

Health Lake a very Rich Asset

South Watrous, Sask. to be a Tourist Mecca

Inside Lots
\$10
\$5 Cash and
\$5
Per Month

"The large number of enquiries being received by medical men regarding the curative qualities of the waters of Little Manitou Lake indicates that the visitors of the last season who have returned cured to their homes are doing much work in the cause of better health and that enquiries are anxious to visit Watrous during this winter season.
After interviewing the members of the medical profession of Watrous and ascertaining the basis of the popularity of Little Manitou, the growing interest in this resort can be appreciated."—Winnipeg Free Press.

Corner Lots
\$150
\$5 Cash and
\$5
Per Month

South Watrous, a G. T. P. Divisional Point.

P. M. Shannon, Agent

Campbellton, N. B.

Dominion has an excellent riparian for vessels up to 25 feet draught. Large quantities of lumber and pulpwood are shipped from this port. River open for navigation in the fall. Splendid Site for NEW industries requiring shipping facilities.

DALHOUSIE, N. B.

Incorporated 1905

Shiretown of Restigouche County

Population about 1,200



Lumbering, the Chief Industry

If interested in promotion of new industries, write L. D. JONES, Town Clerk

As a summer resort it has no superior in New Brunswick or Quebec. Has good up to date Water works and Fire protection. Will have electric light installed this year.

MEETING AT DALHOUSIE

Sept. 5, 1911—Great enthusiasm marked the proceedings on the occasion of the opening of the Liberal Committee Rooms at Dalhousie, and a large turnout of the electorate was there to welcome the speakers, and to hear all about the main point of the campaign—Reciprocity.

The chair was taken at about 8.30 by the Hon. C. H. LaBrosse, who, in opening the meeting, referred with great pleasure to the large turnout which he thought augured well for the outcome of the approaching election. Little had been said so far, and as there was a great deal to be said, he asked for a close and attentive hearing from all present to the remarks of the speakers, as he considered this question of Reciprocity to be the greatest question ever brought before the electors of Canada. It meant a great deal to the working man, and in fact to the whole mass of the people. It devolved upon us to decide whether we should go on as we are going or whether we were to make a change for the better. The only change for the better was toward Reciprocity, which would bring upon the whole country a larger prosperity, and help the farmers to get greater markets. In concluding he had much pleasure in introducing Mr. A. E. G. MacKenzie of Campbellton.

Mr. MacKenzie commenced by stating that this question of Reciprocity was altogether too large an one to be gone into fully in one evening; but it was his intention to go into and deal with these points which are vitally affected and interested his hearers. This is not an old question, but has been the goal aimed at by the Liberal party for years, the present controversy was not opening up new ground as far as the Liberal party was concerned. It was simply a continuance of the "old reliable policy". After making references to Mr. Foster's won-

derful change of opinion re natural products, the speaker went on to show by a number of clear and forcible examples just how the advent of Reciprocity was to "help the lot of the working people of New Brunswick." "Take the lumber business," he said, "and what do you find? Ask any lumberman in Restigouche if he makes any money out of shingles, and see what the answer will be? Lower the duty on this commodity, and can it fail to be of good effect to the men engaged in this industry?" Then there was the inevitable reduction in the price of Pork, Beef and similar products of the Packing House. By the cancellation of the present duties on these products a reduction of about \$4.00 per barrel would be brought about, and his hearers could imagine readily what they would mean to a country which uses such immense quantities of these articles. He then went on to show how the protection of the Packers had increased the cost of Pork and Beef to the consumer. True there were a few more millionaires in Canada as a direct result of this, but where he asked where were the millions of farmers. They were conspicuous by their absence. And what was true of the Packing business was equally applicable to grain growing. The recent big delegation of western farmers to Ottawa in favor of Reciprocity, will tend to show just where the G-ai Growers' Association of Western Canada stands on this question. The same might be said of the growers of Hay and Potatoes in New Brunswick who must greatly profit by the passing of the Reciprocity agreement.

