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ST. JOHN, N.B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1911.

PUGSLEY'S USELESS PLEDGES.

The Telegraph yesterday published a picture of Mr. Pugsley's proposed improvements in Courtenay Bay. It is a very nice picture and on paper looks a very great scheme. We had just such a picture, though not quite so elaborate or drawn with so much care, in 1908, showing what Mr. Pugsley then proposed to do to improve the port if the people sent him to Ottawa for another term.

This picture of 1908 was very comprehensive, showing a long stretch of completed wharves on the western side of the harbor, providing terminal facilities for the Canadian Pacific Railway. It also showed a broad channel from Partridge Island to Courtenay Bay, whose western shore was lined with wharves and warehouses.

The greater part of Mr. Pugsley's campaign speeches in 1908 was taken up with descriptions of these improvements which were to be commenced right away. In the middle of the campaign a dredging contract was let and also a contract for the construction of a wharf. The dredging contract, we were told then, was to include the opening up of a channel into Courtenay Bay, and as soon as that work was completed the construction of the wharves in Courtenay Bay was to commence and go on simultaneously with those on the West Side.

Three years have elapsed, and the dredges have excavated a hole in the Courtenay flats for another wharf. The net result of three years of Mr. Pugsley's work at Ottawa is therefore one wharf and a hole for another. Not one yard of material has been excavated for the Courtenay Bay terminals.

Now, in the midst of another campaign, Mr. Pugsley comes forward with the revised version of the Courtenay Bay improvements, and talks glibly about the expenditures that will be made just as soon as the contract is signed. These works are to cost ten millions of dollars, he says, but Parliament has appropriated no such sum to carry on Mr. Pugsley's improvements. There have been two Cabinet meetings since the name of the lowest tender was ascertained at either of which Mr. Pugsley might have received authority to sign the contract, if it is to be signed. He received no such authority, and his Courtenay Bay works are still nothing more or less than an election promise.

Mr. Pugsley has not fulfilled the promises he made in 1908. The work he said would be immediately commenced is still in abeyance and it was only the other day that one of the engineers of his department ordered the dredges on the West Side to quit work because the funds available had been exhausted. A hurried visit to the engineer's decision to stop the dredging and a day or two afterwards the work was resumed.

Mr. Pugsley fooled the people of St. John in 1908. He is trying to fool them again in 1911 and his organs are endeavoring to obtain votes for him on the ground that St. John would suffer and all improvements cease if Mr. Pugsley were defeated in the coming contest.

This is absurd. It is no part of the policy of the Conservative party, if returned to power to curtail necessary public works. Instead the policy of the Conservative party has always been one of expansion. Under a change of government all that is proposed by Mr. Pugsley will be carried out. The port of St. John will become a National port and will be greatly increased because Reciprocity will be defeated and the trade continue to grow and flow through its present channels.

The canvass of a political party driven to its last ditch as the Liberal party in St. John now is, to support a man for the sole reason that he has obtained large money grants for his constituency is not to be taken seriously.

Twenty years ago Mr. Pugsley said that Sir Wilfrid's policy of Reciprocity was a dangerous one.

He was not then a member of Sir Wilfrid's cabinet. Now that he has changed his politics and his views he wants the people to endorse what they rejected in 1891 because it is his personal interest that they should do so. With the personal interests of Mr. Pugsley the electors have nothing to do. He has utterly failed to accomplish at Ottawa what he was sent there to carry out, and what is worse, he returns as the advocate of a policy which will destroy everything that he has done and bring ruin to his Winter Port. The electors now know Mr. Pugsley at his true value and will vote against him with a clear conscience on Thursday next.

WINTER PORT TRADE WOULD BE RUINED.

Every effort is being made by the Crit press to demonstrate that the trade of St. John will not be affected by Reciprocity. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration that Reciprocity would cause the Western trade to flow from Canada to the United States as "water through a mill-race," is ignored, and all sorts of specious arguments are advanced to prove that, notwithstanding Sir Wilfrid's statement, the winter port trade of Canada would continue to grow. Nothing could be more ridiculous.

