

J. Allan Baker, M. P., Believes Reciprocity Will Be Benefit

J. Allan Baker, M. P., for Finsbury, England, who is almost as well known in Canada as in England, this being his native country, where he still possesses real estate interests, was asked by The Montreal Herald as to the truth of the allegations that the business world of Great Britain viewed with anxiety the proposed reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Baker replied that as a member of the British parliament he was reluctant to say anything on a question of Canadian domestic concern, but he felt free to correct, as far as he could, any false impressions which were abroad in the dominion regarding the attitude of the British people.

It is a well known fact, he said, that Great Britain is sincerely desirous of cultivating the most friendly relations with the United States, and there is certainly a widespread impression in the Old Country that free trade in natural products between Canada and the United States should tend to the promotion of a better understanding between these three branches of the English-speaking race.

Asked as to the truth of the statement that English capital is being diverted from Canadian enterprises through fear of reciprocity, Mr. Baker said he had no evidence that such was the case, and he could hardly believe any such fear existed.

"We have every reason to have confidence in Canada's loyalty to the Empire," remarked Mr. Baker, "and there is certainly no deep-rooted opinion in England that the proposed free trade in natural products will result in lessening the loyalty of the slightest degree from the Empire. The English business man is not a sentimentalist, and he makes his investments where he thinks the returns will be largest and safest. Of course, as between an investment under the flag and one outside its folds he will choose the former if the conditions and prospects are approximately equal. He is not likely to feel that greater trade in natural products between Canada and the United States will lessen the prosperity of the former, and he will make his investments in this country less secure. On the contrary, I believe the opposite will be the case, and that the general impression of the investing public in England will be that reciprocity, by developing Canada's natural resources, will increase the security of capital.

"I can appreciate the fact that some of our people in England may have been disturbed in mind by repetitions of the charge that reciprocity will lead to the loss of jobs, but I think that the number of these is insignificant, and that on the whole Englishmen will welcome the arrangement as one which will go to strengthen the good understanding between the republic and the Empire which has been so well illustrated by the Taft-Grey agreement."

SIR WM. VAN HORNE AND HIS INVESTMENTS

Treats Lightly of Matters of Importance to the Poorer Classes—Tory Orators Rather Dismissal

Sir William Van Horne was the principal attraction at the anti-reciprocity meeting in the Queen's rink last evening. The distinguished capitalist justified his assertion that he was no orator, but managed to live up to his reputation for looking after his own financial interests. The speaker who addressed the meeting were Messrs. Daniel, Powell and Fleming.

W. S. Fisher acted as chairman, and before introducing the speaker of the evening, he made a statement to the effect that while it has been said that the Conservatives were receiving contributions from the United States, he was authorized by the executive to state that they had not received a dollar of such funds. On the other hand they had learned that a prominent Liberal had cashed a \$5,000 U. S. gold certificate at a local bank, and the circumstances were such that they had reason to believe the money was to be used for campaign purposes. They also believed that other similar transactions had taken place.

Sir Wm. Van Horne was then introduced. He explained his presence on the platform by stating his belief that the country is in danger.

Referring to the fact that a card had appeared in the window of the C. P. R. office in Seattle stating that the value of land in Canada would increase 100 per cent upon the adoption of reciprocity, he dismissed the matter jocularly, saying that if this was brought to the attention of the directors of the C. P. R., he would doubt but that they would be as much shocked as the Telegraph would be if they found that one of its employees had been caught stealing apples.

With regard to the statements that he was opposed to reciprocity because of his interests in the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Mills, he said that he would readily confess that the stock of that concern was paying good dividends and would also confess that some of his other investments were paying as well. If he was a millionaire, \$55 millions are invested in Canadian enterprises, from which he hoped to secure enough revenue to buy shoes and food for his children.

