent Mr. Taft carrying out his decision.

"Are we to understand then that Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Foster, Sir John Thompson, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and all the other statesmen of Canada, who the people of Canada have put in charge of their interests, would have spent millions of dollars on transportation which according to the critics of this treaty was 'at the mercy of a foreign government'?"

TRANSPORTATION

"Are we to understand that Sir William Van Horne with his broad judgment and careful study of the science of transportation would have consented to the act as the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and induced the investment therein of millions of dollars, when he knew all the time or should have known, if he were a wise man, and the assertions of the opponents of Reciprocity are to be credited at all, that at any time the Americans could have thrown down the tariff on wheat and his great project, which was his life-work would crumble into sand?"

"This is inconceivable. I have read Sir William Van Horne's letter carefully and I cannot see in it a single complaint or criticism of the terrible

results predicted to the transportation system of Canada as the result of this proposed pact, which could not be brought about by the action of the American Government irrespective of the Canadian authorities.

"It is claimed that after the United States had inflicted upon Canada this enormous punishment and destroyed the result of the investment of Canadian capital, withering her factories and putting our people into the position of helots and hewers of wood and drawers of water to the United States—after all that is accompanied, the result of this destruction is that Canada will throw herself into the arms of the United States and that the policy of annexation will immediately ensue.

"There seems in this assumption a remarkable degree of charity and self-abnegation which enjoins the turning of one cheek after the other is smitten, and an absolute neglect of any consideration of the sinful determination of the Anglo-Saxon, as exhibited in its history of the past, to wound those who smite him.

SELFISH OPPOSITION

Are not all of these prognostications largely induced by the petty fears of many of those who think that some of their sordid interests may be disturbed. Canadian commercial history is largely similar to that of the United States. We have flattered them by close imitation. In 1878 the producing or manufacturing interests pointed to the protectionist policy of the United States and said that they could not live without a similar policy and the National Policy was enacted. The great farming population of Canada and the great floating population which was not interested in manufacture have submitted complacently to this dictation for forty years. Now the industrial interests of Canada who have enjoyed the monopoly of the Canadian market for forty years, have suddenly become alarmed, and having forbidden the consumers to buy in the cheapest market they now take another step and forbid them to sell where they may make the most profit.

In my judgment they are taking upon themselves a great responsibility. Mr. Fielding in his treaty with the United States carefully safeguarded the manufacturing interests. Sir Wilfrid in his address the other day, pointed out how necessary and important it was that the two wings of the great population of Canada should work together, and amicably promote each others interests. But there is grave danger of the treaty is balked by the efforts now being used, of one part of Canada being arrayed against the other, and the manufacturers will not escape scratchless from such a conflict.

"In my judgment the fear lest the passage of the treaty might induce annexation to the United States has less foundation than the fear that its defeat, owing to the menacing threats and protests of the manufacturing population, would work a revelation in Canada.

A BENEFIT TO THE EMPIRE

"The opponents of this treaty clamor about the danger of the result being annexation. England, however, is not alarmed because her serious statesmen see in this pact an exchange of friendship between the United States and England's most favored and affectionate colony. The Irish American sentiment against England is in process of being allayed by the Home Rule policy of the present government. If joined with that is an amicable agreement with its widespread influencing affecting nearly every man in the United States, with Canada whose loyalty has never been doubted there, then will have created an influence which will undoubtedly have the most wide spread effect in the great Anglo-Saxon race and England can rest secure in her confidence in the friendliness of the junior arm of the great race to which it belongs.

MR. FIELDING'S WORK

Any student of the circumstances leading up to the reciprocity pact will conclude that Mr. Fielding, instead of urging on the scheme and pressing for its broader application to Canadian interests, will see between the lines, that he exercised every energy to hold down the brakes; that all the objectionable parts of the treaty were within the power of the United States to bring about whether they were in treaty or not, and instead of leading him with vituperation and contumely, they should erect his statues in the market places and crown them with laurels.

A WOMAN'S BACK.

Not One Woman In Twenty Has a Strong Back.

The kidneys are to blame nine times out of ten.

When the blood isn't properly filtered the poisons that ought to be carried off by the kidneys are sent back through the system and it's hardly to be wondered that back-aches and lame backs come to make life miserable.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for all kidney troubles. They begin by expelling all the poisonous matter from the kidneys, and then heal the delicate membranes and make their action regular and natural.

