

DIVIDENDS PAID BY CONSUMERS AND FARMERS

The most striking election poster yet issued is one prepared by Mr. Gordon Walcott, Liberal candidate in West Toronto. Some extracts from it follow:—
It will give the farmer of Ontario an unlimited market for the products which he cannot market in England.
It will enormously increase the production of wealth by the farmers.
It will save the great interests of the city from mere dependency on the wheat crop.

It will enable us to pay for our imports from the United States by filling the cars which now go back empty.

It will reduce the NOW oppressive cost of living, which is due to the food monopoly, chiefly flavell and the canners.
American eggs, all American fruits, fresh and dried, and all vegetables will come in free of duty at the season when there is no production here.

Fish of all kinds, oysters and shellfish will come in free.
The existing duties will be materially reduced on fresh meats, bacon and hams, dried, smoked and salted meats, canned meat, fish, sardines and the like, canned vegetables, flour, oatmeal, pearl barley, macaroni, biscuits, etc.

These reductions are in all cases material, and they will materially reduce the prices of these articles to you.

If you vote down reciprocity you will lose these benefits.
You have seen the philanthropist Flavell drive to the wall the little butchers, who carried you when there was a pinch.

From sworn statements in court and from public records I learn that the Wm. Davie & Co. has paid the following sums in dividends, not to speak of its reserves and re-investments of profits in plant, stock and lands held in the name of the Freehold Realty Co., and others, amounting, this said to millions:—

Year	Capital	Dividend	Per cent
1883	250,000	65	26.00
1884	250,000	65	26.00
1885	250,000	65	26.00
1886	250,000	65	26.00
1887	250,000	65	26.00
1888	250,000	65	26.00
1889	250,000	65	26.00
1890	250,000	65	26.00
1891	250,000	65	26.00
1892	250,000	65	26.00
1893	250,000	65	26.00
1894	250,000	65	26.00
1895	250,000	65	26.00
1896	250,000	65	26.00
1897	250,000	65	26.00
1898	250,000	65	26.00
1899	250,000	65	26.00
1900	250,000	65	26.00
1901	250,000	65	26.00
1902	250,000	65	26.00
1903	250,000	65	26.00
1904	250,000	65	26.00
1905	250,000	65	26.00
1906	250,000	65	26.00
1907	250,000	65	26.00
1908	250,000	65	26.00
1909	250,000	65	26.00
1910	250,000	65	26.00
1911	250,000	65	26.00

Total dividends in 19 years, \$2,841,220.
The dividends for the past six years I do not know. At the same rate they would amount to another two millions.
Five to ten millions profit on an original cash investment of about \$100,000 is pretty good.

It came out of you and the farmers.

A Sane View of Reciprocity By An American Newspaper

(Christian Science Monitor).
This matter can never be rightly approached or sanely discussed so long as an effort is made on either side of the line to overshadow the main issue by appealing to political or to national prejudices. It is true that the United States for forty years turned a deaf ear to Canada and denied that nation fair play commercially. But it is true, also, that there never was a time during these forty years when a very large and influential and earnest element in this country was not striving to bring about a proper recognition of Canadian rights. Reciprocity is not the outgrowth of partisan politics; it has had to fight partisanship for more than a generation. The reciprocity sentiment in the United States today is not born of a wish to advance any selfish interests; it has grown out of the increasing demand of good citizenship for righteous treatment of a neighbor. Reciprocity is not the political property of President Taft, or of the Republican party, or of any faction or of any class in this country; it embodies, crystallizes, the advancing thought of the republic in favor of the square deal for all.

If the sincerity of the reciprocity sentiment of the United States is to be doubted, then must also be questioned the sincerity of the sentiment of this country in favor of a peace alliance with Great Britain, to go no farther. For forty years, and longer, all overtures looking to such an alliance were discouraged, came to naught. Who will be so unjust as to say that the present public sentiment in the United States in favor of such an alliance is rooted in selfish or unworthy motives? Yet the change of sentiment in one case has been apparently no more sudden than in the other.

The plain truth is, public opinion in the United States has changed no more radically in recent months with relation to these subjects than to many others that might be mentioned, and instead of regretting these changes because of their apparent suddenness, right-minded citizens are proud of them. Failure of Canada to approve reciprocity would pain no class in the United States more certainly or more deeply than the friends of the Dominion, because it would seem to them at least like a blow to the efforts they have been making for years to bring the two peoples together in real neighborliness and friendship.

THE ESSENCE OF THE PACT

There is still much misunderstanding as to the real meaning of the reciprocity compact. Below we give the entire free list created by this agreement. A glance at it will show that there are hardly any manufactured articles included in the free list, which is practically confined to natural products.

In schedule B of the agreement are enumerated the articles on which a uniform rate of duty has been agreed upon by both countries. These comprise manufactured goods and natural products advanced a stage towards manufactured articles. There are no radical changes and it is not against this portion of the compact that agitation has been aroused.

- FREE LIST.**
- Live animals, viz.: Cattle, horses and mules, swine, sheep, lambs.
 - Poultry.
 - Wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat; dried peas and beans; edible.
 - Corn, sweet corn, or maize.
 - Hay, straw, and cow peas.
 - Fresh vegetables, viz.: Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, turnips, onions, cabbages, and all other vegetables.
 - Fresh fruits, viz.: Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, berries and all other edible fruits.
 - Dried fruits, viz.: Apples, peaches, pears and apricots, dried, desiccated or evaporated.
 - Dairy products, viz.: Butter, cheese and fresh milk and cream.
 - Eggs of barnyard fowl.
 - Honey.
 - Cottonseed oil.
 - Seeds, viz.: Flaxseed or linseed, cottonseed and other oil seeds, grass seed, including timothy and clover seed; garden feed and other seed.
 - Fish of all kinds, fresh, frozen, packed in ice, salted or preserved in any form, except sardines and other fish preserved in oil, and shell fish of all kinds, including oysters, lobsters and clams, and coverings of the foregoing:
 - Seal, herring, whale and other fish oil.
 - Salt.
 - Mineral waters.
 - Timber.
 - Sawn boards, planks, deals and other lumber.
 - Paving stones, railroad ties and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles.
 - Wooden staves.
 - Pickets and palings.
 - Plaster rock or gypsum.
 - Mica.
 - Feldspar.
 - Asbestos.
 - Fluorspar.
 - Glycerine.
 - Talc.
 - Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, and soda ash.
 - Extracts of hemlock bark.
 - Carbon electrodes.
 - Brass in bars and rods, or brass in strips, sheets or plates.
 - Cream separators.
 - Roller iron or steel sheets, or plates.
 - Crucible cast steel wire.
 - Galvanized iron or steel wire.
 - Typewriting and typesetting machines.
 - Barbed fencing wire.
 - Coke.
 - Roller wood wire rods.
 - Pulp of wood, news print paper, and other paper, and paper board, valued at not more than four cents per pound.

To Enjoy Life

you need a healthy stomach, active liver, kidneys and bowels. These organs—and the nerves and the blood—are better, do better, when helped by

BERCHAM'S PILLS

MORNING LOCALS
Miss Margery Taylor, of this city, has been awarded first prize for original pen drawings which were exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition at Halifax.
A horse owned and driven by Harry Smith dropped dead yesterday afternoon in Smyth street.
The Royal Stream Steamship Company, of which D. J. Purdy is the principal shareholder, has placed the tug Lily Glasgow as a substitute for the Sincennes on the Washademoit route.
William Guthrie, a hard labor prisoner, escaped from the chain gang while at work near the hospital yesterday afternoon.

6 Hard-Headed Facts

LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE REASONS WHY RECIPROCITY IS A GOOD THING

NO. 1—FISHERMEN OUT OF POCKET ALREADY

CONSERVATIVE OBSTRUCTION HAS COST ST. JOHN FISHERMEN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS in the past few weeks. With the local market well supplied, fishermen have had to seek an American outlet. The duty per barrel is \$10.00. With reciprocity this cost could have been reached more quickly and the large trout industry could have been saved.