Sir William contended at length that the adoption of reciprocity would result in the trade from Canadian ports and would ruin our railways and merchant marine. He declared that if reciprocity was adopted and the proposed development takes place at Courtenay Bay, the works there will stand idle as the monument to some one's folly. It had always been the C. P. R. policy, he said, to develop Canadian ports, but they, and the other railways, could not be expected always to continue the policy at a loss, as they would have to under the reciprocity agreement.

He repeated his St. Andrews speech giving his reasons for opposing the agreement, saying that there were many arguments against it, and that he had not been able to find one in its favor.

Drawing a dismal picture of industrial conditions in the United States, he declared that the Americans would not have proposed the trade agreement unless they were sure that they would get the best of the bargain, and asked if we are to play the going to the American fox. Sir William said that he could tell the audience that the premier was not really in favor of reciprocity, and that he would like to save his good friend, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, from the shame of having to go to Ottawa to support such an agreement.

Replying to the argument that all the former Conservative leaders were in favor of reciprocity, he said that Canada had grown up since then and asked if we should continue to crawl after we had got trowsers. He concluded with a solemn warning to beware lest, in making a bed to lie in, we should make a bed to die in.

More Postscript.

Dr. J. W. Daniel followed with an argument against reciprocity on the grounds that it would divert the trade from our ports and would lead the G. T. P. to cancel their contract to lease the eastern section of the Transcontinental railway.

H. A. Powell, who spoke next, repeated his contentions that the people of the United States would get all the benefits of the bargain, saying that the knowledge of contracts being made by lumber merchants in this city with the proviso that they would not be allowed to export lumber if the reciprocity agreement goes into effect.

He made the statement that, in spite of what has been said to the contrary, the G. T. P. in terminals at Courtenay Bay, they had not invested in a single foot of land, and that they were bringing all in the hands of speculators.

In referring to the money spent in this harbor for dredging and other improvements, he spoke in a mysterious manner of a sum of \$30,000 of which he said more might be heard later on.

Mr. Fleming Denies.

Hon. J. K. Fleming opened his remarks with an emphatic denial of the statement attributed to him to the effect that he had said that it would be suicidal for New Brunswick to reject reciprocity. He attempted an argument as to whether the agreement would have the effect of raising or lowering the cost of living in Canada. His chief contention was that the price of hay would be lower. Mr. Fleming was not inclined to believe that he could reject the agreement after having given it a trial any more than a man could drop a live electric wire. He said that if we attempted to do so we would be threatened with the imposition of the tariff.

A fervent appeal to the imperialistic sentiments of his hearers and an urgent plea to face towards Great Britain rather than towards Washington brought his speech to its close.

ONLY RECIPROcity CAN BRING UP THE COASTWISE TRADE

"Reciprocity is the very best thing that could happen to the coastwise trade," said a prominent shipping man to The Evening Times yesterday. He said that as it would stimulate the lumber trade, the beneficial effect on the coastwise business was bound to follow. From his standpoint, as a shipping man, he was unhesitatingly in favor of the agreement.

