

RECIPROCITY CANADIAN

NOW UP TO PARLIAMENT

Government Forces Favor and Conservatives Oppose

Prospects Are Against Ratification at an Early Date

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.
It is now up to Canada. That is the reciprocity situation in a nutshell. The American congress having passed the agreement in the exact form devised by the commissioners of the two governments, our part of the pact is completed. What will the Canadian parliament do? In favor of the measure stands the present Canadian government, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier at its head. In opposition is the Conservative party under the leadership of Robert Laird Borden. While the government has a substantial majority in the house of commons ranging from fifty to sixty or more, there is no method of closure in the body, so that the foes of a measure can talk it to death. Now, that is just what the enemies of reciprocity threaten to do. They have talked so long already that there is a deadlock in the chamber which promises to continue indefinitely.

It is announced that if there is not a rift in the talk clouds soon Premier Laurier will move for the dissolution of parliament and go to the people. That would mean an election, which could not be held before September or October, after which the new parliament would convene and the word mill would start all over again. It is hard for a layman to understand how an appeal to the country would simplify the situation, since it would be just as difficult to close debate in another parliament as in this one—more difficult, in fact, because there would be a fresh army of talkers returned by the election. Possibly the government counts on such an overwhelming victory that the opposition will subside after the people have spoken. Anyway the Canuck talk mill now has the floor.

Our Congress Not So Bad.

We find much fault with our congress, not without cause, but when we compare it with other legislative debating societies, such as that to our north, for example, we find that the honorable bodies presided over by "Sunny Jim" Sherman and Champ Clark are not so bad after all. We accuse our senate of talking bills to death, and yet that body only discussed reciprocity a brief three months, while the Canadian house of commons has been at it six months and apparently is no nearer a vote than before. Not only so, but the program seems to be to go on orating until a dissolution is brought about and then to find fault because it came before redistricting is effected in compliance with the new census. Talk about playing politics! The redistricting bill will not be through before next year at the nearest. Yet the opposition to reciprocity coolly proposes to prevent a vote on this measure indefinitely and to raise hob if the government goes to the country before the next year or the year after. The Conservative party in Canada seems to be something like the same aggregation in England—the bunch that recently howled in an aristocratic manner for several hours against Premier Asquith. Honestly, we Americans should pat ourselves on our collective back for the reason that, bad as our parties are, we have nothing that even remotely approaches in depravity, fossilism, prejudice or fatuity the Conservative or Tory party of the British empire.

Yet the Canadian Liberals claim that the reciprocity agreement will eventually win; that the Tories in the Dominion are fighting a losing battle just as the Tories of England are fighting a losing battle in trying to uphold the veto power of the house of lords.

The Annexation Bogey.

The claim of the Canuck Conservatives is that reciprocity with the United States is the entering wedge for annexation to the United States. They boast that they are battling for the British empire. The Liberals retort that this is a palpable appeal to prejudice, that the reciprocity pact is merely a commercial agreement and has nothing to do with political annexation and that such a cry is a subterfuge, intended to deceive the ignorant. The view of the Liberals is that the blind policy followed by the Tories, both in Canada and Great Britain, is but an exhibition of impotent fury and an admission of defeat. Therefore the responsible Liberal government in both countries can afford to ignore the opposition tactics and go on its way with equanimity and determination. All this party war concerns Americans only remotely. The limiting of the lords' veto interests us alone because it is a step in the direction of progress and democracy. The reciprocity agreement affects us more closely, but even so we can afford to keep free from Canadian internal politics.

The general provisions of the reciprocity agreement are as follows: It places on the free list, among other things, cattle, horses and other live stock, poultry dead or alive, grains of all kinds, hay, vegetables, fruit, dairy products, eggs, honey, cottonseed oil, flaxseed, linseed and other seeds, fish of all kinds, whale oil and fish oil, salt, mineral waters, timber, lumber of all kinds, plaster rock or gypsum, mica,

feldspar, ground asbestos, fluorspar, several kinds of minerals and drugs, brass, cream separators, rolled iron or steel sheets, steel wire, typesetting machines, fencing wire, coke, iron or steel rods, wood pulp and print paper. It should be explained in this connection that wood pulp from crown lands in Canada is not included in the free list for the reason that it is under certain restrictions by the home government which make the American tariff apply to it automatically, but that the act relating to all other kinds of wood pulp and print paper goes into effect immediately—in fact, is in effect now—although all other parts of the agreement must await ratification by Canada. It is for this free wood pulp and print paper that the American newspapers have so long contended. They naturally proclaim this as a great victory in itself, whatever the Canadian government may do about the rest of the measure.

Instances of Tariff Reduction.

Articles on which the tariff is reduced to the same rate in both countries are in part as follows: Fresh meats, bacon and hams, dried, smoked or salted meats, canned meats and meat extracts, lard, tallow, canned fish, canned vegetables, flour, oatmeal, corn meal, barley malt, buckwheat flour, split peas, cereal foods, bran and middlings, macaroni and vermicelli, sweetened biscuits, wafers and cakes, maple

reciprocity would also ruin the Dominion farmer. Said Mr. Gore:

"I do not know whether there is any truth in the proverb that misery loves company, but if there be any truth in that adage I desire to afford the senator from North Dakota (Mr. McCumber) and the senator from Kansas (Mr. Curtis) all the wretched rapture resulting from the companionship of misery.

"I hold in my hand a speech delivered by the Right Hon. Mr. Sexsmith, a member of the Canadian parliament. Mr. Sexsmith is a farmer, and in his address he demonstrates to his own satisfaction that the approval of the reciprocity agreement by the Canadian parliament would absolutely shipwreck the agricultural interests of the Dominion of Canada. He demonstrates that it would depreciate the value of their lands, depress the price of their products, reduce the wages of their labor and that it would subject them to a competition with the farmers of the United States which they could not withstand.

"If the senator from North Dakota imagines that he has painted the darkest picture which it is possible for an artist to portray, I desire to call his attention to the gloomy prospect portrayed in this picture by Mr. Sexsmith.

"I do not believe that either artist has painted true to nature. Both have projected upon the canvas the phantoms of their own overheated fancies rather than the cold facts of international trade and commerce.

"According to the prophetic vision, according to the equally conclusive and unanswerable arguments of Mr. Sexsmith and the senator from North Dakota, the fair and fruitful fields of the Dominion and of this republic are destined soon to become a weltering waste of wreck and ruin."

There are also some joy touches in the Canadian debate. Here is an extract from a recent speech by the prime minister:

"One of the most respected members of the house prefaced his remarks the

UNCLE SAM HAS SOME ODD NEW VEGETABLES.

"Dasheen au Gratin" Served at National Geographic Society Banquet.

At the annual banquet of the National Geographic society at Washington the guests and members were introduced to "dasheen au gratin." This is not the name of a distinguished traveler. Quite the contrary, it is something to eat. Now it is said that dasheen is to become one of America's regular articles of diet, South Carolina having had success in raising it.

At the Geographic society's dinner the dasheen was served in place of potatoes, and the guests, among them President Taft, pronounced it a distinct addition to the gastronomic catalogue. Government experts declare they are satisfied that dasheen can be grown at an immense profit in this country and will encourage its cultivation. It has a nutty flavor, says the Scrap Book.

Dasheen is an aroid. There are several aroids with which the government plant bureau has been experimenting, and we shall soon have a number in the market. The familiar ornamental plant, called "elephant's ear," is one of the most desirable edible aroids and may serve both as food and ornament.

It is an aroid which grows in the soil of the Hawaiian, the main part of the island and the one of the most valuable soil, yet in Europe and America they are unknown as food.

When Hawaii became a part of the United States Americans learned that the aroid known as taro formed the basis of the native diet. Americans learned to like it. They also learned when we acquired Porto Rico that there the natives lived chiefly on taro and regarded it as their staff of life.

It was then that the agricultural department commenced to sit up and take notice and experiments were started. In South Carolina from an acre of taro a ton and a half of tubers was harvested last year. This was the first large quantity of aroids ever raised in this country.

The tubers are about the size of a man's fist. They are good boiled, baked or fried and are delicious when mashed and mixed with cream, butter and seasoning.

They cannot mature north of the Mason and Dixon line.