If Sir Wilfrid is right, and he is, St. John would sink into the same insignificant position as an export port of Canadian products as it occupied prior to 1895. The wharves of the city and the Government have built would be idle, while the constantly increasing crops of Northwestern Canada would be carried over American railroads to be ground in the mills of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Few people realize that the mills of those cities are capable of grinding, not only the whole crop of American wheat, but also all that Canada has to export for years to come, and this without the erection of another mill or the addition of another story to those already in operation.

The greatest beneficiaries under Reciprocity would be Jim Hill's railroads and the American millers. The Canadian farmer and his American brother as well would get less for their wheat, but the Milling Trust would have a larger profit on their sales abroad.

The people of Canada had been told by Hill and others of his ilk that the United States would soon become a wheat importing country. Perhaps in 20 years this will come true, but until then, the United States will have anywhere from 150,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels of wheat annually for export. Nor the first time in the history of Canada the whole wheat crop of the country is estimated at over 200,000,000 bushels. Until two years ago the wheat exports of the United States alone were greater than the whole crop of Canada.

It would be a fatal thing to the interests of this coun-

try for the people to adopt Reciprocity at the present time. To adopt such an arrangement at that proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be an act of commercial suicide and would be a greater injury to St. John than to any other city in Canada.

LAURIER AND BOURASSA.

The Times' yell of "Bourassa" is difficult to understand inasmuch as the tactics of Bourassa with which the Times finds so much fault are identical with those of Laurier in 1896-1897. Following the execution of Louis Riel, the Northwest rebel, attacked the Conservative Government charging them with the murder of Riel, though no man who was ever hanged in Canada more justly deserved his fate. It was Riel who in 1870, more than any other man, was guilty of the brutal and cowardly murder of Thomas Scott.

Mercier was ambitious to establish a French Republic in Canada and although Laurier did not go so far as his friend and co-worker, he nevertheless remained in close affiliation with him. In those days Laurier was charged with favoring Canadian independence. Whatever that may have meant, it certainly did not mean closer British connection.

The object of Mercier and Laurier was the consolidation of the Quebec vote into one party and that party under their leadership. Both appealed to the racial prejudice of the French as against the English. The only difference was in the fervor of their appeals. Mercier was a Provincial leader and in a position to go further than Laurier as leader of the Liberal party for the whole Dominion.

For the Times to appeal now to the electors of this constituency to support Laurier as the representative of British connection is one of the amusing features of the campaign. Laurier is not an Imperialist. He says he is not an anti-Imperialist but every act since he has been Premier of Canada proves that he has no desire for closer British connection than now exists.

Laurier's Unrestricted Reciprocity campaign of 1891 and his course in the present campaign show that his whole desire is for Commercial Union with the United States rather than to preserve the unity of the British Empire. If he is not an annexationist he is a separatist, and a more dangerous enemy to British unity than Bourassa ever could be, if he would.

THE NATIONAL POLICY RESOLUTION.

The National Policy resolution, moved by Sir John A. Macdonald in the House of Commons in 1876, 1877 and 1878, and voted down by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates in the Mackenzie Government, contained the following reference to our trade with foreign countries: "That the revenue necessary for carrying on the Government of Canada should be raised, for the most part, by duties upon goods imported into Canada, so imposed as incidentally to protect and encourage the development of the farming, mining, fishing, lumbering and manufacturing interests of the Dominion of Canada."

It is impossible to cancel the duties upon natural products without striking a blow at the principle involved in the resolution given above, upon which our present tariff policy is based.

To do so leaves the manufacturing industry alone, as the only industry protected by the tariff, a thing never contemplated by Sir John A. Macdonald, and so unfair as to be impossible to be long continued after the duties upon natural products have been cancelled.

The intention of the Reciprocity agreement is to defeat the National Policy and place the Canadian people again in the helpless condition they were in from 1874 to 1879.

