SOLEMN REFLECTIONS SUGGESTED BY THE ST. JOHN STANDARD--ON ROADS

The following letter has been received from a resident of Queens county, who informs The Telegraph that the Standard is being sent to him free of charge, apparently for campaign purposes:

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—Having noticed in the Standard of August 2 an article advising the voters of Canada to go into solitude to consider the methods of the two parties now before the country for election and act on the thoughts so born, I straightway took the Standard's advice and began to reflect. The first thought that suggested itself to me concerns the roads which have been under the care of the Conservative party in this province for four seasons, and which the present M. P. P. when canvassing the country promised to improve. Of course he made other promises for the betterment of this part of the country, and as we in rural districts regard actions as of more importance than words I will tell you something about the manner in which their promises have been fulfilled.

We have here a road of two and a half miles to the post office, and four miles to the school, and these roads where I have not built them myself free of cost are almost impassable for a foot passenger excepting for a bridge or sidewalk of poles laid on blocks and placed there by the only Conservative we have in the settlement.

Now a thought which has been born in solitude is: Are the Conservatives trustworthy? Then, I, being four miles from school and having brought the matter to the notice of the Conservative body they have refused to give me any aid in the matter whatever. So another thought born is: Are the Conservatives not trying to depopulate this portion of the county—and if it is so in this place is it not so in all Canada?—by withholding from the people that which they are in a position to give.

Another thought is begotten by their charges of corruption and the old cry of misrule which they have raised for years. Just give them a chance at Ottawa and see if they cannot squander the people's money again as they did in the past and as they are doing now in their own province and particularly in the parish of Chipman by making the bridges cost anywhere from $100 to $5,000 more than they should.

With these few thoughts, I am satisfied that the Standard's advice is good and that the wisest thoughts are born in solitude, but I cannot see why they would recommend a medicine which would be so prejudicial to their own cause.

Yours, etc.,
A THINKING ELECTOR.
Harley Road (N. B.), Aug. 5.

MORE "STANDARD" MISREPRESENTATION

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir: Having attended a picnic held by the Foresters at this place yesterday, and having read an article by the Chipman correspondent, published in the Standard of this date, I feel compelled to ask you to publish a few facts regarding the same.

In the first place, Col. McLean, instead of trying to take the picnic by storm, was invited to attend it, not only by a member of the picnic committee, but by the chief ranger as well, but on his arrival at the grounds he was waited upon by the committee who stated that owing to the fact that speech-making would have a tendency to draw the crowd away from the several amusements, consisting of a dance floor, ball throwing conests, etc., from the patronage of which they hoped to realize some money, they thought it advisable to ask him to postpone his meeting until some future date, to which he readily assented, although very much against the wishes of his friends, who numbered fully 80 per cent of the voters present. He was also strongly urged by a large number of his friends to hold a meeting on grounds adjoining, which he absolutely refused to do, stating that in no way would he interfere with the picnic, and it was only by his most persistent efforts that a large number were prevented from leaving the grounds.

Secondly, it was stated that the Foresters told him that he could have addressed the gathering had he brought his opponent along.

Now, Mr. Editor, the Standard correspondent must surely have been joking, for he must certainly know that it would be a difficult task for the colonel to find him, as the Conservative party have been searching high and low for that gentleman for over three weeks and have so far been unable to locate him.

I might further add in this connection that H. W. Woods, M. P. P., who arrived on the St. John boat, was offered the privilege of a joint debate, with the choice of speaking first or last, but declined. He was then informed by the committee that this was the only arrangement whereby he could address a meeting on the grounds.

Now, Mr. Editor, such tactics and misrepresentation on the part of the Conservative press and its correspondents, will only have the effect of putting the colonel's friends (who are many in this parish), in better fighting trim and thereby increase his majority on the 21st of September.

I might add in conclusion that any fair-minded Conservative who was present at the picnic, will verify every statement made in this letter. I would also suggest that in future if the Chipman Standard correspondent stick more closely to facts it would be much better for the Conservative cause.

Yours,
ONE WHO WAS THERE.
Range, Aug. 10, 1911.

LOGGIE WILL SWAMP MORRISON IN NORTHUMBERLAND

Liberal Candidate, on Speaking Tour Finds Sentiment Overwhelmingly for Reciprocity.

