

MORE RECIPROCITY TO McALLISTER RANKS

Liberal Candidate's Victory Assured

Reciprocity Is Growing More Popular Every Day

Many Former Conservatives Recognize How It Will Benefit Them, and Are Go- ing to Vote for It—Annex- ation Bogey Doesn't Scare Intelligent Farmers.

Sussex, Aug. 29.—Salt Springs hall, U. P. ham, was the scene of a meeting of the Liberal Association Friday evening, when from Salt Springs, Southfield and Clover Hill farmers, their wives, sons and daughters came en masse to listen to the glad tidings of reciprocity, as explained by A. B. Pearson and G. R. McCord.

The speakers received a warm welcome and were loudly applauded as they came to the platform. Every available seat was occupied and both the Liberal and Conservative elements were represented, but in the present campaign they have cast their party affiliations aside and will vote for reciprocity. The sentiment of the audience was favorable to the reciprocity agreement, and as the speakers made point after point, which showed the audience where they would profit by its ratification, they gave vent to storms of applause.

Mr. Pearson summarized the great achievements of the Liberal party and showed the necessity for more extensive markets in order to keep pace with the development of Canadian resources.

The Conservative leaders had turned their backs on the traditions of their political forebears. Was it just or honest for them to ask the masses to do the same? No, lost opportunities could not be regained and the chance for reciprocity was the Canadian farmer's opportunity.

Reciprocity a Mortgage Lifter.

Reciprocity was a mortgage lifter, and prosperity, never before realized, would follow in its train. In order to be convinced that the farmers of the United States are seeking more for their farm produce than the Canadian farmers get, Mr. Pearson asked every elector in the audience to write some friend in the United States and inquire the price he or she is paying for the various farm produce commodities.

Prosperity Under Old Pact.

He explained the difference between an agreement and a treaty, and asked the electors present to figure for themselves the calamity that might befall Canada should she turn down reciprocity on the 21st. No political party would ever again present it to the people, and the United States would be more than likely to raise their tariff against Canada, which was a ridiculous fabrication. Canada was bound to prosper under reciprocity, and the exchange of commodities with the United States was bound to redound to the benefit of the Canadian farmers.

Falls Dead in Fishing Boat Off Musquash

On Saturday night, Upland hall was also crowded to the doors and gave S. H. Flewelling and G. R. McCord a most attentive hearing. Mr. Flewelling made a very impressive, business-like appeal to his hearers, as he explained the benefits of reciprocity. In their own interests he asked the electors to vote for reciprocity by casting their vote for Dr. McAllister, a man who had taken a prominent part in the discussions on public questions in the house at Ottawa, and a man who represented his people twelve months in the year, and who was not guilty of squandering the people's time for one city with difficulty. Dr. McAllister could work hand in hand with Dr. Pugsley, the minister of public work, for the upbuilding of Kings county. Mr. Fowler, in the role of an opponent, could not accomplish anything at the meeting.

John Gorham, After a Hard Time in Landing Big Fish, Dies of Heart Trouble—Body Brought to This City.

Within a very few minutes after he had labored industriously in taking from the water a large catch of fish in Gooseberry Cove, near Musquash, Thursday night, John Gorham, of Woodville, Island, Shelburne county, N. S., tumbled over into the arms of Capt. P. W. Stoddart, of the sloop Genevieve, a corpse. He had just completed that task, the "strain" had been hard on him, as it was a tough pull.