Mrs. A. H. Hutton, Jr., McCreary, Man., writes:—"Two years ago last spring I had a very severe pain in the small of my back. When I would rise it seemed as if my back would break. My kidneys were very badly out of order, and I would have to get up three or four times during the night. I took one box of Doan's Kidney Pills and they effected a cure."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

If ordering direct specify Doan's.

HAWKINSVILLE

March 14—The weather for the past few days has been very pleasant.

Most of the men have returned home from the lumber woods.

Mr. and Mrs. Hedley Morgan spent Sunday with the latter's mother Mrs. Joseph Manzer.

Miss Eva Hawkins of Maplewood has been spending a few days in this place.

Mr. S. K. Johnston has returned home from Vancouver to spend a few days.

Miss Mariam Grant has returned home from Fredericton where she has been spending the winter.

Our school is progressing finely under the skilful management of Miss Della Haines.

S. K. Johnston visits the school quite frequently. What for, do you suppose?

Mr. Clifford Blaney is visiting his sister Mrs. F. E. Jones.

Miss Edith Hallett who attends school at Millville spent the week end in this place.

SHIRLEY.

March 17.—Mr. Arthur Lewis went to St. John on Monday last for a week's visit.

Herbert McFaden of Burton, spent today visiting friends in this place.

Miss Victoria Barker went to St. John yesterday.

Asa Barker of Oromocto, spent Tuesday visiting friends in this place.

James McFaden returned last night from a visit to Fredericton.

Lagrippe, we hear, has again invaded this settlement and a number of Herbert Lindsay's family are on the sick list.

The fine weather is over for the present. Yesterday and today we are having a mixture of snow and rain, with a high wind, but the prospect is that it will turn colder again shortly.

Most of the people around here are engaged in cutting and hauling their year's fire wood.

Aluminum shoes for horses have been tested in the Russian cavalry. Each test was made with one aluminum shoe and three of iron. In every case the former outlasted the latter.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

The great Uterine Tonic, and only safe effective Monthly Regulator which women can depend on. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, 50 cents; No. 3, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly W. Windsor)

LOYALTY AND TRADE

We, in the Maritime Provinces cannot understand this ridiculous assumption that where we sell a dozen of eggs, there will we place our loyalty and allegiance. This may seem strange to certain provinces where the burning of Parliament buildings and the destruction of their neighbors' life and property seemed to be the only method by which a constitutional argument could be demonstrated or enforced. Among such people it may seem good policy under certain circumstances of political exigency, for them to sacrifice both their allegiance and their birthright. But no such idea prevails with our Maritime neighbors. We never lost faith in the efficiency of logical arguments and in our intelligence to maintain and urge them. Nova Scotians will continue long after reciprocity has been established to catch their fish cure them and tag tribute from the American consumers, while their fellow Canadians, according to their own apprehension, may transfer their allegiance with their fish."

LUMBERMEN ENTER PRO-TEST AT WASHINGTON

(Canadian Lumberman)

Washington, Feb. 20.—The American lumberman had a field day before the Finance Committee of the Senate today, during which they made their protests against the provision for free admission of rough lumber into the United States. It was evident from the demeanor of the two men who spoke that they are in deadly earnest and want the country to feel that a rank injustice is being done to them. It is fair to say that the committee showed no sensations of terror at the onslaught; but they are used to such gatherings, and if the Senators possess any emotions they have learned to conceal them even in the face of a threatened or dying industry. When the lumbermen represented that the southern mills are even now working without profit, it seemed a natural question to the members of the committee, why they should continue. The reply was that it was better to keep the mills going even without any profit, in hope of bettering conditions, than close them down and incur the danger of rapid deterioration.