Chatham, N. B., Aug. 11.—W. S. Loggie, M. P., returned yesterday after a trip up river to important parts of his constituency, lying above Newcastle. He found the people all eager to hear about reciprocity. It was the one outstanding feature that thoroughly interested all.

At Redbank he had a meeting Tuesday evening, which was declared by those present to have been the best meeting he ever held in that section. Many Conservatives were at the meeting as well as Liberals and when the main portion of his address was finished they asked many questions as to the scope and provisions of the reciprocity agreement. These Mr. Loggie answered, and the full personal explanation of the act was so satisfactory to them that more than one Conservative voiced his conviction that reciprocity would undoubtedly benefit the maritime provinces and Northumberland in particular.

From the present indications Mr. Loggie will poll even a greater vote up river than in the last election. Wednesday evening Mr. Loggie spoke at an open air meeting at North Renous, where he again found the sentiment favorable to reciprocity. On Monday evening he will speak in Centre Napan.

WEDDINGS

Bates-Deinstadt.

St. Stephen, Aug. 10.—A very pretty home wedding tok place this afternoon at 4.30 at the residence of Dr. W. McKay Deinstadt, when their youngest daughter, Grace Campbell Deinsteadt, was united in marriage to Edwin Cassius Bates, M. D., of Houlton, Maine. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. J. Deinstadt, uncle of the bride, assisted by Rev. G. F. Dawson, pastor of the Methodist church here, in the presence of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties.

The matron of honor was Mrs. Marshall McKusick, sister of the groom, and Dr. Frank Tarbell, of Smyrna Falls, assisted the groom.

The bride looked very pretty in white satin gown trimmed with duchess, lace, tulle veil caught with orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

After the ceremony and congratulations the bride donned a navy blue traveling suit and the happy couple left by Washington County Railway on a tour which will include several of the principal New England cities. Upon their return they will reside at Houlton, Maine. The out of town guests were Rev. T. J. Deinstadt and daughter, Miss Hazel Deinstadt, Mrs. G. O. Hannam and Miss Henlen Hannah, St. John; Dr. and Mrs. Wellington, New York. Gifts were unusually beautiful and costly, including silver, cut glass, china, etc.

FIFTY-TWO YEARS IN MASONIC FRATERNITY

Thomas Reid, of Westmorland Road, Died on Saturday at the Age of 87—Native of Scotland.

Monday, Aug. 14

The death of Thomas Reid, at his residence, 131 Westmorland road, on Saturday afternoon, after an illness of two weeks, removes one of the oldest and most respected Scotch residents of St. John. Mr. Reid was born in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, eighty-seven years ago, and came to this country with his wife while still a young man. He was a member of the Union Lodge of Portland, A. F. & A. M., and had been a member of the Masonic fraternity here and in the United States for fifty-two years. He was also a member of Johnston Lodge No. 24, L. O. A., and was a Presbyterian in religion.

He is survived by his wife, one son, William, and two daughters, Mrs. J. J. Scott, of East Boston, and Miss Isabella, at home. The funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon from his late residence.

DREDGING WILL CONTINUE ON THE WEST SIDE

Friday, Aug. 11

Dredging operations on the west side, which were suspended yesterday afternoon, will be resumed today as a result of instructions given to the resident engineer by Hon. Mr. Pugsley.

The cessation yesterday was due to the fact that five-twelfths of the appropriation for the west side had been exhausted and the engineer stopped work because—technically—no more money was immediately available.

But that is only technically the case. The minister of public works has authority to order the continuance of the work pending the provision voting of additional sums required, which will be done as soon as parliament reassembles.

This has nothing whatever to do with the $500,000 voted last session for St. John work which is to be reserved exclusively for Courtenay Bay.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley instructed Mr. Shewan yesterday to continue the work on the west side today, and it will be pushed forward until it is completed.

This statement will be read with interest in view of the misleading account published in an evening newspaper yesterday. The work on the west side will go on promptly and continuously.

