

ANGES BE DECIDED UPON

an Synod of Canada in London,
Be One of the Most Important in
The Local Delegates.

vision of the lesson readings assigned for the days of the year will also be considered. Many of the archaic words will be replaced by modern English. The ecclesiastical division of the dominion into the two archbishoprics of Canada and of Prince Rupert's Land, may be changed. The division of the dominion into four dioceses, including the Atlantic provinces, Ontario, the prairie provinces, and British Columbia. This will require the provision for four archbishops rather than two as at present. One of the archbishops will have Quebec and the maritime provinces in his diocese. The appointment of an Anglican mission to Japan will also receive the consideration of the synod. Reports will be received from the committees carrying the work in progress throughout the whole country from Halifax to Vancouver. The points of London (Ont.) will be the occupied during the grand Sunday by the visiting clergyman, Bishop Richardson, who will preach the evening sermon in the church of which Archbishop Richardson is the pastor, and Archbishop-Ryan will preach the morning sermon at the same church.

AMERICANS FEAR ALL THE BEST OF IT

vocates ratification of the treaty—large areas of spruce lands have been taken up by American paper interests near Ottawa and along the St. Maurice river, and it is understood that representations will soon be made to the Quebec government regarding the investment of many millions of dollars in the construction of mills and development of water power in Quebec to manufacture newsprint, cardboard and similar products, also chemical pulp for further manufacture into higher grades of paper. One item involves the erection of a \$50,000,000 mill on the St. Maurice to employ 3,000 men. The capital, it is understood, is ready for immediate investment, though most of it will await the decision of the provincial government on the crown lands timber question. Large quantities of spruce logs are imported from Canada every year by American paper manufacturers, because they are admitted free—except crown land products in Quebec and Ontario—as raw material under the Payne-Aldrich law and because also of the increasing scarcity of spruce timber here in the United States. Under the treaty American consumers would get Canadian paper free of duty and American paper mills would get Canadian pulp free, just as they now do. But these would be no great advantages in the management of the past year in certain lines, and also showing what a very great percentage of these exports went to the United States. Some of these figures were as follows:

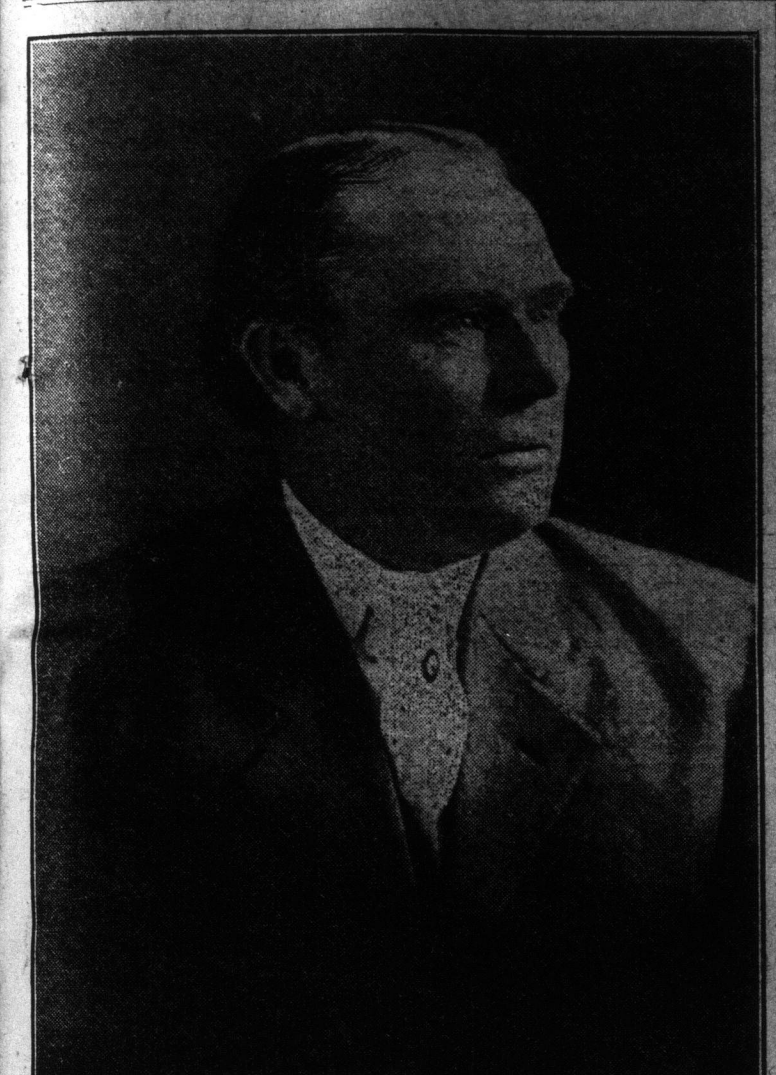
Total Exports	Exports to U.S.
Wood pulp	\$5,715,532 \$5,094,589
Paper	\$324,375 2,032,289
Laths and palings	1,871,290 1,706,108
Shingles	1,685,761 1,648,148
Gypsum, crude, to U.S.	\$427,923 none to any other country
Total exports of Canada, 1905-1910	\$62,005,341; to U.S., \$33,931,854.