The first to speak for the lumbermen was Edward Hines, of Chicago, whom Senator Cullom introduced as one having "more lumber than anybody else in the world." Mr. Hines changed that to read, "We are the largest distributors of lumber in the United States." Mr. Hines gave evidence before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and his statement today, while traversing somewhat the same ground, contained considerable new material. He said that as president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association he had been called upon to voice in the strongest terms possible a protest from 48,000 lumber manufacturers of the United States against the provision for free lumber in the reciprocity agreement. Half of those manufacturers did not own any standing timber. Under the Payne-Aldrich tariff, lumber suffered a cut of 37 1-2 per cent. ad valorem, being the largest cut of any of the important commodities. Under the working of that tariff law importations from Canada had increased enormously during the past year. They had risen from 836,795,000 feet to 1,043,823,000 feet in one year, and the indications were for a still larger increase this year.

Mr. Hines complained that of the total amount of imports from Canada affected by the proposed tariff agreement of \$47,000,000, no less than 49.9 per cent. were lumber products, so that that the industry had to bear more than its share of the burden of competition that would result. The protection Canada would have on dressed lumber would be 300 per cent. more than existed in the United States under this agreement. The Canadian lumbermen, Mr. Hines said, enjoyed a great natural advantage in proximity to the great consuming markets for American lumber namely, the middle and western States, and this advantage amounted to about \$6 to \$8 per thousand.

"If your figures are correct, why is it that Canada does not shut up your southern manufactures?" asked Senator Tallaferro.

"Canada is shipping to us at the present time her low grade of lumber," Mr. Hines replied. "She is exporting to England and to Europe her better grades, and is flooding us with the low grades and the common kinds of lumber."

"If Canada has such an advantage as you say, I do not see how the Southern States can ship lumber at the present rate to New York," commented Senator Tallaferro, further.

"At the present time the southern manufacturer is marketing his lumber at actual cost," Mr. Hines replied. "Many of the concerns in the south are practically in bankruptcy. Their bonds and their indebtedness are practically eating them up at the present price of lumber. That is the condition today in the south."

Replying to further questions, Mr. Hines said the removal of the \$1.25 duty would put the southern lumbermen in just that much worse position. At the present time the saw-mills were just about getting the stumpage price. In over 75 per cent. of the cases in the south the timber that had been bought in the last eight or ten years was practically not netting the manufacturer any profit over the price he paid for it. Mr. Hines figured out that the last reduction in the lumber duty had resulted in a lessening of lumber prices of about \$2 a thousand.

"Inasmuch as the reduction in the tariff was not \$1 per thousand, you could not say it was the reduction in the tariff that brought it down," observed Senator McCumber.

Mr. Hines insisted that it was, and attributed it to the fact that following the reduction in duty let the quantities of lumber had been dumped on the American market, resulting in a depreciation in price.

The Canadian lumberman had several distinct advantages over the American, in Mr. Hines' opinion. In this country the lumberman bought outright at a fixed price, subject to immediate interest and taxes, while in Canada the State owned the tim-

ber and ran the risk of fire and cyclone. Besides this, the taxes were much higher here. There were, too, higher wages to pay, as in Canada the lumbermen employed Chinese, Japanese, Hindoos, etc. In face of those conditions the American lumbermen were now confronted with the prospect of free lumber.

At this point Mr. Hines challenged the statement of President Taft that the American forests were in the hands of comparatively few owners. The investigation authorized by Congress in 1906 had resulted in no report until recently, and now it came at a time when it would be very useful in influencing public opinion to the view that there was a trust and that therefore it was desirable to remove the lumber duty, while it gave no time for the lumbermen to meet the charge. "The President is laboring under a great misapprehension in this whole proposition," said Mr. Hines.

The witness went on to argue that if the paper manufacturer were to have free raw material in the form of the restrictions on the export of pulpwood from Canada, the lumbermen ought to have the right to import logs from Canada.

"Do you think that would help these southern mills?" asked Senator Tallaferro.

"I say it would not."

"You argue in favor of it?"

"No I do not; my position is thoroughly against this bill. I am arguing against this bill absolutely; but I say after presenting that argument—"

"You are just presenting this point to show what you think is the inconsistency?"

"Yes, the inconsistency and the discrimination against the lumberman."

David E. Skinner of Seattle, spoke for the coast lumbermen. He presented a business telegram from banking and business interests of his city protesting that the lumber, coal, fish, fruit, shipping wheat and Alaska trade of the coast would be jeopardized by reciprocity. Taking the duty off lumber would destroy the coastwise trade, for it would fall into the hands of foreign vessels.

"This seems to me," said Mr. Skinner, "the most inconsistent, the most reprehensible, the most unreasonable proposition that the American people have ever had to confront, that on the Pacific coast we are to be compelled, by the Administration or by anybody else, to live under a free trade enactment, which puts the sale of our commodities that are used by the United States in free competition when the balance of the United States practically is protected. It is practically impossible for the western half of the United States to live and prosper under such conditions. We might as well go back to President Lincoln's statement and have half slave and half free."

CANADA'S CHAMPION DANCER

Cured of Piles by ZAM-BUK

Mr. Thomas J. Hogan, Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada who resides at 59 Chambord St., Montreal writes: "It gives me much pleasure to let you know my opinion of your wonderful Zam-Buk. For some time past I have been troubled with piles, but this year I suffered so much that I was obliged to cancel a number of engagements. I tried all the so-called remedies that were recommended, but they seemed to do me no good. Having been advised to try Zam-Buk I purchased a box and after applying it a few times I felt a marked relief. I continued with the Zam-Buk treatment, and the relief was extended into a permanent cure. I gladly permit you to use my experience as an illustration of the great value of Zam-Buk for piles."

Another illustration of how Zam-Buk cures long-standing cases of piles is provided by Mr. William Kenty, of Upper Nine Mile River, Hants Co., N. S. He says: "I suffered terribly from piles, the pain at times being almost unbearable. Zam-Buk was recommended to me so I procured a supply and commenced with the treatment. After a very short time, Zam-Buk effected a complete cure."

Zam-Buk is also a cure for ulcers, abscesses, eczema, cold sores, chapped hands, varicose ulcers, rashes, blood-poison, ringworm, cuts, burns, bruises, children's abrasions, tetter, salt rheum, etc. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Zam-Buk Soap, which may be had from any druggist at 25c. per tablet, should be used instead of ordinary soap in all cases of eruptions and skin diseases.

Friend—"Did your late husband have any relatives?" Rich Widow—"Only at Christmas and at his death!" When a man says that misfortune drove him to drink the chances are that drink first drove him to misfortune.

IRISH LEADERS ISSUE HOME RULE STATEMENT

London, March 17.—In honor of St. Patrick's Day and the near approach of Home Rule for Ireland, several of the Irish leaders have issued formal statements and greetings. These included John E. Redmond, William O'Brien and Lord Dunraven.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour declined to make any comment on the probability of Home Rule, refusing to break the ironclad tradition against Cabinet ministers giving an interview.

In a speech at the St. Patrick's banquet in the Hotel Cecil last night, Mr. Redmond referred to how, amid a long list of valuable Irish reforms achieved by hard labor during the past twelve years, they had met year by year at this festival almost despairing of achieving the great goal of their aspirations.

"Now at last," he said, "we meet with the light of victory shining on our country and our cause. The struggle between England and Ireland has ended. England and Ireland have joined hands against the common foe of both in defence of the people's liberties and rights. All bitterness has left our souls. We want peace with England. We want friendship with the English people. We want our proper place in the British Empire, and to bury fathoms deep in the ocean of oblivion and memory the wrongs, the miseries and the oppressions of the past."

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, speaking at the St. Patrick's banquet at Liverpool, said: "This is the brightest and happiest St. Patrick's Day any of us have ever seen. Ireland's deliverance is close at hand. The first step towards the realization of Sir Edward Grey's arbitration proposals must be reconciliation with the Irish people through self-government."

MR. REDMOND'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Redmond's statement says: "The Home Rule bill for Ireland will be introduced for Ireland next year, and after then great reforms demanded by the Democrats of England, Scotland and Wales. We are proud that St. Patrick's Day, 1911, finds Ireland full of hope and eager expectation. We all believe that the Parliament will be passed into law in a few weeks, and that thus the last obstacle to Home Rule will be removed. The breakdown of the House of Lords barrier has been due to Ireland. One of the most powerful aids has been, and is today, the sympathy of the American people and those in the British Dominions overseas.—(Signed) John Redmond.

MR. O'BRIEN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. O'Brien's statement reads: "Cordial greetings to our faithful kindred in America on the occasion of our national anniversary. All sections of the Nationalist party are ready for co-operation in testing to the uttermost Mr. Asquith's Home Rule pledges. He is certain to offer a considerable measure of devolution next year, if his bill abolishing the Lords' veto can be forced into law this session. Therefore Mr. Redmond and the members of the 'All for Ireland' party are entirely at one in supporting the bill.