A Choice of Words.
"You sold me that horse as free from faults. Why, it's blind."
"Blind? Well, that's not a fault; that's a cruel misfortune."

HOW'S THIS?

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

Walding, Kinnam & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Whistler's Eccentricities.

Whistler's remarkable genius is no doubt responsible for his many eccentricities. He quarreled indiscriminately with friend and foe, and for him the public were a set of ignoramuses who had no right to any opinion whatever.

Especially well known is his quarrel with John Ruskin, who in his "Ars Clavigera" had heaped scorn on one of Whistler's "Nocturnes" in the following language, "I have seen and heard much of cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a cockney ask 200 guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." The artist promptly sued for damages, and in the celebrated trial which followed he was awarded one farthing, which coin he triumphantly wore as a watch charm ever afterward.

In his art work, as in his own personal appearance, Whistler was fastidious. His palettes were beautifully wiped, his brushes faultlessly kept, and as for his general behavior it was foreign, one may even say exotic.

A Gilded Gown.

During the reign of King George L. Lord Hervey, a cultured man, gave this description of the fine dress of a distinguished woman:

"The Duchess of Queensberry's clothes pleased me most. They were white satin embroidered, the bottom of the petticoat brown hills, covered with all sorts of weeds, and every breadth had an old stump of a tree that ran up almost to the top of the petticoat, broken and ragged and worked with brown chenille, round which twined nasturtiums, ivy, honeysuckles, periwinkles, convolvulus and all sorts of twining vines, which spread and covered the petticoat. Many of the leaves were finished in gold, and part of the stumps of the trees looked like the gliding of the sun."



Round Shoulders A Sign of Old Age

It is possible for every woman to have that erect, commanding, graceful appearance typical of the perfectly formed woman.

Rexall

SHOULDER BRACES

correct any tendency to become stooped, correct any tendency to become stooped, and do this without the uncomfortable sensation produced by most braces.

These Braces are constructed entirely of cloth, have no metal parts to bind, rust and break and may be worn without your knowledge except as you assume an incorrect position.

Rexall Shoulder Braces, we believe to be equally beneficial for man, woman or child. All sizes—just send your chest measurement.

Price, \$1.00

Sold Exclusively

-- AT --

LEINE'S

The Rexall Drug Store HONESDALE, PA.

We wish to secure a good correspondent in every town in Wayne county. Don't be afraid to write this office for paper and stamped envelopes.



Photo of Secretary Knox copyright by American Press Association.

sugar or sirup, pickles, fruit juices, mineral waters in bottles, grapevines and berry vines, farm wagons, agricultural implements, portable and traction engines, grindstones, building stone, roofing slates, vitrified paving blocks, oxide of iron as color, manufactured asbestos, printing ink, cutlery, bells and gongs, plumbing fixtures, brass band instruments, clocks and watches, printer's cases, canoes and small boats, feathers, surgical dressings, plate glass, motor vehicles and musical instrument cases.

Articles at different rates in the two countries—that is, articles reduced in one country or the other: Aluminum, laths, shingles and certain kinds of planed or finished lumber, iron ore, coal slack, cement, fruit trees, condensed milk, fruit in air tight cans, peanuts and coal.

Most Raw Materials Free.

It will be seen from the above that for the most part raw materials are placed on the free list and manufactured articles are still dutiable. It was this feature of the agreement that caused such bitter opposition from Senator La Follette and other insurgents. La Follette went so far as to denounce the bill as a sham which would accrue to the benefit of the newspapers, manufacturers, railroads and trusts of the United States and would injure the farmers. It is not without significance that most of the Republican support for the agreement came from manufacturing states and most of the opposition from the agricultural states. As for the Democrats, they generally supported the measure in both houses, as was so gracefully acknowledged by President Taft.

One of the really funny incidents of the reciprocity debate in the senate was furnished by the blind senator, Gore of Oklahoma. Senator McCumber of North Dakota had just delivered a powerful and tear compelling speech to the effect that the agreement would ruin the American farmer. Senator Curtis of Kansas had previously held forth in similar vein. As soon as McCumber took his seat Gore obtained the floor and read copious extracts from the speech of a Canadian member of parliament to the effect that

other day by saying there was nothing new to be said upon the question. Yet he took three hours to say it.

How much that sounds like home! It might have been said in either end of the big stone building at Washington and on almost any day and in almost any debate. If "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin" this convinces us that Canadians are quite like Americans. The reciprocity agreement has at least put talk on the free list.

History of the Pact.

The history of the pact is, in brief, as follows: Negotiations were started soon after the passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill for the reason that Canada showed an indisposition to make tariff concessions under that act. They were carried on both at Ottawa and Washington. W. S. Fielding, the minister of finance, was one of those representing the Canadian government, and Secretary of State Knox was active in behalf of the United States. The negotiations were finally brought to a close, and the completed agreement was submitted to congress by President Taft on Jan. 26 of this year.

The house promptly passed the bill, but it failed to reach a vote in the senate during the short session. President Taft thereupon called an extra session of the new congress, which met on April 4. On April 21 the bill passed the house by the following vote: Yeas—Democrats, 203; Republicans, 64. Nays—Democrats, 11; Republicans, 78. The measure passed the senate on July 22 by the following vote: Yeas—Democrats, 32; Republicans, 21. Nays—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 24.

An analysis of the vote shows that the Democrats were practically unanimous for the bill in both houses and that in each house more Republicans voted against it than for it. Inasmuch as a Republican president is the chief advocate of the agreement, this makes a political situation without parallel in the recent history of the country.

As to Canada, the general opinion is that reciprocity will compel a new election. In that event the question cannot be finally settled until next winter or later.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

One of the Greatest Money Saving Sales ever held in this vicinity. We offer our Entire Stock of Men's and Boys' Summer Clothing at great sacrifices. Every light weight suit in the Store must leave within 30 days. None reserved.

When you see the suits with the same price tags still on them, the same fresh, new styles that we have been letting you know about since early in the season, you will see what a great saving it means to you.

Can You Resist These Prices?

Men's \$25.00 Suits	Now \$17.50	\$20 Young Men's Suits,	\$13.50
" 22.50 "	" 16.25 "	15 Young Men's Suits,	10.50
" 20.00 "	" 15.00 "	12 Young Men's Suits,	8.50
" 18.00 "	" 13.50 "	10 Young Men's Suits,	7.50
" 15.00 "	" 10.50 "	8 Young Men's Suits,	6.00
" 12.00 "	" 8.50 "		
" 10.00 "	" 7.00 "		

A special lot of Young Men's Suits in broken-up sizes, \$8.50 and \$10.00 kind \$4.95. Not every size in all lines but your size in some. It will pay you to look over this line.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits in all the Newest Shades and Sizes from 8 to 16.
\$6.50 Kind, Pure Worsteds, now \$4.75
5.00 Kind, Fine Cassimere, now 3.75
4.00 Kind, Elegant Scotch Mixture, now 2.75
3.00 Kind, Now 1.98
Boys' Khaki Knickers..... 23

Men's \$5.00 Dress Trousers...\$3.98
Men's \$4.00 Dress Trousers... 2.98
Men's \$3.00 Outing Trousers... 2.25
A Special Lot of Flannel pants, extra good, \$2.50 value, now 1.98
Men's Khaki Trousers, made with belt loops; some have belts and turned up bottoms..... .98
Special Lot of Men's Dress Trousers, \$2.50 value.....1.49

All Our Straw and Crash Hats at Reduced Prices

A FEW OF OUR MANY FURNISHING BARGAINS

Men's Blue Chambray Shirts with 2 extra collars... 39 cents
Men's Fine \$1.00 Dress Shirts (Coat Style) all sizes... 69 cents
Men's Open-work Shirts and drawers, equal to any 50c quality, now.....23 cents
15 cent Men's Black Hose... 7 cents
Men's 50c Genuine Silk Lisle President Suspenders... 33 cents

Heavy Police Suspenders...18 cents
39c. Easy Fitting Brace...21 cents
29c. Lisle Webb Dress Suspenders.....14 cents
10c. Men's White Hemstitched Handkerchief.....6 cents
Men's Blue Handkerchief...3 cts.
Men's Heavy Hose.....6 cents
Men's Genuine Paris Garters 19 cts.

Enterprise Clothing House
A. W. ABRAMS, Prop.
Honesdale, Pa.