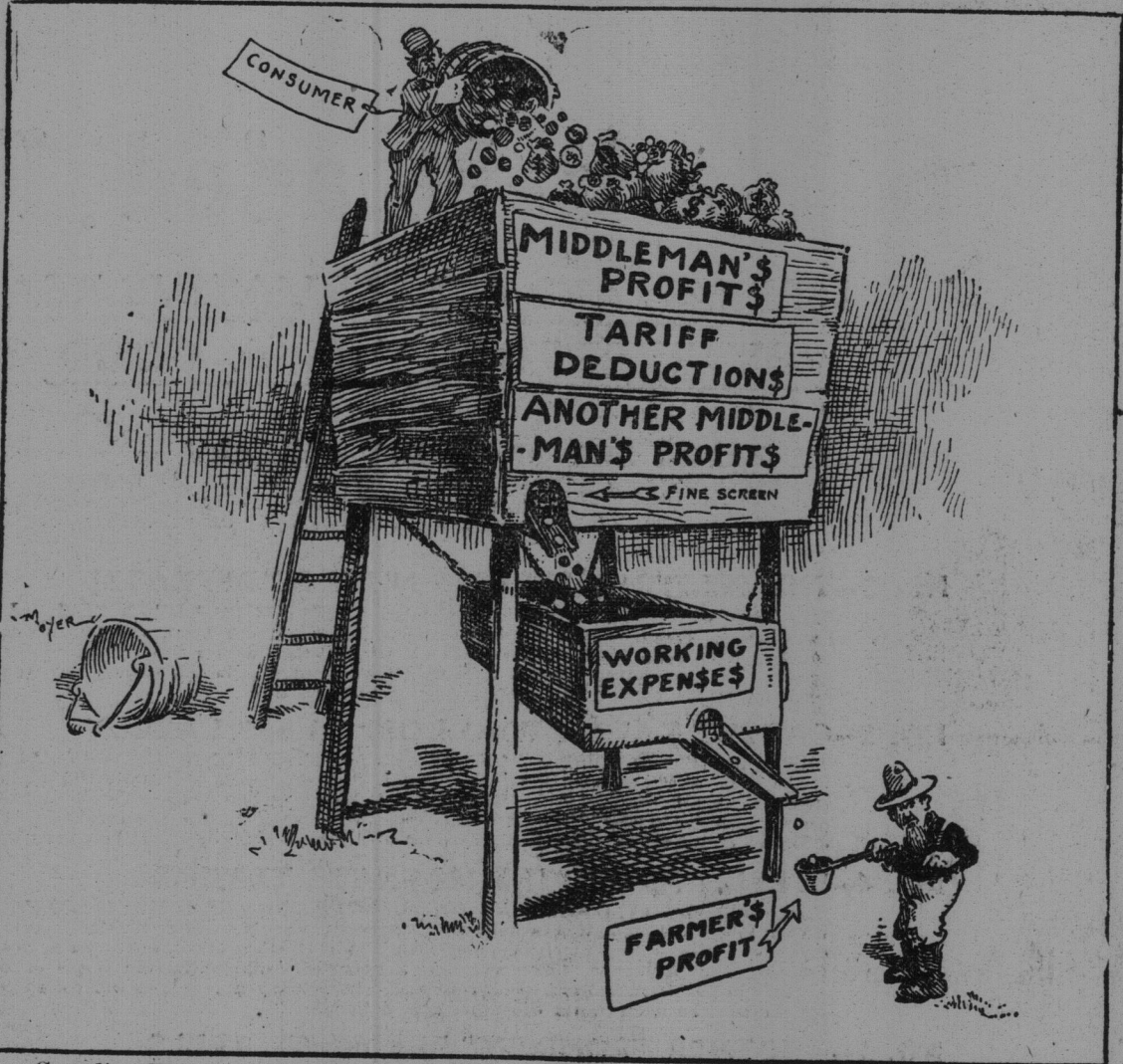
Another shipping man who, like the former, is largely interested in the coastwise shipping trade from St. John to American ports, said: "Looking at it from my viewpoint as a shipping man I think it would be much to the advantage of shipping; it would be good for the lumber trade and that means good for the shipping business. At the present time coastwise shipping is not at a very high mark; in fact, it is much the other way. Vessels are tied up and those that are in commission are compelled to take any thing offered."

"The American lumber market is away off and millmen are not anxious to ship. Consequently there is no demand for tonnage. They cannot afford to pay other than a low freight. There must be some thing to route trade in shipping and to do this you have to get at the root of the trouble. It is plain to me that the only thing to relieve the situation, is reciprocity."

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

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HOW IT WORKS OUT



Canadian Farmer—"It costs him enough, but I don't get mine out of it."