"The difference between us is that Mr. Redmond's friends believe that the veto bill and Home Rule can best be carried by constituting the Irish party for all purposes and at any cost to Ireland in other matters a wing of the Liberal party, in their party warfare against the Unionists. We, on the contrary, believe that by involving Ireland in British party quarrels we shall be making it impossible to carry Home Rule against the solid Unionist opposition and an Irish Protestant minority driven to bay. While if Ireland's strength was wisely employed, nothing would be easier than to bring about a settlement of both the Lords and the Home Rule problems by general consent, in the better spirit which is now beginning to show itself in the Unionist party and among our Protestant countrymen.

The next six months will show which is the more far-seeing policy. In the meantime, let us all hope for the best, but not hope for too much. (Signed) William O'Brien."

LORD DUNRAVEN.

The manifesto issued by Lord Dunraven says:

"I wish I could honestly say that tomorrow's sun will rise on bright prospects for Ireland, but I cannot. Home Rule will not, in my opinion, be constructed out of the wreck of the British Constitution, and if it were, it could not be worked subject to a socialistic single chamber Parliament at Westminster. Judging by their action in killing the Land Purchase Act, I have little faith in a Home Rule bill satisfactory as to finance emanating from the Radical party, and I dread lest Ireland should be cozened into the acceptance of a measure doomed to failure and Home Rule be lost forever.

"Ireland has made enormous sacrifices. She has paid heavily in ad-

vance for what? Nobody knows. And in making them she has been manoeuvred into an absolutely false financial position. In view of the fact that seventeen years have elapsed since a Home Rule bill came up in the House of Lords, and that much water has flowed under London Bridge, the theory that the Lords' veto is the sole obstacle is manifestly absurd.

"Ireland is to drag the chestnut out of the fire if she can, for the Radicals to eat, and she will get burned. That Home Rule will come is as certain as that the sun will rise tomorrow, but it will come, I think, as a measure consonant with a strong, well-balanced Imperial Parliament, and framed along federal lines and generally acquiesced in, though not universally approved. I do not believe that it can be achieved by the policy and tactics at present employed. That is my honest opinion, and I can give no other. If events prove me to be entirely wrong, no shall be.—(Signed) Dunraven." one will be better pleased than I

"PIMPLES"

Broke Out All Over Her Face

Pimples are caused, almost entirely by bad blood and there is only one way to get rid of them and that is to get at the seat of the trouble by using a good reliable blood purifying medicine.

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for 35 years, and is one of the very best blood medicines procurable. After using it you will find that the pimples have disappeared, and you will have a beautiful clear complexion.

Mrs. Robert McNab, Badjeros, Ont., writes:—"I am greatly pleased to report the benefit I have received from the use of Burdock Blood Bitters. About a year ago I became so weak and run down I could scarcely walk, and pimples broke out all over my face. I tried one thing after another but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was advised by a friend to try B. B. B. and before I had used one bottle I felt it was doing me good so I used three bottles and I am now well and strong, and the pimples have all disappeared."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WONDERFUL CASE

OF LONGEVITY

London, March 16—Henry Mitchel, a cattle driver died at Worthington Cumberland, yesterday aged 105. On his last birthday he enjoyed a local boxing display. It was his boast that in his younger days, he had walked seventy miles and drunk seventy half pints of beer in a day.

OVER EXERTION

CAUSED HIS DEATH

(Canadian Press.)

Smith's Falls, Ont., March 17.—Andrew Burrows, sixty-four years of age, at a party last night challenged his host to an exhibition of dancing. The unusual exercise was too much for Burrows, and a few minutes later he expired. He was one of the best known men in the district.

UNION IRON WORKED

BLAMED FOR EXPLOSION

(Canadian Press)

Milwaukee, March 17—An explosion, charged to Union Iron Workers last night destroyed the new coal hoist at the yards of the Milwaukee Western Fuel Company with a loss of \$100,000. Policeman Louis Barch and Arthur Wolf, while rushing to investigate the explosion were caught in a second explosion and severely injured. They will recover.