A NOTABLE WARNING.

The Laurier speakers and organs have been endeavoring by quotations from his speeches in 1891 to convince the electors that Sir John Macdonald favored such a reciprocal trade arrangement as they now propose, but they do not quote the last public utterance of Sir John at Toronto three weeks before his death, in which he said: "That spirit of our fathers which fought and won battle after battle still exists in the sons. If I thought otherwise I would say, the sooner the grass grows over my grave, the better, rather than I should live to see the degradation of the country which I love so much, and which I have served so well."

These words were spoken by the great Canadian Empire builder in opposition to the policy of continental free trade trotted out by the opportunist Laurier. A man holding such views and expressing such opinions could never have considered for a moment the transfer of our trade making arrangements from Ottawa to Washington. Strange to say Mr. Pugsley was active in his support of Sir John A. Macdonald and denounced the above view of Canadian loyalty and denounced the policy of Laurier as a policy of "willed treason."

Laurier accepted Carnegie's gold in 1901 to aid him in his campaign of Unrestricted Reciprocity, which Carnegie said meant Annexation to the United States. He now accepts the free circulation of the yellowist and most contemptible newspapers in the United States, owned by the most unscrupulous man who ever controlled a newspaper, who says that the Fielding-Taft compact will do more than anything else to eventually bring about political and business union of the United States with Canada. Yet the hiring press calls upon the free born men of Canada to vote for "Laurier and Loyalty." Ye Gods!

The people of St. John who have an interest in the development of the Winter Port should recall the conditions which prevailed under the old Reciprocity treaty. In the first year of that system the imports of the old province of Canada from Great Britain fell off from \$25,963,000 to \$13,205,000, the direct result of the policy Mr. Pugsley is now so vehemently advocating—North and South trade.

Current Comment

(Toronto News.)

What would a contractor say were you to go to him when he had nearly completed your house and tell him that you wanted the plans changed? Is it not the same with nation-building. You cannot change the plans after years of building without first tearing down the structure already in course of erection. To adopt Reciprocity now is to render worthless the years of patient endeavor. We have not completed our work by any means, but we have too promising a site, too independent a home, too large an outlook to let it at any figure the United States will or can offer.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

Why Pugsley is not figuring much in the limelight as yet in the campaign. But he's busy; oh, yes! he's busy. He's one of the class of politicians who do their most effective work down in the cellar.

(London Free Press.)

The home market consumes between 80 and 90 per cent. of the farmers' produce. The British market is always open for the balance.

(Brooklyn, N. Y. Times.)

Reciprocity assures the American manufacturer a larger and more accessible market.

THE MONETARY TIMES OPPOSES PROPOSED RECIPROCITY PACT

The Monetary Times in its issue of September 16, has a striking commentary against reciprocity. In parallel columns the Times gives the following weighty facts and reasons for its strong opposition to the agreement:

BECAUSE IT IS A FACT THAT:

As a whole, reciprocity is not in the interests of Canada. President Taft instructed his Secretary of State to offer free trade to Canada.

We are not dependent upon the United States in any sense for our markets.

Great Britain has loaned us \$1,800,000,000, and is still sending us \$200,000,000 a year.

The Canadian farmer is not at present satisfying the demands of the home market.

The farmers are the backbone of Canada, but a country cannot walk on its back.

The twelve favored nations are in the aggregate large exporters of agriculture produce.

The Canadian home market has consumed eighty per cent. of Canadian farm products.

Canada is the granary of the Empire, and the granary should be kept within the Empire.

Twelve favored nations are given entry to the Canadian market but not to the United States.

In five years we sold to Great Britain \$100,000,000 worth of goods more than we sold to the United States.

The present tariff has brought into Canada American factories representing a capital investment of \$155,000,000.

If trade and loyalty are to be considered together, it is the Mother Country that has the first claim upon us.

An immediate gain of a few cents in some lines would not overshadow the long term loss of conservation of natural resources.