DEATH OF MRS. PRESCOTT

Monday, Aug. 14

After a lingering illness, Mrs. G. K. Prescott, daughter of the late John Berryman, of this city, and sister of Dr. D. E. Berryman, passed away at her residence, 19 Coburg street, last evening. Mrs. Prescott is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Reed, wife of Dr. Reed, of Boston, and Miss Berryman, of this city; and three brothers, Frederick, of San Francisco; Campbell G., of Honduras, and Dr. D. E. Berryman, of St. John.

LOCAL NEWS

Correspondents who send letters to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and who wish to have them returned if they are not printed, must send stamps for return postage.

Harry H. Hatch, chief clerk in the I. C. R. freight offices had his right arm broken at Hillandale on Thursday while cranking his motor.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. deMille, of Sussex, announce the engagement of their daughter, Hattie Bernice, to James Logan Cameron, of Aberdeen, Scotland, the marriage to take place early in September.

Ten burial permits were issued last week by the board of health as follows: Senility, cholera infantum, two each; laryngitis, convulsions, drowning, cancer, cancer of uterus, ophthalmia neonatorum, accidental rupture of liver, one each.

The school trustees have taken possession of their new quarters on the ground floor of the Bell building, corner of Union street and Hazen avenue, and although the interior work is not yet quite completed the officials are now settled in their new offices.

Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney general of British Columbia; Mrs. Bowser, Miss Bowser and Miss Gladys Irving, of Buctouche, returned from England on the S.S. Victorian. Mr. Bowser and family have gone to Rexton to spend a few days before returning west.

W. G. Haslam has purchased from Mrs. Grace J. Watt, the dwelling house 219 Charlotte street, Carleton, occupied by Mrs. S. Pitman. The dwelling house, 17 Main street, occupied by Frank Gorham, has been purchased from David Bostwick by Mrs. Willmina S. Gorham for $1,000.

At the annual meeting of the N. B. and P. E. I. Railway, held in Sackville recently, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Directors: C. W. Fawcett, C. Pickard, M. G. Siddall, F. B. Black, H. E. Fawcett, H. M. Wood and F. C. Harris; president, C. W. Fawcett; secretary, C. Pickard.

Sussex Record: Councillor Fred E. Sharp, of Springfield, who was in town yesterday, is recovering from the effects of a painful but not serious accident in which he sustained a fracture of his left wrist. Mr. Sharp fell from a fence a few days ago and struck on the injured member. It will be some days before he fully recovers the use of it.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Shafer, of Melrose (Mass.), who have been spending some weeks at Mrs. Johnstone's, Upper Loch Lomond, arrived in the city on Saturday and left on the S. S. Governor Cobb for home. Mr. Shafer, who is well remembered here in theatrical circles, is now managing editor of the Boston Financial News. Joseph Boyle and Perry Lamphrey, of Melrose, who also spent their vacation at Loch Lomond, returned home on the Governor Cobb.

OBITUARY

John L. Brittain.

Annapolis Royal, N. S., Aug. 11—An old and highly respected citizens passed away here last night in the person of John L. Brittain, after a protracted illness, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. Three daughters and two sons survive him—Mary, of Bridgewater (N. S.); and Josephine and Janet, at home; Frank, of Tacoma (Wash.), Edwin, of Somerville (Mass.), and two sisters, Mrs. W. H. Colwell, and Miss Kate, of St. John; and three brothers, George and Brunswick, of St. John, and James, of Easlin (Mass.)

Peter Chisholm.

The death of Peter Chisholm, of Johnston, Queens county, on August 8, removes from the community a highly esteemed citizen, who passed his whole life of sixty-eight years in the county, and who won the respect of a large circle of relatives and acquaintances. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Mr. Read, student, assisted by Rev. F. W. Murray.

Mrs. Thomas Lee.

Saturday, Aug. 12

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Fowler Lee, wife of Thomas Lee, occurred yesterday at her home in Sheriff street. She was in the 49th year of her age, and had been ill for more than a year. She is survived by three sons, Harry William, Frederick and Elmer, of this city. One daughter, Miss Edith, also resides here. The body will be taken to Brown's Falls on Monday morning for burial.

Mrs. Mary J. McDonald.