He then went on to deal with the arguments against Reciprocity. No sane economic reason had yet been found why the pact should not be passed, and the Conservatives themselves recognized that it was a good thing. Why, the Toronto "News" an organ of the Conservative party admitted that Mr. Fielding deserves great credit from having brought the agreement to such a brilliant conclusion. The Canadian Manufacturers Association says this is "the entering of the wedge." "Do you know what that means? That means that they see where they will have to content themselves with smaller profits. That means also that the cost of living will be that much decreased." That is why they do not want even to give Reciprocity a trial. They know that the fact that it is a good thing is bound to prove itself. Mr. Borden says "Oh let well enough alone." "Are we content to let well enough alone? Should that be the attitude of a healthy young country? Should we not rather look to increase our trade, our exports, our imports, our population and our resources by developing them by friendly intercourse with Uncle Sam?" That is what this agreement meant to Canada. Then there is the much-battered "Loyalty" cry. He had noticed in Mr. Montgomery's electoral card the heading "W. S. Montgomery, Fish Exporter." Was Mr. Montgomery, he asked, any the less loyal because he traded the fish for American dollars. Would his hearers risk asking Mr. Montgomery

such a question. The speaker thought he knew what the indignant answer would be. Why then would we be disloyal because we sold \$100.00 worth of fish for every \$50.00 worth we sell now. Was it not more advantageous to have 9 rather than 1 in business. Did they know what Mr. Smith of Halifax, a promise of Fish Exporter had said under this head? The fishing fleet of Nova Scotia will be doubled within five years if Reciprocity goes into effect," he said. Was that any reason why the Nova Scotians should be disloyal? Rather, he thought, the reverse.

Annexation was ridiculous. Canadians could only be "annexed" he said at the point of the bayonet, and he said if the time ever came that the bayonet was necessary, we would find as many if not more Liberals than Conservatives in the ranks to defend the old traditions of Canadian liberty and British connection, and the freedom of thought and action that had al-

ways characterized the loyal British Dominion of Canada. He then went on to deal with local works, and referred to the obnoxious obstructionist tactics of the opposition in the last session of Parliament but for which he declared the International Railroad and the Baie Chaleur Railroad would now be parts of the Intercolonial Railroad—the People's Road, and the construction of the new shops at Campbellton, and the Interprovincial bridge at Campbellton would be well under way. In conclusion he said amid loud cheers that Mr. Reid would once more be elected as member for Restigouche county, and he asked that they one and all give their hearty support to the end, that Mr. Reid should return once more to his place at the right hand of the speaker, and be the friend and supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Prolonged cheers.

The chairman then called upon Mr. A. T. LeBlanc of Campbellton to address the meeting in French. This Mr. LeBlanc did, covering the ground with convincing arguments in favor of Reciprocity, and his remarks were punctuated by cheers as he detailed the loyalty and faithfulness of the French Canadians to the Mother Country, disavowing for himself and all loyal Canadians any part or belief in the "Conscription bogey" of the Nationalist party in Quebec, that the naval scheme of the Liberal Party would deprive the French Canadians of their eldest sons to fight Britain's foreign battles. The Naval "Service of Canada" was not an obligatory service. There was no such thing as conscription. Mr. LeBlanc succeeded in rousing the meeting to a great pitch of enthusiasm as he drove home point after point and nailed down plank after plank of the Liberal Party platform, and concluded by avowing his entire confidence in Mr. Reid, and calling upon those present to see to it that Mr. Reid had as before their full support.

A vote of thanks was then tendered the speakers for their clear showing of the facts, after which the meeting broke up in three loud cheers for the King, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. James Reid, and the "principal plank" Reciprocity.

All for the Lumberman

In the chaos of entirely new going up in the anti-reciprocity press against opening the Canadian market to the competition of the ninety millions of people south of the border, it will be observed that there has been no mention of the lumber industry. As the gentleman from Michigan would say, there's a reason.

Canada's markets are already wide open to lumber, chiefly of hardwood and yellow pine, from the United States. It is impossible duty free because the manufacturers and the house-building contractors of Canada need it in their business. For the Canadian lumberman reciprocity means no possible increase of competition from the south, and a very great increase of trade by reason of the entire removal of the United States duty on Canadian lumber.