NO. 2—THE SELFISH INTERESTS MUST BE DEFEATED

THE WEST JOINS HANDS WITH THE EAST IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY. J. H. Haslam, life-long Conservative, speaking in Saskatchewan last week, said: "This is the age of the rule of democracy when all powers and interests which interfere with the reign of the Common People must go down to defeat, and I cannot imagine that a few selfish interests shouting a few abused cries in this country are going to prevail against the sentiment of the people regarding this reciprocity agreement."

NO. 3—CATTLE RAISER WHO LOST \$1,560 LATELY

THE MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF DRESSED MEAT AT THE TORONTO EXHIBITION is the value of the trade agreement with the United States. Walter Robson, of Ontario, the exhibitor, says in the statement that despite the high class of the meat shown his best figure in Canada is 61-4 cents, but in Buffalo, the nearest American market, 7-12 and 8 cents could be secured. This on the exhibit of 120 head of cattle makes a difference of \$1,560. Mr. Robson—a Conservative—thinks Reciprocity would be a great thing for Canada.

NO. 4—STEEL AND CATTLE MAGNATE TESTIFIES

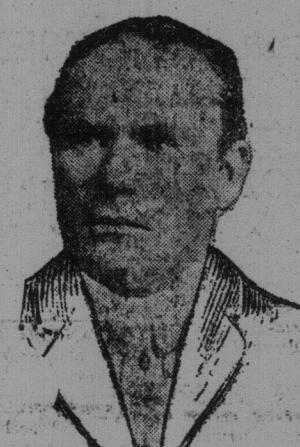
G. FOREST MACKAY, ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE GREAT NOVA SCOTIA STEEL CO. LTD. COMPANY, says that Reciprocity can only mean increased prosperity to all people and all the interests of Canada. He says it will give us back practically everything lost at Confederation, will mean a free market for our lumber, fishermen and lumbermen, which will mean unexampled prosperity for the people at large. So far as the steel industry in the Maritime Provinces is concerned, Mr. Mackay is certain it will not suffer the least injury. On the contrary, he is assured it will prove a good thing.

NO. 5—ANOTHER PROMINENT BORDENTIE TELLS

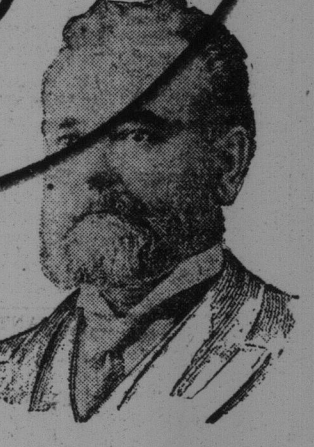
ST. JOHN IS NOT THE ONLY CITY WHERE PROMINENT CONSERVATIVES ARE SUPPORTING RECIPROCITY. In the sister city of Halifax George E. Smith, one of the most prominent business men and a Bordenite until this election, says: "I consider the Reciprocity question purely a matter of business without regard whatever to party consideration. I believe the time has come when the Maritime Provinces must drop party politics and consider business interests first. We have not been making as satisfactory progress as our resources would warrant and believe that reciprocity offers us a great opportunity for a revival of activity and for a new prosperity."

NO. 6—LUMBER EXPERT IN NOVA SCOTIA FOR IT

THE CLAIMS OF ST. JOHN LUMBERMEN ARE ECHOED IN NOVA SCOTIA. W. G. Clark, of Chatham, N. B., large operators at Bear River (N. S.), points out how reciprocity will benefit the lumber interests in Nova Scotia, and coming from so eminent an authority must have great weight. Mr. Clark claims the Maritime Provinces are rich in vast tracts of virgin forest, practically untouched for the very good reason that they could not export their lumber to a market it is a profit. Under the proposed pact state mills would spring up all over Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which would find a ready place in American markets. Saw mills, also, would be opened all over the country giving employment to from ten to 100 men each, converting the unlimited material of the provinces into ready money.



**PUGSLEY, LOWELL
AND MORE BUSINESS
FOR EVERYBODY**



MEDICAL INSPECTION IN CITY SCHOOLS URGED

Trustees Hear Committee From Anti-Tuberculosis Association—Some School Matters

At the regular meeting of the board of school trustees last evening, a committee from the St. John Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was heard in regard to medical inspection in the schools. Dr. McLaren gave an idea of medical inspection, as carried out in schools of Canada. He said that British Columbia had passed an act that provided for medical inspection and the treating of cases of disease found in the schools.

In Alberta and the other western provinces inspection is being carried out to a certain extent. This is also the case in Quebec and Ontario. At Halifax the idea

is being carried out and the board of school trustees is spending quite a sum of money in looking after the health of the school children.

Dr. McLaren gave a detailed account of medical inspection and explained the different stages of the work and the cost of operation, which he said worked out to about fifteen cents for the more limited class of inspection, while fifty cents per scholar would give the more complete form.

E. L. Rising urged the board to take action in the matter and told of the work in different countries.

Mrs. David McLaughlin told of the work at the dispensary and of the cases treated there.

Mrs. E. A. Smith urged the board as fathers and mothers to work for the carrying out of the plan of the association in regard to the school children of the city.

Brief Business Session.

The members of the board present last night were: R. B. Emerson, C. B. Lockhart, D. H. Nae, T. H. Bullock, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mr. Sninner, Dr. Bridges and Secretary Leavitt.

It was decided that Miss Ward, of the school, should be granted an increase in salary, beginning the first of the year.

Frank E. Haley, janitor of St. Patrick's school, applied for an increase in salary to make her salary equal to Mrs. Yandall's.

A new department will be opened in LeTour school to relieve the crowded condition of some of the rooms.

Sewing will be introduced in a department of Continental school and \$15 was granted for this purpose.

The greatest Imperialist in the Empire is Laurier. The Conservatives have never put an Imperial measure on our statute book. Every one of them has been placed there by the Liberals and placed there by Laurier.

—Hugh Guthrie.

A boy named Lemon had one of his fingers badly injured in a printing press yesterday afternoon and was attended to by Dr. Thomas Walker.

There is urgent need of a clean, healthy condition of the teeth. Did you ever realize that your mouth was the gateway of your body and that the teeth are the sentinels in the gateway? Do you know that one's health is never better than his teeth? It is a fact.

LISTEN!

When the numerous bacteria of the mouth begin to multiply, due to unclean conditions, the mucous membrane becomes susceptible to specific infection, and you swallow these germs every minute and infect your organs.

No wonder stomach troubles result.

If you are seeking good health, the first thing to do is to keep your mouth in hygienic condition—disinfect with the well-known mouth disinfectant.

SOZODONT

used for this purpose for over 63 years.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

OR

SOZODONT TOOTH PASTE

Free from the harmful ingredients found in many dentifrices, gives the teeth a beautiful luster.

Toilet counters the World over

SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Pier at Upper Salmon River, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4:00 P. M., on Wednesday, October 4, 1911, for the construction of a Pier at Upper Salmon River, Albert County, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster at Alma, Albert County, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence.

In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHES,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 6, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

7099-9-14.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

It is a wise person who takes a little of this salt.

Do you think it is a good thing to get a bottle?

25c and 60c.

Sold everywhere.

HEWSON'S

Wool

Unwearable

Underwear

Wool

Unwearable

Underwear

Wool

Unwearable

Underwear

Wool

Unwearable

Underwear

SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wharf at Little Lake, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4:00 P. M., on Monday, October 2, 1911, for the construction of a Wharf at Little Lake, Gloucester County, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster at Alma, Albert County, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence.

In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHES,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 7, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

7099-9-14.

LIBERAL WARDROOMS

The Liberal Ward Rooms for the various wards are located as follows:—

QUEENS, DUKES, SYDNEY—Climo's Entrance, 85 German street.

KINGS—O'Connell's Hall, 85 Union street.

WELLINGTON—LeLachur Hall, 19 Brunel street.

PRINCE—O. A. C. Rooms, 22 Waterloo street, (over Joe Dalzell's).

VICTORIA—Victoria Rink.

DUFFERIN—609 Main street, (next McCann's Grocery).

LORNE, LANSDOWNE, STANLEY—Temple of Honor Hall, Main st.

GUY'S—O'Connell's Hall, West End.

BROOKS—McCaully's Building, St. John street.

9-21

STILL GROWLING OVER MOROCCO

Germany's Counter Proposals Not Acceptable to France

BRITAIN ANXIOUS

Admiralty Orders 20,000 Tons of Cardiff Coal Rushed to Fleet in Readiness Off Scotland—Netherlands Call Out Reserves to Defend Their Country in Case of War.

London, Sept. 11.—While England naturally has been greatly interested in the Moroccan negotiations there has been no excitement over them except for a few days following the arrival of a German ship at Agadir. The varying optimism and pessimism of the continental reports left Englishmen unmoved.

In official circles, however, an anxious view of the question is taken, and this view has not been changed by the receipt of the summary of the German reply to the French proposals telegraphed here. It is true, diplomats point out, that Germany appears to agree in principle to the establishment of a French protectorate in Morocco. She, however, makes such reservations as amount almost to a withdrawal from the agreement. What Germany now asks would place her on much the same footing in Morocco as France has in the matter of railroad construction and administration, as well as in regard to roads, telegraphs and other enterprises.

France, said a high official today, "is prepared to give Germany every guarantee that she will receive equal treatment with other nations, but it is impossible for France to give the economic advantages now asked. For the moment the point of interest is not the extent of territorial compensation. The importance of the German note lies in its Moroccan proposal."

While no one professes to believe that war is probable, there is no doubt of Great Britain's readiness therefore. Whether this has any connection with the negotiations cannot be said.

Nevertheless, the admiralty has taken an unusual course. Today it placed orders for 20,000 tons of coal at Cardiff without regard to the ordinary list of callous in order to obtain the best quality. This coal is being rushed to Scotland off the coast of which the home fleet is now exercising at heavy cost.

The German Demands.

Berlin, Sept. 11.—Emperor William, before starting for the scene of the army manoeuvres yesterday, had a conference of two hours with the German minister of foreign affairs, Herr von Kiderling-Waechter.

Today the Lokal Anzeiger, in what is said to be an inspired article, says that Germany does not demand any special rights whatsoever in Morocco, but seeks merely guarantees from France against a monopolization of public works, mining and trading rights and against certain practices in the customs administration—guarantees that would benefit all countries equally.

The only subject requiring a special agreement between France and Germany would be, the paper says, a treaty ceding territorial indemnity, all other points would be covered by an amendment to the Algerian act to provide that the other signatories accept the German proposal to commission France to take over a protectorate of Morocco along with the obligations involved to maintain order.

The opinion prevails in the highest political circles of the capital that the matter would be substantially settled this week unless unexpected eventualities arise.

Bitter Feeling in Germany.

Berlin, Sept. 11.—Saturday's house party seemed to have passed as quietly as the market today presented a completely changed appearance. Heavy buying orders came in from the stock exchanges and from the outside public generally.

The utterances of the German foreign minister, Herr von Kiderling-Waechter, regarding the outcome of the Franco-German negotiations relative to Morocco, which were printed here Saturday evening, had a reassuring effect on the public.

Netherlands Arming for Defence.

The Hague, Sept. 11.—Owing to the alarming war news arising from the prolonged Franco-German negotiations over Morocco the Dutch government is making full preparations to resist all possible interference with the neutrality of the Netherlands.

The Dutch fortifications along the German frontier have been occupied by strong garrisons and the coast defenses have been fully manned. An order has been issued calling out the national reserves for the army manoeuvres.

The government is buying provisions to keep the men and horses for six months at prices five and six times higher than normal, and ordering large quantities of rice from the colonies.

American and Canadian Scientists tell us the common house fly is the cause of more disease and death than any other insect.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

kill all the flies and the disease germs too.

APIOL & STEEL

for ladies' PILLS