Monday, Aug. 14

The death of Mrs. Mary Jane McDonald occurred yesterday afternoon at her residence, 83 Simonds street, after a lingering illness. Mrs. McDonald was 69 years of age and bore uncomplainingly months of pain and suffering. She is survived by four daughters and two sons. The daughters are Mrs. George Nevers, Mrs. Charles Field, Mrs. Solomon Logan and Mrs. William Gormley and the sons George and Fred Martin.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEWS OF THE CONTEST

On Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock the Queens-Sunbury Liberals will meet in convention in Gagetown and will choose their standard bearer in the contest. There will be a series of addresses. On that day and at the same place a picnic will be held under direction of Col. H. H. McLean and will be followed by a series of others as follows:

Friday, August 18, at Shannon.
Saturday, August 19, at Cody's.
Monday, August 21, at Newcastle.
Tuesday, August 22, at Young's Cove.
Wednesday, August 23, at Jemseg.
Thursday, August 24, at Sheffield.
Friday, August 25, at Oromocto.
Saturday, August 26, at Waasis.

From all parts of the constituency come reports of the popularity of the reciprocity agreement and assurances of a decisive Liberal victory.

The Liberals of the parish of Greenwich met on Saturday night in the Foresters' hall to organize for the campaign. Captain Beatman occupied the chair. Addresses were made by Harry Gilbert, of Rothesay, and E. H. McAlpine, of St. John, after which committees were appointed.

SPLENDID LIBERAL MEETING IN ST. STEPHEN

(Continued from page 1.)

rafters rang with the cheers of those present.

"In this contest," said Senator Gillmor to the candidate, "you are holding forth the banner of British Liberalism, upholding the principle that free men shall not be dictated to by protected interests."

Mr. Todd Accepts.

In accepting in a dignified and telling speech, Mr. Todd said that in view of the demonstration and the fact that the nomination had been made unanimous, with so much excellent material to draw from, he could truthfully say that it was the proudest moment of his life. When he was nominated three years ago he felt that he was needed, and he had always responded to the call of party service. They had won the victory, bringing Charlotte county into line with the government after thirty years of opposition.

He came before the people again and they would not deny that the county had been greatly helped and improved by many public works during the last three years. As a candidate he had but one thought and one idea and that was to give the county the service it desired at Ottawa.

Any mistakes which I have made, have been of the mind, not of the heart, and I can assure you that if I am returned to power the years of progress and gratification of the country will continue with the greatly increased revenue. He felt sure that more could be done than ever before, and with the heart of their noble and gifted guest, firmly set on the county getting its just dues, he could promise Charlotte the strongest support which the county had ever received in parliament. (Cheers.)

Mr. Todd passed on to speak on the prospects of the Liberal party, which, he said, were the brightest with which a party ever faced an election. From the time Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into power there had been a decided change for the better in the affairs of Canada. With a tariff for revenue only and a progressive policy the trade had jumped from about $166,000,000 to nearly $800,000,000 in 1910.

Mr. Todd then proceeded to speak of reciprocity which he clearly showed would be of immense benefit to the farmer, the fisherman, the lumberman and the miner. The right of selling the product of the farm and the sea was a divine privilege conferred upon the toiler by nature herself, and should not be interfered with by the fiscal policy of man. Farmers and fishermen had been trading for years with the United States and traffic would continue to follow the natural channel.

The United States found that the cost of living had gone up 60 per cent while wages had advanced but 20 per cent. They looked northward to the land full of energy; to Canada with her wheat fields filling up with settlers from the old land; with her farmers crying out for larger markets. Give the farmer the encouragement of farming sixty acres of ground instead of twenty or thirty acres of ground. Farmers along the border raised little more than was needed in the home market, for there was no chance to increase his output.

Only the farmer and fisherman and lumberman were affected by the agreement as the manufacturer was not injured.

The factory owner must realize that on the happiness and welfare of his employes depends the success of his plant, and that reciprocity will make his workmen more prosperous and contented.

The American percentage of agricultural population has decreased from 66 per cent to 33 per cent. They are satisfied to buy their wheat and other farm products as did England, which under free trade had became the greatest producing nation in the world. Her dealing with other nations had not weakened the allegiance to the national ideals. (Cheers.)

"Is it a reasonable argument that because we are sending out some of our products that some of our loyalty is slipping out of the ends of our fingers? We are a nation, born of the British constitution, proud members of the Anglo-Saxon race which has fought out the greatest problems of civilization and solved the deepest intercourses of trade." (Cheers.)

The Benefits of Reciprocity.

Mr. Todd went on to speak in detail of the benefits which would accrue to the farmer and fishermen under reciprocity. The acres growing up in bushes all over the country would be reclaimed and planted in productive crops.

As for the fishermen, the smoke houses, long in ruins, would be raised up again and every man become his own manufacturer. Boston regulated the prices and the removal of the duty added just that much to the current price, and if the London or Paris market was better the fishermen would have a perfect right to send their fish there. Porto Rico market, one of the best in the world, would be open under reciprocity.

No person was harmed by the agreement, but it brought a market which helped the country to be where she truly belonged, among the greatest of the earth. Canada could learn from the experience of the United States, hampered by the high tariff. By giving free paper to the States the result, he could safely predict, would be the establishment of a dozen or more big paper mills in Canada.

Charlotte county was just beginning to receive its just dues. The eastern farmer was waking up to his opportunity and a good farm in the east was worth as much as a rich ranch in the west.

In closing, Mr. Todd reiterated his pledge to work in the interests of the county, and said that he was going to give the constituency the heartiest support that it has ever received in parliament. The noblest vote that the electors could cast was that recorded in favor of reciprocity. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Pugsley.

Hon. William Pugsley was received with cheers. He spoke briefly at the afternoon meeting, first expressing great pleasure that Mr. Todd had been nominated as the candidate, and stating that he had not a shadow of doubt that Mr. Todd would carry the Liberal standard to victory.

From what he had heard since he came to Charlotte he had no doubt that the constituency would range itself in line with the majority of the constituencies of the dominion in support of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had so ably conducted the affairs of Canada since 1896.

The government was proud of the foreign trade which had been more than trebled in the sixteen years but the people wanted still greater expansion. They said: "Go on." Everybody with the exception of the Conservative party and the gentlemen who had undertaken to guide the Conservative party. These gentlemen said: "Make all the arrangements you can for a larger trade with all countries of the world except one. Look out for the great republic to the south." (Laughter and cheers.)

Some of the great bankers who met at Toronto to protest against reciprocity had branches in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and they think they can safely trade in the United States, but they say if the farmers or fishermen increase his export to that country he is likely to become disloyal.

"Did you ever hear such nonsense?" asked the minister, and he was greeted with cries of "No, no."

The government came before the people with a policy which had been the policy of both parties since confederation, and the only reason the Conservative bodies objected to it now was because the Liberals had succeeded in making an agreement where the Conservatives had failed.

"I have confidence enough in the people, members of both parties," said the minister, "to know that this offer, which may never again be made, will not be rejected and that the opportunity will be grasped." (Cheers.)

N. Marks Mills urged the Liberals present not to forget the need of organization and work and the meeting closed with cheers for the king and Laurier.

Evening Meeting.

The evening meeting was also largely attended with a number of ladies gracing the occasion by their presence. The band again furnished music, and with the hall prettily decorated a brilliant scene was presented. "Laurier and Reciprocity," "Pugsley and Todd" were the banners which set off the tasteful draping of Union Jacks, Canadian flags and bunting about the platform, while potted flowers added to the effect.

Dr. J. Walker Moore acted as chairman, and on the platform were Hon. Dr. Pugsley, W. F. Todd, R. E. Armstrong, Frank Todd, Henry E. Hill, James Stevens, A. Mungall, George M. Byron, H. McAlister.

From the first, the audience was enthusiastic and when the candidate was announced he was received with an outburst of applause. Having taken up so much time at the afternoon meeting, he said he would show reciprocity by allowing the honored guest an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Todd referred to reciprocity as the paramount issue of the campaign and spoke at some length on the subject, bringing out many new points not touched upon in his afternoon address. He concluded amid hearty applause.

The Minister of Public Works.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley was cordially received. After a graceful introduction he referred to the good record of Mr. Todd in the house, the earnestness and attention which he devoted to the affairs of the noble county of Charlotte. If Mr. Todd were not very diligent in answering his letters, he was probably engaged in writing letters to the minister asking for public works in the county. A look over the county would show that the interests of Charlotte had not been neglected.