These quite a few lumbermen who have been objecting to "jug-handled" free trade. They have urged that the Government should direct its energies toward getting the United States to remove the duty on Canadian lumber in consideration of the fact that Canada for many years has permitted the importation of lumber duty free from the United States. Now that the United States has agreed to that very thing they should lead their influence to the reciprocity agreement.

For the lumberman the adoption of reciprocity is all gain and no loss. The benefit of the removal of the United States duty on Canadian lumber will go in part to the consumer in the States in the form of lower prices, and in part to the Canadian lumberman and his employees in the form of higher wages and profits.

How important to the Dominion the export of lumber and other forest products is can best be gathered from the fact that during the past five years the exports of forest products from Canada to the United States have been as follows:

1906	\$ 23,585,040
1907 (nine months)	18,397,753
1908	27,470,754
1909	26,421,373
1910	31,845,326

This is a total of \$127,210,246 in four years and nine months. Almost all of it had to face heavy duties. During the same period the United States sent \$35,770,344 of lumber and forest products to Canada, all of it duty free. The principal items on which the United States duties are to be entirely wiped out are as follows:

Heavy timber, present duty, one-half cent per cubic foot. Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber not further advanced than sawed, of white wood, gum wood and blue wood, present duty, 40 cents per thousand feet. Of other wood, including pine, present duty, \$1.25 per thousand feet.

Heavy posts, railroad ties, poles of cedar or other wood, planks and poles, present duty, 10 per cent. Wooden shaves, partially manufactured, present duty, from 10 to 20 per cent.

The removal of duty by the United States on sawed lumber, on the basis of the trade of 1910, will be \$6,000,000 per year. That is why the lumbermen are largely for Reciprocity.

Reciprocity Means Boom to Canadian Paper Manufacture

That there will be an immediate and large increase in the manufacture of paper and pulp in Canada for export to the United States as a result of the American tariff changes affecting these commodities, is the opinion of Chester W. Lyman and Rodolphe Pagenstacher, officials of the International Paper Company, and of the Manufacturers Paper Company respectively, the two leading manufacturing concerns in the United States.

They were in Ottawa recently investigating conditions in regard to the paper industry.

Mr. Lyman stated that the present exports of pulp and paper amounting last year to about 60,000 tons will probably be more than trebled within the next twelve months.

The Manufacturers Paper Company is now looking over the ground in Canada with a view to establishing manufacturing plants on this side of the line. The Canadian manufacturers will largely increase their purchases of pulpwood from private holders of pulpwood lands in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, with a view to enabling them to export free of duty into the United States the paper manufactured therefrom.

\$30,000,000 FOR MILLS IN QUEBEC

Advantages of Reciprocity Already are Apparent

The vanguard of the American invasion invited by reciprocity is upon us!

But it is an invasion of good sound money—millions of it—that is coming here to build mills; not to exploit Canadian natural resources to provide raw material for American industries, but to manufacture that raw material in Canada with Canadian labor.

The most vigorous opponent of reciprocity in the States was the paper trust, but as soon as the measure showed signs of passing, that vigorous institution rushed men over the border and began to get options on the best sites and the choicest timber lands available.

Free Pulp and Paper

One feature of the reciprocity agreement is the admission of Canadian pulp and paper free into the States, provided the wood entering into its manufacture has not been subject to any export taxation. This, in Quebec and Ontario, bars wood cut on Crown Lands, but applies to that cut on private lands. As a natural consequence, these lands have already experienced a sharp rise in value, which is likely to increase unless the provincial governments modify their Crown Land restrictions.

Already large areas have been taken up by American paper interests near Ottawa and along the St. Maurice, and it is understood that representations will soon be made to the Quebec Government regarding the investment of many millions, if the export taxation is removed.

A \$30,000,000 Proposition

One proposition involves the expenditure of \$30,000,000 for the construction of mills, water powers, etc., in Quebec, to manufacture news print, card board, and similar products, also chemical pulp for further manufacture into higher grades of paper.

One item of this proposition involves the erection of a \$500,000 mill on the St. Maurice, to employ 3,000 men.

All 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.

"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 bunkum 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."

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in tea may mean to you flavor or strength or fragrant richness. Red Rose Tea is blended with such nicety that it is the combination of all three points of merit. Will you try a package.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

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