An Important Statement.
Dr. Pugsley also submitted a statement showing, as follows, the remission of duty on imports for the year ending March 31, 1910:

By Canada.	By U.S.
On cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry	\$178,591 \$277,040
On fish	3,430 141,672
Hay	15,300 386,028
Fish of all kinds except sardines and fish packed in oil and fish oil	103,905 611,493
Coal, bituminous, run of mine, etc.	455,240
Coke	43,906
Timber, sawn boards, planks, railway ties, pickets, etc.	1,233,030
(On wooden staves of poplar) (Can.)	50.
Laths	72,183
Shingles	132,659
Boards, etc., planed	68,108
Pulp	287,662
Paper	194,686

Dr. Pugsley pointed out the great concession of over \$500,000 duty on fish which had been granted by the United States. Continuing, he said: "I will admit that there is one product on which Canada makes a concession of considerable magni-

SEVEN THOUSAND CHEER LAURIER AT GREAT MEETING



James Lowell, the Liberal Candidate in St. John City and County.

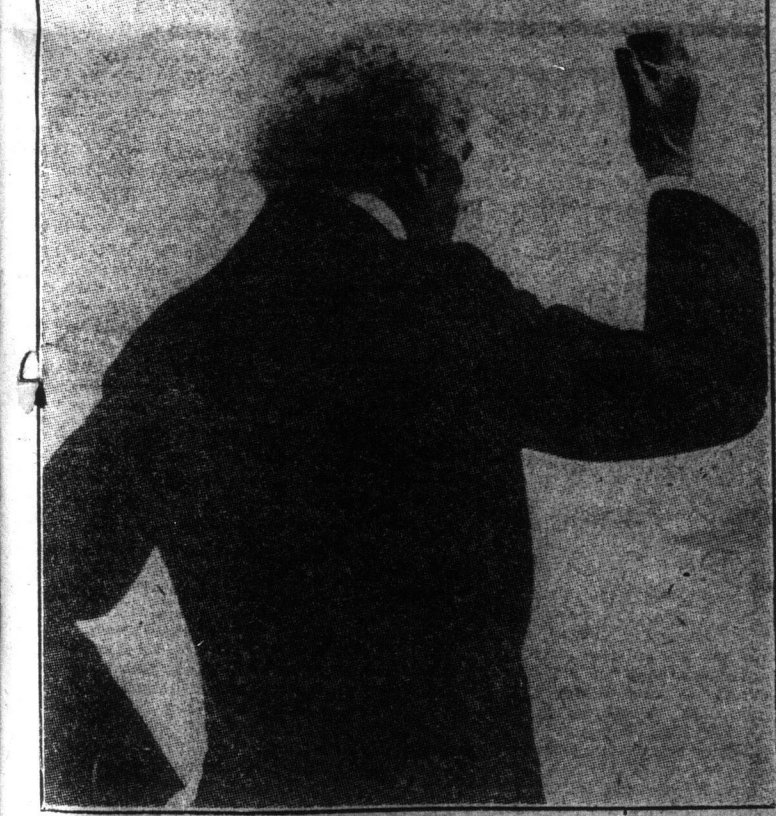
(Continued from page 1)
"Let us consider the effect of the agreement on pulp and paper which form such an important part of the products of the forests of the province. The terms of the agreement provide that the duty will be removed from pulp and paper and you can readily see how this will stimulate the manufacture of these articles on this side of the boundary line.
Dr. Daniel's Failure.
"I understand that my friend, Dr. Daniel, visited the splendid pulp mills at Fairville and sought the support of the men engaged there, endeavoring to show them the ruin that would follow the adoption of reciprocity. I also understand that he did not get the promise of their support because they were able to show him that, under the terms of the agreement, they are already shipping pulp to the United States and enjoying the saving gained by the elimination of the duty." In order to show how greatly the production of our country are affected by the trade agreement, Dr. Pugsley submitted some figures showing the total export from Canada during the past year in certain lines, and also showing what a very great percentage of these exports went to the United States. Some of these figures were as follows:

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Rev. Father Morrissey

If Mr. Borden will answer for the Conservatives, I will answer for the Grits. There is no greater absurdity, no greater insult to the Canadian people than this shameful talk about annexation.

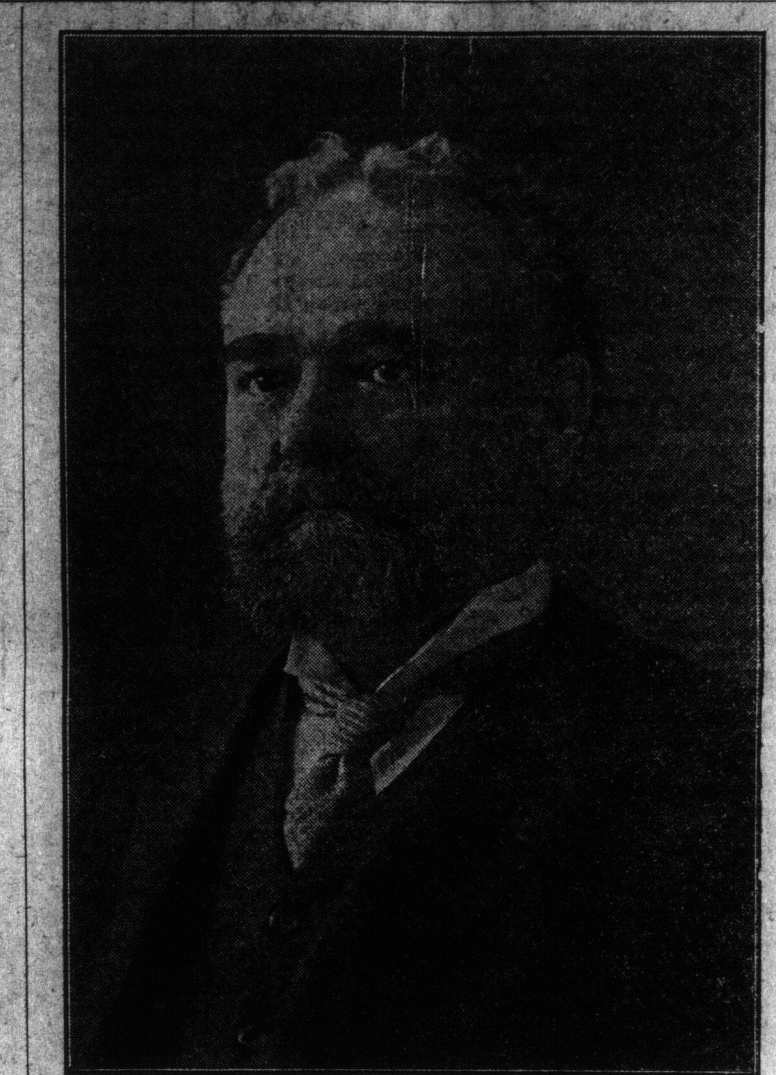


Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works.

am a Canadian," and hate are "kited and doors are opened. (Cheers.)
This is the change that has come, and has made new relations between us and our neighbors. A new spirit has been born among them, and we are treated with respect; and there has been a pilgrimage from Washington to Ottawa. President Taft sent commissioners to offer to negotiate for the removal of the barriers of trade in commodities. Should we have received these overtures as our own were received in former years? Our opponents say so. Well, if they are built that way, we are not. To have so received them would have been a crime against Canada. (Cheers.)
Attacked by Trusts.
"We made an arrangement which had been sought by Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley and other great leaders of the Conservative party. That agreement was attacked by the trusts and monopolies in the United States, who were afraid of Canadian competition. To the credit of the Democratic party it must be said that they stood up for the best traditions of their party and supported President Taft and the trade agreement. There was on their part a fine example of adherence to principles, but in Canada the opposition went back upon their principles and those of the great men who made the Conservative party."
Sir Wilfrid said that he had read that one of the Conservative speakers admitted that their great leaders had favored reciprocity, but that they are dead. True, they were dead, and he was sorry to say they had no successors. (Laughter.) The opposition had a perfect right to stultify themselves in this matter, but they also undertook to block the business of parliament, and prevent the vote being taken. Sir Wilfrid pictured his difficulty as leader of the government, being forced to listen to the same speeches over and over again.
No Limit to Obstruction.
"I am," he said, "saturated with speeches and figures submitted to prove that two and two make five instead of four. (Renewed laughter.) There was no limit to the obstruction, except in so far as the obstructionists might be reasonable when, and when they continued unreasonable there was no recourse but to appeal to the people. However, retribution always comes some time or other, and it would be meted out to these gentlemen at the bar of public opinion on September 21. (Cheers.) That would be the day of their chastisement, and the day of the last judgment for many of them. Instead of wasting unlimited time to try to bring them to reason, the government felt that it would be better to bring them before

himself on his loyalty in as much as he had voted against a resolution introduced in the local house by Mr. Copp and himself (Lowell) favoring a 50 per cent British preference. Again turning to Mr. Maxwell's record he referred to the resolution introduced by the local opposition which stipulated that the Valley road should connect with G. T. P. and the terminus be at St. John and on which occasion Mr. Maxwell had recorded his vote against the resolution. Mr. Lowell's handling of Mr. Hazen's 'cattle member' was received with delight by the huge gathering and cheer after cheer greeted the speaker, and cries of "You're all right, Jimmy." He suggested that Mr. Maxwell's course in both instances named, might well be explained by that gentleman.
A burst of wild enthusiasm greeted Mr. Lowell as he loudly proclaimed "I defy any man to say that I have not stood up for St. John." As he took his seat there were three hearty cheers and a tiger for "Lowell." Mr. Lowell was heard to exclaim advantage. He cut his speech short, he said, that all might have an opportunity to hear Sir Wilfrid, but expressed the hope that he would have numerous opportunities yet to address citizens of St. John from the public platform.
After Mr. Lowell finished his speech, the chairman, F. J. G. Knowlton, read the fine address to Sir Wilfrid which is to be found in another column.
MR. LOWELL CHEERED BY GREAT THROG
BY GREAT THROG
GREAT CHEERING GREETED LIBERAL CHIEFTAIN
Liberal Candidate for City and County of St. John Given Fine Reception—His Handling of Robt. Maxwell, M. P. P.
James Lowell, the Liberal candidate for the city and county of St. John, and colleague of the Minister of Public Works, received an ovation, and so great was the cheering on his being introduced by Chairman Knowlton, that it was some minutes before he was able to speak. The reception he received by the largest audience that ever gathered in St. John, attested in eloquent manner to the immense popularity of the man who after September 21 will, together with Hon. William Pugsley, represent St. John and St. John county at Ottawa. He began by saying that the hearty welcome accorded the great Liberal chieftain was worthy of the city of St. John. He could remember the time when the late Sir John A. Macdonald had been received in this city in a royal manner, but not equal to the demonstration of this time. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had ever been the friend of this city. A comparison of the eighteen years of Conservative rule with what had been done during the Liberal regime would show what city had benefited by the change. (Loud cheers.) "I know that I am going to win on Sept. 21," said Mr. Lowell amid tumultuous cheers, "and I will carry a message from this great city that we appreciate the benefit that has been shown us here in St. John."
He referred to the speech of Hon. Robt. Maxwell, M. P. P., in the county, as published in the Standard, which reported Mr. Maxwell as stating that a vote against Dr. Daniel was a disloyal vote. The latter, Mr. Lowell pointed out, could hardly pride

"ALL BOSH," SAYS TAFT
In view of the frequent assertions of the anti-reciprocity press that President Taft is trying to trap Canada into annexation, the following extract from the President's speech before the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York on April 27 is of interest:
"As between Canada and the United States the trade and the mutual benefit from the trade agreement will increase. It is amusing, and I am not sure that it has not some elements of consolation in it, to find that all the buncombe and all the exaggerated talk and misrepresentation in politics and all the political ghosts are not confined to our own country, and that there has entered into the discussion in Canada, as a reason for defeating the adoption of this contract by the Canadian Parliament, a fear that we desire to annex the Dominion; and the dreams of Americans with irresponsible imaginations, who like to talk of the starry flag floating from Panama to the Pole, are exhibited by the opponents of the Canadian treaty in Canada as the declaration of a real policy by this country, and as an announcement of our purpose to push control over our neighbor of the north. I am not an anti-imperialist, but I have had considerable experience in the countries over which we have assumed temporary control. I do not know when that control will end, but I do know that, in respect to those countries we have taken over heavy duties and obligations, the weight of which ought to destroy any temptation to further the acquisition of territory. The talk of annexation is bosh. Everyone knowing anything about it realizes that it is bosh."



Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works.

their masters and judges, who are also the masters and judges of the government, and let the latter decide whether or not the government should be upheld.
"If," said Sir Wilfrid, "you desire to uphold the government, then elect Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Lowell, and the Liberal candidates in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec—and Quebec will do it, let me tell you, in spite of appeals to passion and prejudice—and as soon as it is settled on September 21, parliament will be called, at the end of October or not later than November 1, and in three months there will be no barrier between Canada and the United States to prevent the flow of natural products from one into the other." (Cheers.)
Opposition Cast Down.
"But when the government adopted its course the opposition party became at once cast down. They said it was most unfair. On the contrary it is perfectly fair. As soon as the house was dissolved I gave to the people my reasons not only for dissolution but for our adoption of the trade agreement. That speech was abused by Mr. Borden and Mr. Sifton and others, who averred that it offered no argument to the people for accepting the agreement. It is true I did not argue. I stated the case. That was all that was necessary. There are some things so self-evident that no argument is needed. You state that the sun shines; that rivers run toward the sea; that grain in the ground will germinate. These facts are self-evident. It is not necessary to argue in regard to them, nor is it necessary to argue that reciprocity will be of benefit to Canada. Such an agreement between two countries, one of which is stronger than the other, will be more to the benefit of the weaker, because it will participate in the activities of the stronger.
"It is certainly very flattering to the government that there is said by our opponents to be no necessity for such an agreement—that we should let well enough alone. But it is not good. Let well be better than it is." (Cheers.)
To illustrate this point in relation to the trade agreement, Sir Wilfrid pointed out that the Canadian export of lamb, mutton, etc., would find it better not to be compelled to pay the duty when shipping them to the United States.
Hon. Mr. Pugsley said Sir Wilfrid had told them the beneficial effect which reciprocity would have on the Canadian producers in the matter of lumber. Let him make reference to some other items covered by the trade agreement. There is a duty of \$2 a ton against American hay coming into Canada and the figures show (Continued on following page.)

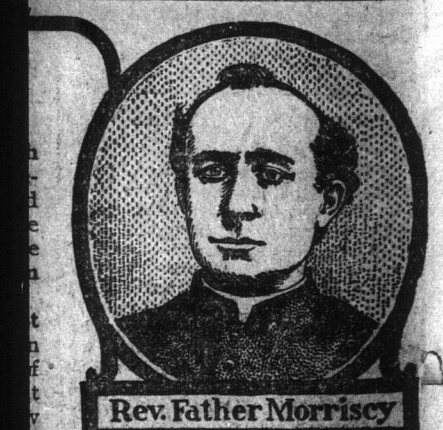


Sir Wilfrid Laurier

"But the Tories are more loyal in Opposition than they were when in power. They opposed the British Preference."

DENCE" OF MONTREAL STAR

ostensible reason: Protection was en-
ostensible reason: British connection
ostensible reason: Grand Trunk Pac.
ostensible reason: Reciprocity is trea-
he Star appears to have kept it hard
elections, covering fifteen years, en-
and the Liberal party.
re is no surer indication of the triumph
nt opposition of the Montreal Star.



Rev. Father Morrissey

to be called
y's No. 7 Tablets
d from any druggist or dealer
the kidneys, stimulating them so that
all the Uric Acid, which alone causes
racks' treatment cures ordinary cases,
as it seldom takes more than three or
thoroughly eradicate the rheumatism
the start, the sufferer gets relief from
you to one-time rheumatics, now well
s No. 7 Tablets.
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