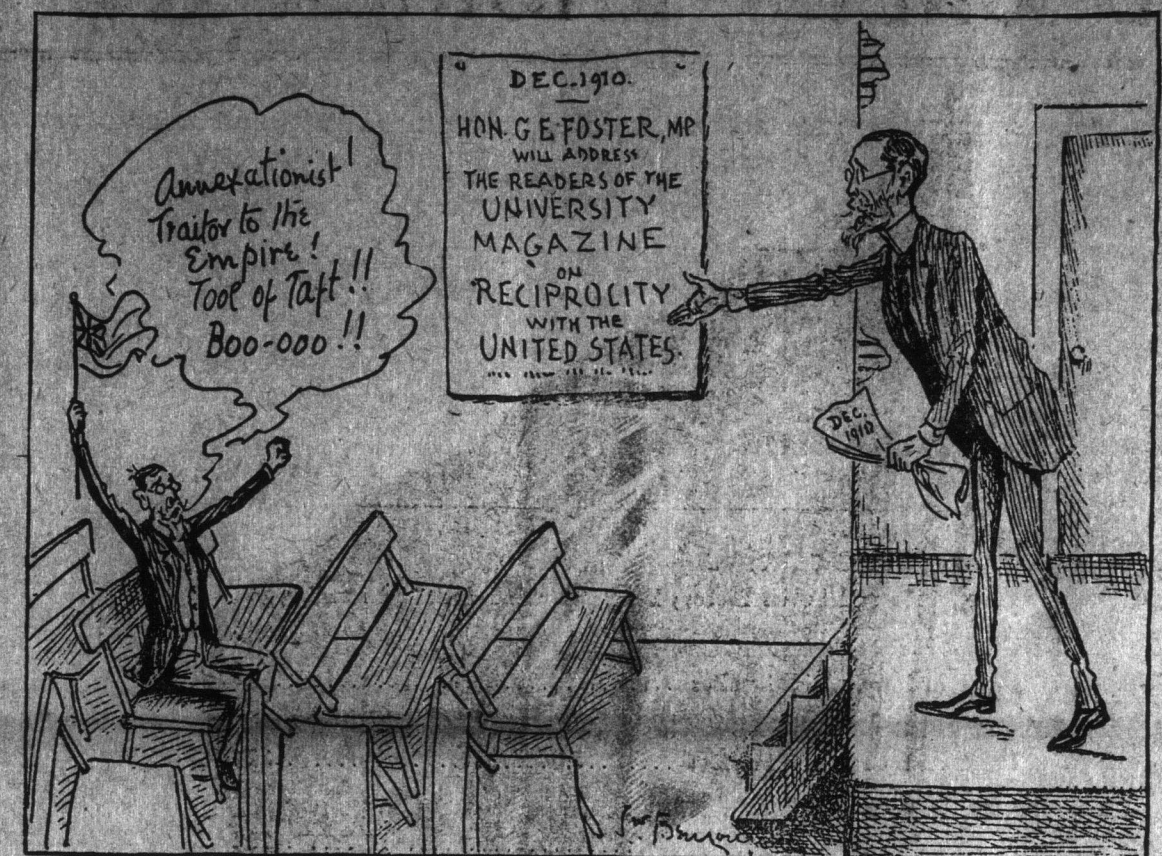
Well Known Horseman Arrested on Charge of Moncton Man

Moncton, N. B., Aug. 29.—(Special.)—Samuel Rockford, a jockey, was arrested by Chief of Police Sullivan in Sackville yesterday at the instigation of Chief Rideout, who holds a warrant for Rockford's arrest, charging him with obtaining a horse from Geo. W. Fowler, K. C. of Sussex, under false pretences. Rockford had charge of Mr. Fowler's horse, and it is charged that he sold one to Geo. Stevens, a barber, for \$60.

Mr. Fowler claimed the horse and Mr. Stevens readily gave the animal up, and then swore out a warrant for Rockford's arrest. The latter could not be found till Chief Rideout learned that he was in Sackville, and he telephoned to that place yesterday to have Rockford arrested, which was done. He will be arraigned before Magistrate Kay.

Physicians claim that sleep is more refreshing in a darkened room. It is well to accustom children from infancy to sleep in the dark.

OH, WHAT A DIFFERENCE!



DEC. 1910—FOSTER—AUG. 1911

The speech which the super-loyal audience is so vigorously howling down is as follows: "Our reply to Uncle Sam should be: Granted that you fully realize that . . . no scheme of Reciprocity which interferes therewith (i.e., with Canada's autonomy) is desirable; that understood, we welcome the fullest trade and intercourse consistent therewith. Meanwhile, as a neighborly beginning, could you not give our products tariff entrance to your market on the same terms which we accord to yours in our market? . . . This would be an earnest of good feeling, and might dispose us to further converse."

(See article by Hon. G. E. Foster, University Magazine, Dec., 1910.)

—Toronto Globe.

GRAND FALLS LIBERALS MEET AND ORGANIZE

Committees Appointed for the
Different Districts, and
Speeches by Prominent
Members.

Grand Falls, Aug. 24.—A meeting of the Liberal members of this town has been held in the new committee rooms just opened and was largely attended. Committees were appointed for campaign work in the interest of the party in the different polling districts in the parishes of Drummond and Grand Falls.

After the election of officers and the appointment of committees several short addresses were made by James Burgess, M. P., William Pirie, James Watson and others in behalf of the reciprocity agreement.

After three cheers for Laurier and his administration, the meeting adjourned till Tuesday evening, the 29th.

The committee rooms will be open to Liberals during the campaign and all are invited to attend. There will be meetings twice a week and arrangements are being made by the committee to have some outside speakers.

TORIES ABANDON TWENTY-ONE QUEBEC SEATS

Will Nominate in Forty-five of
the Sixty-six Constituencies
—T. Chase Casgrain Re-
fuses to Run.

Montreal, Aug. 25.—Two more Conservative nominations today, leaving only three out of forty-five to be made. Paul Emil Lamarque, notary, is the choice for Nicolet, following the refusal of T. Chase Casgrain to run in that district, while Alex. Leclercq, alderman, will oppose Alphonse Verville in Maisonneuve.

LET MR. BORDEN ANSWER

Speaking in Toronto yesterday, Mr. R. L. Borden said:—"CANADA WOULD BE HELPLESS IF THE RECIPROCITY PROPOSALS WERE ALLOWED TO REACH THEIR ULTIMATE CONCLUSION."

Speaking in Montreal, before the Manufacturers' Association in 1904, only seven years ago, Mr. R. L. Borden said:—"WAS THERE ANY IDEA THAT A RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES WOULD IN ANY WAY INTERFERE WITH SELF-GOVERNMENT IN CANADA? NO!"

Mr. Borden in 1904 said there could be no danger in a reciprocity treaty. How can there be danger in a mere trade agreement which Canada can terminate at any time?

Hon. J. D. Hazen and the Conserva- tive party as represented in the House of Commons in 1891 were not disloyal, but they all favored RECIPROCITY

It is interesting to see where Mr. Hazen and all the Conservative members of the House of Commons stood on the reciprocity question in parliament when they were under the leadership of Sir John Macdonald.

In 1891, Mr. Hazen moved the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, which contained a reference to reciprocity, and which read as follows:

"That we are pleased to be informed that his excellency's advisors 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 questions."

In Hansard of May 1, 1891, there is recorded the speech of Mr. Hazen, in moving the address, in which he said:

"It was, I think, most expedient and very proper that the advisors 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 1879, when they caused that policy to be embodied in an act which was then placed on 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."

That which Mr. Hazen approved was a binding treaty, while the trade agreement which the Liberals have secured may be terminated at any time.

It must also be borne in mind that the Speech from the Throne, as well as the address in reply, are prepared by the government, and the member to move the address is selected by the government.

The address, therefore, as well as Mr. Hazen's speech in support of it, represented not only Mr. Hazen's views but also the views of the Conservative government and the Conservative party.

IMPORTANT CHANGES MAY BE DECIDED UPON

Meeting of General Anglican Synod of Canada in London, Ontario, Next Month to Be One of the Most Important in History of the Church—The Local Delegates.