The speaker was inclined to think that Mr. Todd had more work done for the county than had been accomplished in all the years since confederation up to the time he was elected. There had been dredging at St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Lords Cove, Welchpool, St. George and many other places besides the wharves and breakwaters that had been constructed. The department of public works paid particular attention to the development of navigable waters and the providing of facilities for the men who went down to the sea in ships.

A Wonderful Increase in Trade.

The Conservatives might have provided these works, if they had the money, but under their tariff system the foreign trade was small and this meant a small revenue. The increase of the foreign trade from less than $200,000,000 to more than $700,000,000, gave some idea of the wonderful expansion. It was almost incredible, but it was a fact that the surplus revenue during the present year is within $5,000,000 as large as the total revenue in 1896. This explained why the Transcontinental is being built largely without the issue of bonds; why the Hudson Bay railway is being built to open a vast section of country; why the St. Lawrence is being deepened and improved; the ports on Lake Superior and Georgian Bay developed, as well as the large expenditure to make St. John the national winter port.

Speaking of the fisheries, Hon. Dr. Pugsley spoke of the importance of the industry, and anything done for the encouragement of the fisheries aided greatly the prosperity of the country.

This led him to speak of reciprocity, and his first statement was that if anyone in either party had foreseen that arrangements would be completed with the United States for reciprocity without sacrificing the tariff on manufactured products, that they would not have believed there would have been any opposition to it.

The United States was ready to offer unrestricted reciprocity but the government leaders did not believe that Canadian industries were yet able to compete with the specialized manufactures of the United States.

It was not true that Messrs. Fielding and Paterson went to Washington without any information as to the needs of Canada as regards changes in tariff relations with the United States. On the contrary they were in possession of much data and communication from all the provinces in the matter.

Foolish views on both sides of the line were that Messrs. Fielding and Paterson were hoodwinked at Washington and that they pulled the wool over the eyes of the American plenipotentiaries. It was a case of two neighbors getting down together to see what exchanges could be made for mutual benefits.

Not a Treaty.

Reading from the agreement, Hon. Dr. Pugsley showed that the agreement could be terminated at any time by either party. To show the agreement was a fair one for Canada, Dr. Pugsley pointed out that Canada remitted in duties during the last fiscal year $2,360,000, while the United States remitted $4,100,000, or almost twice as much. Considering further that the United States imported only $100,000,000 worth from Canada, while this country bought $230,000,00, making a reduction of 400 per cent made by the United States more than that by Canada.

Last year, the United States imported from Canada $23,000,000 worth of lumber, while the importation into this country was very small. The duty on rough sawn lumber amounting to $1.25 had been removed and the duty on planed lumber greatly reduced.

A Boon to Farmers.

The main fact with regard to farm products was that the farmers were getting the markets of the large cities easily reached from the different sections of Canada. Under the Payne-Aldrich law the duty of five cents per gallon on cream instead of five cents per quart, as was intended, and the result was that American buyers paid as much for butter fat in the cream as they would per pound for butter, and the total value of this new export was $1,000,000.

Again, the removal of the duty on hay was a great benefit to the farmer, particularly on the intervales. The man with 100 tons of hay was $400 better off, taken from the pockets of Uncle Sam.

In speaking of the advantages of reciprocity to the west, the speaker said he knew enough of the feeling in the country from Lake Superior to the Rockies to be able to say that with one voice they will proclaim for reciprocity.

It was not right that the monied interests of the east, the millers, should seek to deny the farmers the right to market their wheat crop any place in the world. The delegation of grain growers, who came to Ottawa to demand a market, promised a yield of 200,000,000 bushels and it was all very well to say: "Send it across the water," but last year Great Britain took only 163,000,000 bushels as her whole supply. Today the west was prosperous with wheat selling at 90 cents a bushel instead of 75 cents, as was the case a few years ago, but it was only a short time until the yield would be 300,000,000 bushels and a market must be found.

"Deny the market to the south if you will," said the minister, "but the day will come when after redistribution with the large population in the wst, they will demand and exact not only free trade in natural products but free entrance to machinery, their household goods, their clothing, and in fact everything they use." (Applause.)

Dr. Pugsley then apealed to the Conservatives to join with the Liberals in supporting the cause of reciprocity, in order to bring about the dawn of a great prosperity in Canada. He did this, he said, on the grounds that the great Conservative leaders had endorsed the policy as theirs. He then quoted from Sir John A. Macdonald's speech in the commons in 1887, as follows:

Sir John Macdonald's Views.

In Hansard of 1884, pages 1186-87, Sir John A. Macdonald, referring to the subject of reciprocity, speaking to a motion that had been introduced by Sir Louis Davies, said:

"I do not know any reason why the hon. gentleman who moved this, or the seconder, laid before the house these elaborate statements to show the value of reciprocal trade, or trade of any kind with the United States This is admitted. That goes without saying. We all admit that it would be well that we had a large trade with the United States, rather than a small one; and I think Canada, as compared in her action with the action of the United States, has done everything that she could do in order to secure that desirable object. In the first place, there was the original reciprocity treaty which was finally consummated in 1854. The merit of that, as far as Canada was concerned, rested altogether with the administration of Sir Francis Hincks, the Liberal government of that day. Although the government of which I was a member in 1854 had accidentally from the retirement of Sir Francis Hincks, the duty of carrying out the treaty to its consummation, by introducing and carrying into law the act which ratified that treaty, still it was the merit of the reform party; and it was a great merit; it did a great service to Canada. That, as we all know, was a treaty for reciprocal free trade in the natural productions of the two countries. We regretted, when the Americans, from, I must say, a rather natural feeling of irritation against England, gave notice for the cancellation and the termination of that treaty. It was no fault of Canada that that treaty was terminated."

Seeking a Reciprocity Law.

Then we have this despatch from the Governor-General of Canada to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated December 13, 1890:

"My Lord: I have the honor to send to your lordship today a telegraphic message in cipher of which the following is the substance:

"With reference to my telegram of the 10th instant, this government is desirous of proposing a joint commission such as that of 1871, with authority to deal without limitation, and to prepare a treaty respecting the following subjects:

"1. Renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, with the modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries and with the extensions deemed by the commission to be in the interests of Canada and the United States."

Sir John Thompson's Position.

When Sir John Thompson was minister of justice and was a candidate in Antigonish in 1891, he issued an address to the electors of that constituency in which he made it clear that he and the Conservative government of which he was a member were thoroughly in favor of reciprocity. His address to the electors was as follows:

"To the Electors of the County of Antigonish:

"Gentlemen: At the election which will take place on the 5th day of March, I will be a candidate for re-election as a member of the House of Commons for the County of Antigonish.

"The government of which I am a member is appealing to the country with a policy which we believe will be heartily endorsed by a great majority of the electors. We have made to the government of the United States, through the government of Great Britain, proposals for reciprocity in trade, which we have good reason to believe will result in an arrangement by which the markets of the United States will be reopened to the products which our people desire most to send there.

"A fair measure of reciprocity is what we desire, and we have no doubt that that can be obtained without undue sacrifices.

"I respectfully ask your support and votes, and I pledge myself to serve the best interests of the country, if I should be honored by a renewal of the confidence which was reposed in me at the last elections and for which I shall be forever grateful. I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
"JOHN S. D. THOMPSON."

"Antigonish, Feb. 24, 1891."

Sir John Thompson (who was Minister of Justice) was re-elected on that platform and subsequently became Prime Minister and so far as is known he never departed from the views he held at the time he issued the address. The political situation in Canada or the United States has not changed to make absorption more likely or reciprocity less desirable.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley also quoted from the reciprocity speeches of Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Hazen and Mr. Foster.

The Conservatives had failed to get reciprocity because, as President Harrison said, the feeling in the United States was that free trade in natural products would be wholly for the benefit of Canada. Yet the Liberals had now succeeded in making the agreement for which the Conservatives had so long been striving.

It was interesting to see where Mr. Hazen stood on the reciprocity question. In 1891 he moved the address, in reply to the speech from the throne which contained a reference to procuring reciprocity and read as follows:

Hazen's Views in 1901.

"'That we are pleased to be informed that his excellency's advisers availing themselves of opportunities which were presented in the closing months of last year, caused the administration of the United States to be reminded of the willingness of the government of Canada to join in making efforts for the extension and development of the trade between the republic and the dominion, as well as for the friendly adjustment of those matters of an international character which remain unsettled; that we learn with great satisfaction that these representations have resulted in an assurance that, in October next, the government of the United States will be prepared to enter on a conference to consider the best means of arriving at a practical solution of these important questions.'

"In Hansard of May 1, 1891, there is recorded a speech of Mr. Hazen's in which he said:

"'It was, I think, most expedient and very proper that the advisers of his excellency, late last year, should have reminded the government of the great republic to the south, of our willingness to join with them, in developing the trade between the two countries. In doing this the government of the day were simply following out the policy which we have pursued in this country ever since the year 1897, when they caused that policy to be embodied in an act which was then placed upon our statute book. Now, Sir, it must also be very gratifying to this house to know that, our government having reminded the government of the United States of their willingness to treat with them, a time has been fixed in the month of October next, for holding a conference for the purpose, not only of considering trade matters, but, for the purpose, also, if possible, of arriving at an amicable settlement of all matters in dispute between the two countries, including the fishing question and the Behring Sea dispute. That conference, I believe, will be watched with very great interest by the people of this whole North American continent. The relations and the interest of the people of the two countries which compose the northern part of this continent, are, in a commercial way, in a social way, and in a friendly way, closely interwoven in many respects, and I believe, that if a fair reciprocity treaty can be effected along the lines of the old treaty of 1854, it will be of considerable benefit to both countries, and that it will meet with favor from all parties in the Dominion of Canada.'

Opposition to the agreement was first organized in Toronto. Mr. *Borden*, leader of the opposition, had made use of arguments that reciprocity would ruin Canada. Was there any greater nonsense? Was Sir John A. MacDonald disloyal? Did he not say "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die." Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson had never been accused of disloyalty, and yet these great Conservative leaders had always stood for reciprocity.

People who lived on the border and the residents of St. John had traded freely with the United States, but in all these years of intercourse it could not be said that any community would send men to fight for the flag and more readily than would the residents of St. John and Charlotte. Mr. Hazen's remark that the battle was to be fought for the flag, was an insult to the flag itself. (Cheers.)

Hon. Dr. Pugsley spoke of the representations made to Messrs. Fielding and Paterson by the varied interests but the farmers were particularly delighted with the wiping out of the $4 duty on hay, also the reduction of the duty on shingles from fifty cents to thirty cents per thousand.

Mr. Crocket, late representative for York, was one of the petitioners for the reduction of the shingles.

Ganong Asks for Duty Free Materials.

Mr. Pugsley roused much enthusiasm by reading a letter from the St. Croix Soap Company, in which the Ganongs are interested, asking for the placing of crude glycerine on the United States free list, which was done.

"If Mr. Crocket thought that reciprocity was going to sap the loyalty of those interested, should he not have called attention to it. If Mr. Ganong had thought there was danger of his loyalty, had he not better have paid one cent a pound on his crude glycerine."

The letter follows:

C. W. Young, President, Treasurer.
J. E. Ganong, Secretary, Manager.
Factory and head office St. Stephen.
Branches—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Victoria, St. Johns (Nfld.) Oct. 14, 1910.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, Ottawa:

Dear Sir,—We would respectfully ask that in the negotiations with the United States for reciprocity, your government request that crude glycerine be placed on the free list of the United States tariff, as it is now free on the Canadian tariff by decision of June 10, 1910, item (C). It will give the manufacturers of Canada fair trade and is only justice to them.

Trusting you will give this matter your favorable consideration, we remain,

Yours truly,
THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO.

(Laughter and cheers.)

Another argument used was that trade would be drawn from Canadian points to the United States cities. This was not likely to occur in view of the fact that Canadian goods could always be shipped through the United States in bond, but Canada had the great commanding route in the St. Lawrence, and could hold her own with the American ports and cities.

As for the argument that trade would run north and south, that means that we could sell goods to the United States and that appears to me the very thing we want. We bought $285,000,000 worth from them last year and sold only $180,000,000, paying for the difference in cash, and we must sell them our wheat, fish and lumber in order to get our own.

In closing, Hon. Dr. Pugsley appealed to the audience, men and women alike, to do what they could against the rejection of the reciprocity measure.

The meeting closed with three cheers for the king.

C. B. Lockhart, of the West Side, and his wife and daughters have returned from Digby, where they were spending some time at The Pines.