

YORK COUNTY LIBERALS NOMINATE A WINNER

Dr. A. B. Atherton, of Fredericton, Unanimous Choice of Rousing Convention

Candidate Accepts in Ringing Speech Endorsing Reciprocity and Declares It Will Benefit Every One in the Constituency—Senator King Shows Farmers How Trade Agreement Is to Their Advantage—Other Prominent Speakers.

The taking over of the branch lines. It had proved a big undertaking to swing this, and the maritime provinces, members were kept very busy hanging on to the I. C. R. itself. If it had not been for the minister of public works, the minister of railways and a few of the Liberal members, the people would have lost the road about a year ago, but as long as the Laurier government was in power the I. C. R. would not be handed over to a private company.

When the Salisbury & Albert Railway was in danger he had spoken in the house in favor of having the road taken over but had also consulted Dr. Pugsley. The latter had called a caucus and after consideration members had decided in favor of taking over all the branch railways.

Dr. McAlister then told of the observations carried on by the opposition and the holding up of the railway legislation. Following dissolution the negotiations had been carried on by Dr. Pugsley and further progress was now up to the owners of the road.

Dr. McAlister took up reciprocity and assured the audience that Mr. DeLorge had written him asking him for the views of his constituency on the negotiations, and he had replied that free trade in natural products and lumber would be the greatest thing for the maritime provinces. This had been drilled into him by his father, one of the staunchest of Conservatives.

The Tory members, including Hon. Geo. E. Foster, had said when reciprocity was first mooted it would be a good thing, but you will never get it. Now since the Conservatives had gone to Washington and failed to get reciprocity.

The shifting of the Tories on this question was on a par with their face about on the navy question. First of all they wanted a Canadian navy, then they declared a direct contribution was the proper course.

In conclusion, Dr. McAlister appealed for support on the record of the Laurier government and on his own effort to uphold the best interests of the constituency.

Senator Domville appealed to the people to get away from the Borden and Blair era. England viewed the road taken over as a factor in making a truly British nation.

James Friel, of Dorchester, said he came from Westmorland, where there was no fight worth speaking of, and he was willing to do all he could for the worthy candidate in Kings-Albert.

Senator Domville moved a vote of thanks for the chairman, seconded by Hon. C. J. Owan.

The meeting dispersed with cheers for the king, Hon. Dr. Pugsley and the Liberal candidates.

N. B. IS BEST.

You may wonder why
To the far famed West,
But will find in the end
The East is best.

Full many I know
Have traveled abroad
But are glad to return
To their native sod.

They may go away
For a while and roam,
Then in a few years
We see them come home.

If riches they make
When far away,
Are they there content
To end their day?

Ah! No. They return
From their weary toil
And are here content
On New Brunswick soil.

Don't worry, my friend,
If the year should roam,
For when they get wise
They all come home.

There's a living here
For one and all,
Though farm life be slow
And the profits small.

And many who visit
Their cities out West
Come back convinced
That St. John is best.

A NATIVE.

COUNTRY ROADS.

The autoists find
In the road law laws;
And many condemn
The Hazen laws.

But why condemn
Our country roads,
If they will not
The farmers' loads.

But wait and hear
His side of the case,
He surely has the right
In his native place.

Must he stay from church
On Sunday morn,
For fear of the auto
With tooting horn?

He cannot tie his horse
By the old church door,
As he used to do
In the days of yore.

For the horses are filled
With dread alarm,
And fire the auto
Will cause them harm.

Must the autoists have
The right of way
All through the week
And the Sabbath day?

No! I think the auto
On Sunday should cease,
So the farmer may go
To his church in peace.

How many autos
Through the country glide,
Which are bound for church
On their country ride?

New think of the farmers
Who slave and toil
To make good roads
From the rocky soil.

When you grant him Sunday,
His best day of the week,
To be free from all auto,
Good roads will seek.

FARMER.

NO ESCAPE FOR HIM.

(Boston Herald.)

"These New York doctors and dentists put up a game on their patients that makes the hen-and-chicken proposition seem as easy as A B C," said the man who complained that he hasn't been "feeling just right."

"The other day I consulted a doctor," he said that he could do nothing for me till I got my teeth fixed, so my digestion would improve, but when I went to the dentist he recommended that I go back to the doctor because it wasn't worth while to work on my teeth until my general system got toned up, so they caught me coming and going."

A sun bath is of more value to health than much warming by the fire.

DR. A. B. ATHERTON.

A SURE WINNER.

Organizer E. S. Carter received the following telegram from Hon. Wm. Pugsley last night:

"Ottawa, Aug. 19.
"E. S. Carter, St. John, N. B.:
"Delighted to learn that Dr. Atherton has been nominated and accepted. Believe he will win."
"WM. PUGSLEY."

Fredericton, Aug. 20.—Dr. A. B. Atherton, physician of the city of Fredericton, was on Saturday afternoon chosen as candidate to represent the Liberal party in the county of York in the coming general election.

The nomination of Dr. Atherton comes as a surprise to many, and to none more forcibly than the local Tories, who realize that they will have the fight of their lives in this campaign with the chances of defeat for Dr. S. Crockett excellent.

The Liberal candidate was born in the parish of Queensbury, York county. He was educated in Fredericton and was a graduate of the University of New Brunswick in 1882. He received the degree of M. D. from Harvard University in 1898 and in the year following that of L. R. C. P. and S. from Edinburgh University.

Dr. Atherton is recognized as one of the most prominent surgeons in the Dominion of Canada. He has practiced for eleven years in Toronto, where he has many friends, and since then in this county. He is a member of the board of school trustees of Fredericton and was for some time a member of U. N. B. senate. He has occupied prominent positions in the New Brunswick and other medical societies.

As a candidate he is recognized as one of the strongest men that could possibly be selected in this constituency, and probably has personal acquaintances with more electors of the county of York than any other man. Dr. Atherton has never before appeared in the political arena, but is known by all as a man of integrity and position.

Large Convention.

The convention which nominated him was one of the largest ever held in York county. Every part of the constituency except the extreme western parishes was well represented. This was in spite of stormy weather which made the wretched Hazen highways even worse than they usually are.

The convention, in addition to nominating Dr. Atherton, unanimously passed a resolution favoring reciprocity, and urging that it be not a matter of mere party politics; also resolution endorsing leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the policy of the Liberal party.

Unanimous Choice.

"The man whom we have selected to present to the convention as the candidate of the Liberal party," said Mr.

through organization. The address of the day was by Senator King of Chipman, who spoke on reciprocity. Addresses were also delivered by Senator F. P. Thompson, Dr. Phinney, R. W. McLean and N. W. Brown. The convention met in the building, York street.

Ex-Ald. A. H. Vanwart called the convention to order and nominated R. W. McLean as chairman, who was chosen by a unanimous vote. In a brief address the chairman expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in selecting him as the presiding officer of the convention.

Mr. McLean then, amid applause, read the following telegram:

"Quebec, N. B., Aug. 19 '11.
"R. W. McLean, Fredericton (N. B.):
"Tell convention and Liberal candidate that Canterbury will go solidly for reciprocity."
(Signed) "E. LUNDON."

The chairman then declared the convention open for business.

J. D. Phinney, K. C., delivered a brief address. The time had not come, he said, when the gentleman who had represented the Liberal party in the Dominion House of Commons, and who again had been nominated by the Tory party in the constituency, would take a seat by acclamation. The attendance at the convention in spite of inclement weather and wretched roads (hear, hear) was excellent and was an indication of the vigor of the Liberal party in the county of York. He moved that a committee be appointed to consider the matter of selecting a candidate and report back to the convention. The motion was seconded by Senator Thompson.

Hon. E. H. Allen suggested that the parish representatives be appointed by the electors from the various parishes who were present. The committee was chosen and returned to another room where the selection of a candidate was discussed.

While the committee was absent the convention listened to Senator King's most able speech on reciprocity, in which he brought home to every man alike the benefits that New Brunswick will derive from the tariff agreement with the United States which is advocated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party.

The committee chose a candidate in a short time and returned to the main hall before the speech of Senator King had been well started. Reporting for the nomination committee, J. D. Phinney said that without a dissenting voice a candidate had been chosen. Before announcing that selection he desired to say a few words. The candidate chosen was a man who was a strong supporter of that great principle which was the issue of the present campaign—reciprocity.

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WHEN CROCKET STUMPED FOR RECIPROCIITY

In the Dominion election campaign of 1896, Mr. Oswald S. Crockett, the member for York and Sunbury for Liberal candidates and advocated unrestricted reciprocity with the United States and he declared that the National Policy discriminated against Great Britain. This is the man who now in the Dominion House of Commons, representing the Conservative party, is a member of the cabinet.

Phinney, "is a man who is known throughout the length and breadth of this county. He is a man who is at the top notch of his profession. He is a man who not only achieved distinction in this, his native province, but who is known throughout the Dominion of Canada as one of the country's greatest surgeons."

The announcement was received with loud and prolonged cheering, every one recognizing in the candidate one of the strongest who could have been selected.

On Mr. Phinney's motion, seconded by Dr. D. B. Moore, of Stanley, the nomination was unanimously rendered by Arthur Judson, E. Hetherington acted as chairman and the speeches were delivered by Col. H. H. McLean and A. B. Copp, M. P. Resolutions were carried by the ladies.

Dr. Atherton.

Dr. Atherton came forward to address the convention and was received with an outburst of cheering that prevented him for several minutes from being heard. His address was very brief. He thanked those assembled for the great honor they had conferred upon him in selecting him to be their candidate in the coming election. He would not have accepted had it not been the important question of reciprocity was the leading issue of the campaign. (Cheers.) All his lifetime he had been a firm believer in free trade. He always had his own opinion that other circumstances being equal, the absence of tariff walls between two countries would promote a healthier and better life than if such tariff walls existed. (Applause.)

He said that the present tariff walls had not only prevented the free trade in natural products between the two countries made, these attempts had been unsuccessful. Now the United States came to Canada with hand outstretched and a request for reciprocity. Surely they should not be repulsed. (Applause.)

He said that he had promised to do better in the future. (Laughter.)

NO DOUBT ABOUT ITS BENEFITS.

There could be no doubt that reciprocity would benefit the farmers of York county. Since early youth he had been closely connected with the farming interest. Brought up in a farmer's hotel, in his early youth, he had often heard the reciprocity party which had been in force in the United States. He had seen the source of great prosperity to New Brunswick. (Cheers.)

When an issue of so great import to the country, an issue that had received the stamp of approval of the great men of both parties in the past—something that had proved of tremendous benefit to the country in bygone years, and had been the great wish of the Conservative party, despite their protestations to the contrary, supported reciprocity and hoped it would come to pass. (Hear, hear.)

If there is any party, an hour to be gained from the passage of a treaty, for reciprocal trade relations it is the maritime provinces. (Prolonged applause.)

Senator King.

The address of Senator King on reciprocity was well received. He said that the present tariff walls had not only prevented the free trade in natural products between the two countries made, these attempts had been unsuccessful. Now the United States came to Canada with hand outstretched and a request for reciprocity. Surely they should not be repulsed. (Applause.)

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BIG LIBERAL RALLY AT CODY'S

Col. McLean and Others Address Biggest Meeting Ever Held There

Reciprocity Campaign in Carleton Making Many Converts, and Conservatives Are Flocking to Carvell's Standard.

Cody's, N. B., Aug. 20.—(Special)—A very enthusiastic reception was given Col. McLean on Saturday in one of the most successful political meetings ever held in the parish of Johnstone. The lumber and agricultural interests of this section are outspoken for reciprocity. The wreck of the Washademoit bridge, which had not been repaired during the whole summer showed the incapacity of the local government which had made large promises.

Both of these provinces adjacent to good tidings of reciprocity, benefits that will come to the New Brunswick farmers after September 21.

Mr. Oldfield, a brother of Arthur Oldfield of Newtwon, who was a United States resident for more than a quarter of a century, contrasted the prices received for the United States market with those received by the Canadian farmer for all lines of farm produce, and clearly indicated that when the tariff wall was torn down on the 21st, prices undreamed of by the average farmer would be realized, and thus a way of prosperity would roll unobstructed all over Canada, particularly over those provinces adjacent to the large manufacturing and consuming centers of the states.

Dr. McAlister was warmly received as he denounced the opposition's policy of delay and recommended the reciprocity movement to his hearers. The cheers clearly showed that the people of Berwick and adjoining districts place no faith in the delay and claim that they will fight tooth and nail for the candidate and reciprocity.

Mr. McAlister in a rousing address made an excellent plea for the support of the audience for Dr. McAlister and reciprocity. He touched upon the loyalty question and showed that when strenuous times had overtaken the mother country the Liberal government had come to her assistance with her thousands as was the case during the South African trouble while the Conservatives were in power. He said that the Liberal government had done more for the upper Nile had contributed only a few cents.

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ROUSING LIBERAL MEETING IN CARLETON CO.

Hartland, N. B., Aug. 17.—(Special)—A general meeting of Liberals for organization was held on Tuesday evening at Hartland. The forces here are united and strong with many Conservatives promising to support reciprocity. News of B. F. Smith's victory in convincing style prevailed here.

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SETTLEMENT REACHED IN BRITISH STRIKE

DR. McALISTER WILL HAVE BIG MAJORITY IN KINGS-ALBERT

Converts to Reciprocity Daily—Great Rally at Berwick-Upham Liberals Working Hard.

Sussex, N. B., Aug. 21.—An enthusiastic Liberal rally was held in Berwick on Saturday night. The speakers were: Dr. D. H. McAlister, E. W. Oldfield, and E. H. McAlpine. The hall was crowded, and many more people were stationed at points on the outside, eagerly grasping the good tidings of reciprocity, benefits that will come to the New Brunswick farmers after September 21.

Mr. Oldfield, a brother of Arthur Oldfield of Newtwon, who was a United States resident for more than a quarter of a century, contrasted the prices received for the United States market with those received by the Canadian farmer for all lines of farm produce, and clearly indicated that when the tariff wall was torn down on the 21st, prices undreamed of by the average farmer would be realized, and thus a way of prosperity would roll unobstructed all over Canada, particularly over those provinces adjacent to the large manufacturing and consuming centers of the states.

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Chancellor Lloyd George Brings Managers and Employes to Agree on Terms

Rioting in Wales and Soldiers' Deadly Work in Shooting Down the Mob Hurried the Agreement—Men Call it a Victory—Railways to Be Allowed to Increase Rates.

London, Aug. 21.—A great wave of relief swept over the country tonight when, shortly after 11 o'clock, the announcement was made from the Board of Trade offices that the railway strike had been settled and that the men would return to work immediately.

Telegram were quickly despatched to all important railroad towns bearing the information and crossed in transit messengers to London describing strike riots in Llanelli and in smaller towns in the kingdom.

Most of the credit for settlement seems to rest on the shoulders of David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, who in his statements to parliament and interviews with managers and the men, worked for conciliation when all others of the interested parties seemed to have given up.

A committee of five members, composed of two representatives of the railway companies, two of the men and a non-partisan chairman, will be appointed Tuesday to investigate the workings of the conditions of 1877, which the men claim is the root of all their grievances. This device overcomes the men's objections to a royal commission, which they contend, although it has been in practice a century for delay.

Men Claim a Victory.

So far as technical advantages in the compromise goes, it appears to be in the men's favor, particularly as the managers consent to meet their representatives. The official statement concerning the agreement says the managers consented to this scheme in view of certain representations made them by the government, including the offer of legislation to permit an increase in railway rates.

The men claim a victory for unionism on the point of recognition of the unions, which was one of the most vital principles at stake.

Messages were sent to 1,800 branches of the labor union tonight saying: "The joint committee has settled the strike. It is a victory for trade unionism. All must work immediately."

As a result of the settlement, the railway companies have been authorized to increase railway rates. The men claim a victory for unionism on the point of recognition of the unions, which was one of the most vital principles at stake.

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FROM AL TO THE MARIME PROVINCES

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A great amount of entertaining is being done at the nearby country places. Week-end visiting is the popular amusement and invitations for over Sunday are considered more satisfactory than the usual party which takes place on a fortnight. This may be because everyone seems anxious to get into the city on the first day of the week. Even the hostesses take this occasion to begin preparation for their guests. To add to the attractions of the Saturday to Monday visit, there is always a dance on Saturday evening so that the visitor is immediately provided with congenial entertainment.

In the city proper, society has been more active than usual at this season, probably on account of the number of strangers who are being entertained by town hostesses. Mrs. Yassie, who has as guests the Misses May, of Ottawa, gave a very delightful tea at her residence, Mecklenburg street, in their honor on Saturday afternoon. The dining room was decorated by Mrs. Walter Foster, Mrs. Simpson Jones and Miss Mollie Robinson. Among those present were Mrs. James Dever, Mrs. Norman Lewis, Mrs. Morris Robinson, Mrs. J. R. Harrison, Mrs. Rockfield Knight, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. L. R. Harrison, Mrs. Murray MacLaren, Mrs. F. E. Sayre, Mrs. D. C. Carleton, Mrs. E. B. Burpee, Mrs. D. W. Carleton, Mrs. W. A. Foster, Mrs. Harry Rankine, Mrs. E. R. Burpee, Bangor, Mrs. George K. McLeod, Mrs. Walter Trueman, Mrs. Thos. Walker, Mrs. Alice Willis, Mrs. W. O. Raymond, Miss Alice Bayard. The Misses May are sisters of Miss Ellen May, of New York. On Thursday Mrs. Vassie entertained at luncheon for the same guests. Others present were Mrs. J. P. Robertson, Miss Harper, Mrs. Robert Thomson, Mrs. J. M. Robinson, Mrs. Kubring, Mrs. L. R. Harrison, Mrs. F. E. Sayre, Mrs. D. C. Carleton, Mrs. E. B. Burpee, Mrs. D. W. Carleton, Mrs. W. A. Foster, Mrs. Harry Rankine, Mrs. E. R. Burpee, Bangor, Mrs. George K. McLeod, Mrs. Walter Trueman, Mrs. Thos. Walker, Mrs. Alice Willis, Mrs. W. O. Raymond, Miss Alice Bayard.

Mrs. L. R. Harrison entertained a few friends in honor of the birthday of Mrs. Thos. Walker, Mrs. W. D. Foster, Mrs. R. A. Armstrong, Mrs. Murray MacLaren, Mrs. Neales, Mrs. W. O. Raymond, Mrs. E. B. Sayre, Queen square, gave a very delightful evening bridge at her residence Wednesday. Among those present were Mrs. G. K. McLeod, Mrs. Alexander Fowler, Mrs. James Stratton, Mrs. Buby, Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. F. Schofield, Miss Miles, Mrs. Louis Barker, Mrs. W. V. White, Mrs. Shirley, Mrs. M. H. Smith, Mrs. Stratton.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Harrison, Miss Harrison and Mrs. Lawson are occupying a cottage at Mount Pleasant for a month.

On Wednesday at the Golf Club, the Misses Sidney Smith were hostesses at luncheon, the guests being Mrs. Stratton, Mrs. G. W. Burpee, Mrs. Buby, Mrs. F. E. Sayre, Mrs. W. W. White.

At Lake Utopia, Mr. and Mrs. Will Lockhart are chaperoning a camping party. Others in the party are Mrs. Mabel McAvity, Miss Jane Stone, Miss Margaret McAvity, Miss Humphrey, Mr. Alton Thomas, Mr. Fred Crook.

Miss Alice Alward entertained yesterday afternoon at an enjoyable party.

A camping party at Ingleside is being chaperoned by Mrs. Will Green, among whom are Miss Jean Trueman, Miss Jeanetta Bridges, Miss Alice Kingston, Miss Katherine McAvity, Miss Kathleen Trueman, Miss Mary MacLaren, Mr. R. MacLoughlin, Mr. Carr Flood, Mr. Douglas McLeod, Mr. Barton Wetmore, Mr. Clifford McAvity.

Mrs. James Stratton is the guest of the Misses Sidney Smith, Duke street.

Mrs. Isaac Burpee was hostess at bridge on Thursday afternoon for Mrs. E. B. Burpee, of Bangor, Mrs. Carruthers. It was a very enjoyable and delightful occasion. The prize winners were Mrs. F. E. Sayre, Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Carruthers, of Kingston (Ont.), Mrs. F. E. Sayre, Mrs. J. E. Hazen, Mrs. W. W. White, Mrs. Stratton, Mrs. Elson, Mrs. Keator, Mrs. G. West Jones, Mrs. John Burpee, Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Sherwood Skinner, Mrs. Alexander Fowler, Mrs. Walter Foster, Miss Mabel Smith, Miss Bayard.

The tennis tea on Thursday was in charge of Mrs. R. Keble-Jones, Miss Grace Fleming, Miss Anderson. Probably on account of the postponement from the regular day, the attendance was not as large as usual. Among those not on the court were Mrs. O. H. B. Kimball, Miss Frances Hazen, Mrs. J. Pope Barnes, Miss Vivian Barnes, Miss Lillian Raymond, Miss Eas. MacLaren, Miss Faith Raymond, Miss Doris Sayre, Mrs. Jean White, Mrs. Quintana McGivern, Mrs. Del McAverty, Miss Freda Ellis, Miss Gertrude Phillips, Miss Kit Schofield, Mr. Jack Chipman, Mr. Wallace Alward, Mr. Noel Lane, Rev. David Lang, Mr. Reginald McAvity.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Beckwith, of Denver (Col.), cousins of Mrs. J. S. MacLaren, Paddock street, are guests in the city.

Miss Edna Lawson, of Boston, is the guest of the Misses Stone, Germain street.

Mrs. H. S. Bridges left on Thursday to spend a fortnight at Sheffield, on the St. John river. Mrs. Stammers, of Stanley Bridges and Mr. Atwood Bridges have been at Sheffield for the last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Barbeau and Mrs. Norman Leslie are guests of Mrs. James Dever, Chipman Hill.

Hon. R. J. Ritchie and Mrs. Ritchie spent part of this week visiting relatives in St. Stephen.

Mr. Robert Ellis, manager of the Bank of British North America in Quebec, was the guest last week-end of Mrs. J. Morris Robinson, Queen square.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schmidt, Montreal, are the guests of Miss Furlong, Union street.

Mrs. E. R. Burpee, Bangor, is the guest of Mrs. Isaac Burpee, Mount Pleasant.

Mrs. W. D. Foster, Duke street, who was in St. Andrews last week, the guest of Lady Dille, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Royce, of Toronto, left by Prince Rupert Thursday morning for Digby, taking their automobile with them which they will tour through Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Allison and Miss Kaye, who have spent some months in England, are expected home next week.

Miss Mary L. Harrison, Sydney street, who has been visiting friends in Amherst (N. S.), is expected home this week.

Mrs. H. Holden and Miss Kathleen Holden, Fredericton, are guests of Mrs. George Blair at Duck Cove. Later Mrs. Holden will visit her brother, Mr. George Wetmore, Sussex street.

Mrs. A. V. and little daughter Ruth are at Loch Lomond for two weeks.

Mrs. David McLellan has returned from Shediac and Sussex and is at the Clifton House.

Miss Grace Hatheway, of Oberlin College, Ohio, is in the city for a short holiday. Her sister, Miss Miriam Hatheway, will entertain in her honor at the tea

hour on Monday afternoon at her home, St. James street.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacques have rented Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crutcher's home in Mecklenburg street until October.

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Mr. and Mrs. L. Tapley and family, who have been summering at Fair Vale, returned home to St. John on Monday. Bishop and children have also returned to St. John.

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Mr. and Mrs. L. Tapley and family, who have been summering at Fair Vale, returned home to St. John on Monday. Bishop and children have also returned to St. John.

Miss Given Chisholm is guest of Mrs. J. C. Read, for a few days.

The accident which resulted in the death of Master David Russell, has cast a gloom over Fair Vale, where Mr. and Mrs. Russell and family were summering. General Dalrymple, Mrs. J. C. Read, and Roy Morrison, who were present at the funeral, were bereaved parents and sister.

Mrs. Walter Trueman, Mrs. W. E. Foster and Mrs. W. O. Raymond were among those from Robeson who were guests at the tea given by Mrs. Vassie on Monday.

Byron T. Keating has returned to Calgary after a month's visit at his home here.

W. A. Loudoun, of Fredericton, is visiting Mrs. Loudoun, King street.

Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Donville, Miss Donville and Miss Goggin enjoyed an auto trip to Richibucto, Monday evening.

Mrs. J. G. Miller is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Gilbert, at Bathurst.

Miss Susie Gillespie is the guest of Mrs. Lister at Youghal.

Miss Sophie Benson has returned from a trip to Youghal.

Mrs. L. L. Laurie, who has been visiting Mrs. R. A. Lawlor, has returned to Newcastle.

Miss Bessie Goggin is the guest of Miss Annie Flett, Nelson.

Miss Travers, who has been the guest of Mrs. F. E. Neale, returned to St. John Friday.

Mr. