NEWS ITEM — MR J.W. FLAVELLE, OF TORONTO, AND A PARTY OF MIDDLEMEN FRIENDS HAD A RATHER UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE WHILE TRYING TO GET TO ANTI-RECIPROCITY IN THEIR BIG "PACKER" CAR.... TWO MEN WHO WITNESSED THE HOLD-UP DID NOT OFFER TO HELP BUT ADVISED THE PARTY TO HEAD THE OTHER WAY

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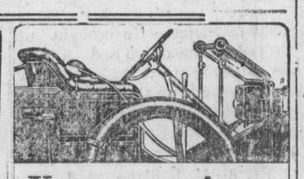

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for St. John, N. B., Deep Water Wharfs," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Wednesday, September 20, 1911, for the construction of a series of Wharfs at the Harbour of St. John, at St. John West, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B., Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B. . R. Decary, Esq., District Engineer, Post Office, Quebec, J. L. Michaud, Esq., District Engineer, Montreal, J. G. Sing, Esq., District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, and H. J. Lamb, Esq., District Engineer, London, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 26, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without an authority from the Department

Mr. Lemieux, I think that you need not fear that this great work will be undertaken in the very near future. (Cheers)

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am going to speak for a short time, with your permission, upon the great question of Reciprocity, and let me say to you, what I would like to do is to reason the matter out as well as I can, in order that we may reach, if we can a proper conclusion as to what is the course which should be pursued on the 21st of Sept. At the outside I may say to you that Messrs. Fielding and Patterson occasioned an agreement with the representatives of the U. S., under which we were to get Reciprocity in natural products without being obliged to place any manufactured goods upon the free list. I thought, as my colleagues thought, that there would be no opposition to their arrangement on the part of any politician, at all events in the Dominion of Canada. We thought that, because, ever since the repealing or rather the abrogation of the old treaty in 1866, all the great leaders of both political parties had expressed themselves in favor of reciprocity in natural products. It was a fact and it is a fact, that for 45 years since 1866 to the month of June last, no live public man upon either side of politics had expressed anything but the desire, the hope, that some day or other the time would come when the United States would give to Canada reciprocity in natural products. Sir John A. McDouald, Sir John Thompson and all the great leaders of the Conservative party favored and worked for reciprocity in natural products.

But when it was announced that we had made this arrangement some people in Toronto,—who when they want to import goods do so by way of New York—began to raise a cry that in some way we were going to entangle Canada with the United States, and what we proposed to do was going to draw Canada away from the British Empire and lead our people toward annexation with the great Republic to the south of us. Now ladies and gentlemen, let me ask every one of you Conservatives and Liberals, do you believe one word of that story? (Cries of 'Yes!' and 'Dr. Pugsley, why?' and another voice, 'He's only a kid.)

Let me say, any politicians who think the people of this county are so stupid, so ignorant, so suspicious of their own loyalty to the old flag, as to think that better trade relations would be merely to win us away from our loyalty with the grand Empire, of which Canada forms so splendid and great a part, are kindergarten politicians. Just think of it. What would those men have you believe? They would have you believe those great statesmen of the past, Sir John MacDonald, Leonard Tilley, George Brown, A. T. Gould, even the Hon. Mr. Foster and Sir Charles Tupper,—that all these men were in favor of Canada entering upon a course of trade relations with the U. S., which would likely lead the people of this country into annexation. Surely you cannot believe that if Sir John MacDonald, the man whose whole life was devoted to building up this Dominion of Canada, who had to do in large measure with the Union of the Provinces in 1867, you could not be induced to believe he was oblivious to what would be the result of reciprocal trade relations with the U. S., and that he was seeking to induce the people of Canada to enter into a policy which would weaken their allegiance to the British Crown.

In 1897 when this Government came into power, what was almost one of the first fiscal acts performed by this government, whose definite policy was directed as today by W. S. Fielding? He introduced what is known as British Preference, under which Canada proposed to give and does give a preference of 33 1-3 per cent to the products of the Mother Land in the markets of the Dominion of Canada. And, ladies and gentlemen, was that allowed to go through without opposition? No. Sir Charles Tupper, as leader of the Conservative Party, declared in Parliament that British Preference would destroy Canadian industries, because his argument was that Canadian manufacturers could not stand competition with the manufacturers of the Mother Land, and the policy of the Conservative Party then was that we should refuse to the Mother Land this preference unless Great Britain consented to tax the food stuffs coming from the rest of the world and allow bread stuffs from Canada and the other over seas Dominions of the Empire to come in free. Notwithstanding that we have a free market in England, yet of our total trade last year, with the U. S., with all the world,—of the total trade of $759,000,000, (as you will see by the blue book) how much do you believe was with the U. S.?—this country with which, to our opponents, it is dangerous we should trade to any great extent—it was $404,000,000.

The imports last year from this country, with which it is dangerous to trade, amounted to $284,000,000. Our trade with the U. S. fifteen years ago was $109,000. During these fifteen years it has grown from $109,000,000 to $404,000,000, and as I told you, of that total trade, $284,000,000 were imported goods brought from the U. S. to Canada.

But now I come to what I think is a point of even greater importance. It is that our opponents tell you it may lead to serious difficulties, that under this arrangement we have placed certain goods which would come from the U. S. on the free list. How much does it amount to? The total amount of goods which was imported from Canada into U. S. in 1910, and which, under this arrangement, are to be placed on the free list, was $9,163,176.00.

Let me read to you the figures of last year's imports from the U. S., $284,934,739, and of that the amount of free goods which were brought into Canada from the U. S., the sum of $131,867,507. What were they fifteen years ago?—$31,166,532. Therefore, we imported last year from the U. S. in free goods, absolutely without the payment of $1. in taxes, 400 per cent. more than we did fifteen years ago. (Loud applause)

What are we going to do with this arrangement—to add $9,163,176 in free goods to the $131,867,507 which already come in from the U. S. absolutely free. Does that strike you as being a very serious matter for Canada? Yet as I have pointed out to you, during the 15 years, for the advantage, not of the U. S. but of our own people, we have kept on admitting goods from the U. S. free of duty. You ask me what they consist of? I will give you a few items. $10,000,000 of corn, $17,000,000 of anthracite coal, fruit to the amount of $4,500,000, and so on, I could through the list, taking item after item to show you how beneficial it would be for the people of Canada.

In raw cotton alone we admitted about $10,000,000 in order to benefit the manufacturers of cotton and in order to enable them to turn out cheaper products for the use of the people of Canada.—Cheers As sensible men, as strong and intelligent business men, as citizens and members of a great empire, would you have said we are afraid to deal with our neighbors to the south. We are not afraid to make treaties with France, Belgium and Italy, to send our commercial agents to all quarters of the world to endeavor to make better commercial relations with them or even to improve the conditions of the people of Canada, but with the people living alongside of us, between whom and us there exists for 3000 miles an imaginary line, we are afraid to have any dealings.—Applause.

You know that here in Canada we have vast areas of forest lands which if they are properly preserved, protected against fire, and properly cut will last for ages, and possibly the same as forests in the old world, may last for all time to come. As pointed out strongly to the representatives of the U. S. Canada has been for a number of years admitting lumber free of duty. Under this trade agreement, based on the imports of this class in 1910 the government of the U. S. has with one stroke of the pen thrown off $1,200,000 in duty. In the matter of shingles the U. S. have agreed if this arrangement goes into effect to reduce the duty from 50c to 30c. Then there are laths. The U. S. is our great market. They have a duty of 20c per 1000 and have agreed to reduce it to 10c.

Upwards of $4,000,000 worth of Canadian fish, paying $500,000 to the treasury of the U. S. are shipped yearly. If this agreement goes through the fish of Canada will pass into the markets of the U. S. free of duty.

(Continued on page six)

Sanson's Planing Mill and Lumber Yard

Look Here

Did you say you could not build this summer because lumber was too high when HAVELOCK SANSON is selling all size studding from 2 by 3 up to 2 by 8 for $15.00 delivered and also matched boards from $11.50 up. Don't forget the the 2 by 3 and 2 by 4 is plained. We are selling Dry Pine finish plained on 4 sides from $20.00 up.

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Notice.

I hereby give notice that after this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife or family unless authorized by my order.

JOHN CURRIE.

Dated at Ell River this 4th day of Sept., 1911.—4w-pd.

Department of Railways and Canals, Prince Edward Island

Branch Line, Clifton Bridge To Stanley Bridge.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for branch line Clifton Bridge to Stanley Bridge," will be received at this office until sixteen o'clock on Wednesday, the 20th September, 1911, for the construction of a branch line railway, about three and three-quarters miles in length from Clifton Highway Bridge to Stanley Bridge, Prince Edward Island.

Plans, profiles, specification and form of contract to be entered into can be seen on and after the 4th September at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa; at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, and at the office of the Superintendent of the Prince Edward Island Railway, Charlottetown, P. E. I., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labour, which schedule will form part of the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered, unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of forms, unless there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of $15,000.00 made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering in to contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, August 31st, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Departmekt will not be paid for it.
Sept 13-93 1-1 wk.

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