ENTHUSIASTIC LOWELL MEETINGS PREVIEW OF GREAT VICTORY

Popular County Candidate Addresses Two Fine Rallies in Milford and at Little River ---Cheer After Cheer for Him---It is Only Question of Majority

Milford last night gave a rousing reception to James Lowell, John Keefe and Ald. Kierstead, the hall being crowded and enthusiasm being at a high pitch. From the time that Mr. Lowell entered the hall till he finished his brief but vigorous address he was greeted with round after round of applause and tumultuous cheering. There can be no doubt as to how Milford feels towards the colleague of the minister of public works, who was spoken of by more than one admirer as "our neighbor." Then, too, Hon. Mr. Keefe's name was the signal for unlimited enthusiasm, and before and after the meeting the cheers for "Pugsley and Lowell" were of the right ring. The fighting speeches of Messrs. Lowell, Keefe and Kierstead found ready response from the big audience. Mr. Lowell in the course of remarks referred to a statement made by W. F. Hatheway to the effect that he (Lowell) was the twin of Pugsley, and in answer he paid his compliments to Mr. Hatheway by saying that he ventured to say that there was not Mr. Hatheway's twin in the whole of Canada. (Laughter.) Mr. Keefe, in making reference to the speech of Mr. Lowell, said that when a "Bismarck" was mentioned, it was a "Bismarck" day would be the candidate now. (Cries of no.) It was left to the Indian to say let well enough alone.

Referring to Sir William Van Horne he said that as gentlemen had much to do in Mexico and Cuba, he might better go there and instruct the people how to vote. Mr. Keefe concluded his speech by a review of the farming conditions in New Brunswick and Maine and said in closing: "Do all you can before the polls close for your friend and neighbor, James Lowell." (Prolonged cheers.)

Ald. Kierstead.

Ald. Kierstead's introduction by Chairman Conway brought great applause for him. He said that he had cancelled a business trip to be present at the meeting. He desired to make it plain that he spoke not as a Liberal nor as a Conservative, but rather as an independent. His affiliations were all with the Tory party as his father had been in the doctrine of that party. He had voted in four elections and voted for both parties, his principle being that the issue rather than the party should be dominant. However, this great question came before the country, he gave it careful thought and help. He had never spoken to Dr. Pugsley for five minutes in his life, and he never met Mr. Lowell before that night in the hall. One of his chief reasons for making his decision to support reciprocity was that both parties had lost respect for the issue. He had been endeavoring to obtain it.

He had personal knowledge as to conditions as affecting fishing as had been the case for some little time in Charlotte county, and on his return to the county after a absence of twenty years he had found three fishing vessels where there had been thirty previously. This had been caused by the Lindley tariff which placed the Charlotte county fishermen at the mercy of the St. John fish merchants, and the latter dropped the price.

Again, his residence in Restigouche had

him great pleasure to say a word for James Lowell. (Applauds.) He came at once to the great issue before the people, reciprocity, dealing with it in an intelligent manner from a business man's standpoint. It was but three years ago that the Conservative party were going from one end of Canada to the other telling of the dire effect on the country if Laurier were returned; it was then as now that Pugsley was being fought. They were doing the same thing today, but they were coming to them now. (Applauds.) So far as Mr. Lowell was concerned his hands might not be as unsoiled as those of Dr. Daniel; on the contrary they were hard from constant toil, "but," said Mr. Keefe, "we have a haughty millionaire, like Daniel, who says 'You bet.' 'When you send him to Ottawa, as you will (cheers) he will not be a large fleet of schooners were plying his trade, should we not embrace the opportunity the United States now offers by throwing down their tariff walls. (Applauds.)

The Shipping Trade.

He was a great believer in the future of St. John. A time of great prosperity was now on. (Applauds.) Reciprocity would be a great benefit to the coasting trade of St. John. He well remembered the time when a large fleet of schooners were plying his trade between St. John and American ports, but there were not a quarter as many now, and why? Simply because there was no carrying trade. Reciprocity would benefit not only the farmer, but the working man, and if there is any man who deserves support it is the man who earns his living by the sweat of his brow. (Cheers.) "When we have a haughty millionaire, like the man who arrived today, undertaking to tell you millmen how to vote, it is a piece of imposition that should be resented. (Cries of you're right, and cheers.) I live who, he said, appeared to be never so loyal as when they were seeking election. (Applauds.) In discussing trade with the United States he held that the balance was against us and that the only remedy for this state of the situation was the trade agreement. He maintained that the Conservatives had failed to put forward an argument which would go to show that reciprocity would not be in the best interests of the farmers, lumbermen, fishermen and the consumers. His speech was frequently applauded.

W. G. Pugsley.

W. G. Pugsley, son of the minister of public works, was cheered as he rose to address the meeting. In opening he pointed out how the endorsement of the trade pact would benefit four of our great sources of national wealth. He showed how Canada imported free duty from the United States goods to the value of \$131,300,000, and that many items making up this amount consisted of raw materials for the benefit of the Canadian manufacturers. Not a few of the manufacturers benefited by these items, he said, held a prominent place in the Conservative ranks. It was now proposed to add \$9,000,000 for the benefit of the Canadian consumers and at the same time to secure the remission of duties by the United States to the extent of \$8,000,000 on our products. The agreement was also one of reciprocity with the United States, as it would go to add \$4,000,000 of British goods to the free list, the amount of these remissions being based upon the imports of last year.

He referred to the great development work being carried on at Courtenay Bay and criticized the Conservative candidates for the pessimistic views expressed by them regarding it. His reference to Courtenay Bay was received with an outburst of applause by the large audience, and in closing he was cheered to the echo.

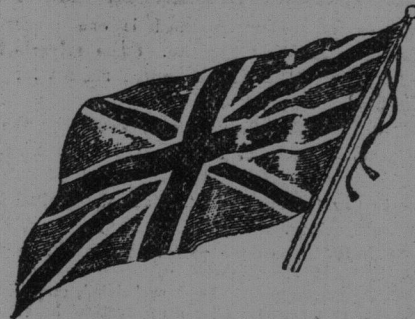
More Cheers for Lowell.

Mr. Lowell, who had arrived from Milford, when introduced by the chairman, got an ovation. The audience rose and cheered him again and again. Before coming to Little River Mr. Lowell delivered an address at Milford, a report of which is given elsewhere. He thanked the parishoners of Simonds for support given him by them in the past and asked for their further support on September 21.

The meeting was brought to a close with cheers for the King, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the candidate.

Marriage is a lie," said the Cynical Bachelor, "when, so are the relations between a tin can and a dog's tail."

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CHATHAM EXHIBITION OPENED LAST NIGHT

Chatham, N. B., Sept. 11.—The formal opening of the Chatham exhibition took place this evening and was a pre-eminent success from every point of view. Beautiful weather, a crowd that packed the big building, splendid exhibits and brisk business, all combined to make the evening, were the outstanding features. The exhibition was complete and every exhibit ready when the grand opening took place. (The proceedings were held in the amusement hall.) John D. Craghan, of Newcastle, president, and on the platform were Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Hon. John Morrissey, Mayor Byrne, and the endorsement of the trade agreement. He maintained that the Conservatives had failed to put forward an argument which would go to show that reciprocity would not be in the best interests of the farmers, lumbermen, fishermen and the consumers. His speech was frequently applauded.

There is more Cathar in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven that it is a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional medicine. Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is a simple internal cure in dose from 10 to 20 pills a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They differ one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

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BRED FOR THE BISHOP.

"Look here Dinah," said Bink, as he opened a questionable egg at breakfast, "is this the freshest egg you can find?" "Naw, sah," replied Dinah. "We've done got a half dozen laid this mornin', sah, but de bishop's comin' down here in September, sah, and we's savin' all de fresh eggs for him, sah."—Harpers's Weekly.

W. G. Pugsley.