Every American legislator interviewed by The Monetary Times at Washington stated that absolute free trade with Canada is wanted at once.

Our widely scattered territory, with its diversified interests, requires the strengthening of every national tie to bring a strong and united people.

Canada will be exchanging a valuable home market for a foreign market, the owners of which are exporters of both manufactured and agricultural products.

It would help to build up United States cities, ports and transportation routes by directing the trade of the world carried through our own channels.

Champ Clark told the Monetary Times that he did not want to hear anything more about his annexation utterances until reciprocity had passed.

The Canadian farmer anticipates getting prices quoted in the American protected market. Reciprocity will open the market and may reduce the expected prices about his annexation utterances until reciprocity had passed.

The purchasing power of the Canadian home market is rapidly expanding. 1,764,475 new citizens in ten years have brought in new capital amounting to \$636,000,000.

Reciprocity would not help our national economy. Treaties are subject to interpretation, and Washington interpretations have always been unfavorable to Canada.

Canada is chuckling with prosperity under present conditions. If the United States desires our products and manufactures, minus duty, it is their privilege to lower their tariff barriers.

In the face of a duty of 25.7 per cent. on all the goods we sell to Great Britain she allows free access to her market, while the Americans exact a duty of 42 per cent. for a similar privilege.

Manitoba flour usually brings a higher price on Mark Lane than any American brand. If American wheat moved freely across the border the genuineness of Manitoba flour could not be guaranteed.

The Monetary Times entertains every respect for the Dominion government, particularly for its finance minister, Mr. Fisher, and for their judges, but it does not believe that judgment in this instance is in the best interests of Canada's national individuality.

the trade north and south instead of as now, east and west. This would spell ruin to the winter port business and would kill the prosperity of the whole country.

J. W. V. Lawlor in an interesting and able manner showed how the Canadian farmer would benefit even if admitted to the markets of the United States on the proposed tariff. He did backed this up by showing how depressed was the condition of agriculture in the New England states in spite of the presence of the much wanted market.

A CURE FOR CANKERS.

Cheap cure preparations are useless—use the old standard—Putnam's Corn Extract. For many years Putnam's has been the one painless cure.

With Canada and United States commercially identified it will be impossible to protect the Canadian consumer from United States cold storage companies, and their malpractices.

YOUR MONEY BACK.

We promptly refund money paid us if treatment fails to benefit.

Here is a remedy intended for the treatment of kidney ailments of a more or less chronic nature that has produced remarkably beneficial results in treating a great number of cases.

In devising the formula of Resall Kidney Pills the manufacturers have profited by the experience of generations of practicing physicians, and the ingredients contained therein are such as have been used by such physicians in satisfactorily treating kidney disorders.

We offer you Resall Kidney Pills under our personal guarantee to return your money if the treatment isn't satisfactory. Your fifty-cent box of Sixty Pills in a box, 50 cents at our store, The Resall Store, Watson's, 100 King Street.

UNCLE SAM ISN'T TAKING ANY CHANCES. HE KNOWS ON WHICH SIDE HIS BREAD IS BUTTERED.

FEEBLE CONDITION OF VAUNTED MARKET

Silver Falls Hears Dr. Daniel and Other Speakers in Telling Speeches, at Expense of Liberals.

Great enthusiasm characterized the meeting held in the school house at Silver Falls last night. The candidate, Dr. J. W. Daniel, met with a hearty ovation. The place was crowded and many were stationed at the door where they remained patiently during the two hours that the meeting lasted.

Mr. Creighton took the chair and first introduced Dr. Daniel who when he rose was received with tremendous cheering which was renewed again and again during the course of his telling speech. He discussed in an able manner the effect which the proposed reciprocity pact would have on agricultural products, showing conclusively that it would be injurious to the interests of the farmers if adopted by the country. There was another outburst of cheering when the candidate resumed his seat.

B. L. Gorow, who followed, discussed very clearly the transportation question showing that reciprocity would inevitably result in diverting

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