A delegation of prominent New Brunswick church workers has been selected to attend the general Anglican synod of Canada, which will meet Sept. 8 at London, Ontario. The delegates elected to go are Ven. Archdeacon Raymond, Dean Schofield, Rev. Scott Neales, Canon Smithers, and Rev. G. A. Kuhring. The laymen are Messrs. H. B. Schofield, G. O. Dickson, M. G. Todd, T. Carleton Allen, J. P. Burchill, Dr. W. S. Carter and Wm. Jarvis, substitute. Rev. G. A. Kuhring is a member of the Sunday school committee which will meet a day previous to the regular session, and he will leave here on Sept. 1.

Bishop Richardson accompanied by Archdeacon Fortin, of Winnipeg, will be the guests of Archdeacon Richardson, of London (Ont.). The meeting will be one of the most important in the history of the Canadian church, as questions of the revision of the prayer book and a change in jurisdiction are contemplated. The prayer book, which so closely follows the text used in England will be revised to meet the needs of the country. There may be a change in the wording of the state prayers, and a revision of the lesson readings assigned to 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 archbishops of Canada and of Prince Rupert's Land, may be changed. The division probably will be that of four dioceses, including the Atlantic provinces, Ontario, the prairie provinces, and British Columbia. It will require the provision for four bishops rather than two as at present. One of the archbishops will have jurisdiction of the maritime provinces in his diocese. The appointment of a Canadian bishop to assume control of the Anglican mission of Japan will also receive the sanction of the synod. Reports will be received from the committee covering the work in parishes throughout the whole country from Halifax to Vancouver.

The pulpits of London (Ont.) will be occupied during the synod Sunday by visiting clergymen. Bishop Richardson will preach the opening sermon in the church of which Archdeacon Raymond is pastor, and Archdeacon Raymond will preach the morning sermon at the same church.

WHAT'S THIS? AMERICANS FEAR CANADA HAS ALL THE BEST OF IT

(New York Commercial.)

There are signs of a weakening in the lines of opposition in Canada to the ratification by parliament of the reciprocity treaty with the United States. The Honorable J. Herron, who sat for the southern district of Alberta in the recently dissolved house of commons and now the member of the Conservative party for re-election, has "seen a great light" in the fact that practically everybody in the district favors reciprocity—so he has announced on the stump that, although his party, the Conservatives, is opposed to the reciprocity policy and he has himself opposed it personally, he will vote for ratification, if elected; and his election is a foregone conclusion, anyway. This announcement was, of course, a good deal of a bomb in the Conservative camp throughout the dominion, and it is already having a perceptible effect on the canvass. The fact that an influential and popular member of parliament now standing for re-election has been moved to change his own personal opinions and to renounce a part of his party platform in deference to popular opinion is appealing forcibly to the Canadian masses—and predictions of further defections from the anti-reciprocity camp are freely made.

But how will some of our ardent short-sighted reciprocity opponents, of the "line" view the announcement made by the Montreal Herald last Saturday night that in anticipation of ratification of the treaty by the new parliament at Ottawa American capital for paper-making is about to "invade" the provinces of Quebec and Ontario? One provision of the reciprocity agreement, it will be recalled, is the admission of Canadian pulp and paper from the States, provided the wood entering into its manufacture has not been subject to any export taxation. This in Quebec and Ontario would shut out wood cut on crown lands but would admit that cut on private lands. As a natural consequence these lands have already experienced a sharp rise in value. Already, says the Herald—which, by the way, is a supporter of the Laurier government and ad-

vocates ratification of the treaty—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-Adams 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 logs. But there would be no great advantage in the arrangement if there were only a little or no paper and pulp in Canada for exportation across "the line." Naturally, the Canadians want to see good American dollars come over there for the development of their manufacturing industries. But would the spectacle be quite as welcome to a patriotic American who wants to see American money kept at home? The profits accruing from American investments in paper mills in Canada would be kept in American pockets, to be sure, but the advantage would be very much increased with the Canadians than with the Americans.

Canadian interests were not asleep when that reciprocity agreement was being drawn.

THE "INDEPENDENCE" OF THE MONTREAL STAR

1896—Opposed Laurier. Ostensible reason: Protection was endangered.
1900—Opposed Laurier. Ostensible reason: British connection endangered.
1904—Opposed Laurier. Ostensible reason: Grand Trunk Pacific an American institution.
Time for a change.
1911—Opposes Laurier. Ostensible reason: Reciprocity is treason.

The "Independence" of The Star appears to have kept it hard at work during five general elections, covering fifteen years, endeavoring to destroy Laurier and the Liberal party.

Judging by experience, there is no surer indication of the triumph of the Liberal party than violent opposition of the Montreal Star.

A Positive Cure For Rheumatism

For many years, both during Father Morrissey's lifetime and since he passed away, his No. 7 Tablets have been curing many of the worst cases of rheumatism in Eastern Canada.

During his lifetime it became the custom, when people could not get relief from other sources, to consult Father Morrissey, and few indeed did so in vain. His standard prescription came to be called

Father Morrissey's No. 7 Tablets

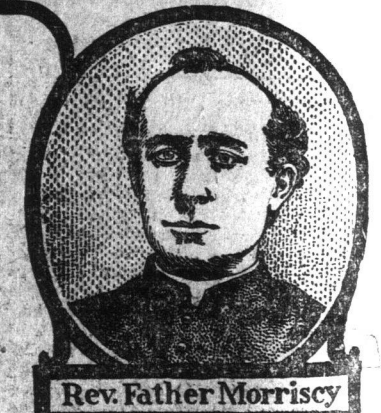
and it can now be procured from any druggist or dealer in medicine.

No. 7 Tablets act directly on the kidneys, stimulating them so that they can remove from the blood all the Uric Acid, which alone causes the rheumatism. Two or three weeks' treatment cures ordinary cases, while with the worst chronic cases it seldom takes more than three or four boxes of No. 7 Tablets to thoroughly eradicate the rheumatism from the system.

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See a box—at your dealer's.

Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., MONTREAL, QUE.



Rev. Father Morrissey

SEVE

James Lowell, the Lib

(Continued from p. 7)
"Let us consider the effect of the agreement on pulp and paper, an important part of the forests of the province. The agreement provides that the removed from pulp and paper ready to see how this will manufacture of these articles of the boundary line.
Dr. Daniel's Failure.
"I understand that my friend, visited the splendid Fairville and sought the men engaged there, endeavoring to see the ruin that would befall the province if the agreement were adopted. I found that he did not get the support because they were him that, under the terms of the agreement, they are already in the United States and are gaining by the elimination of the boundary line.
In order to show how the products of our country are a trade agreement, Dr. Pugsley has shown the figures showing the percentage of these exports to the United States. Some of the figures are as follows:
To Exp
Wood pulp \$3,712,000
Paper 3,922,000
Laths and palings 1,977,000
Shingles 1,088,000
Gypsum, crude, to U. S., to any other country.
Total exports of Canada, U. S., \$33,931,854.
An Important Statement
Dr. Pugsley also submitted showing, as follows, the reason imports for the year 31, 1910:
By C
On cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry \$8,712,000
Oats 3,922,000
Hay 1,977,000
Fish of all kinds except sardines and fish packed in oil, and fish oil 1,088,000
Coal, bituminous, run of mine, etc. 1,977,000
Coke 1,088,000
Timber, sawn boards, planks, railway ties, pickets, etc. 1,977,000
On wooden staves of poplar (Can.) 1,088,000
Laths 1,977,000
Shingles 1,088,000
Boards, etc., planed 1,977,000
Paper 3,922,000
Dr. Pugsley pointed out on occasion of over \$500,000 had been granted by the Containing, he said: "If there is one product on makes a concession of con

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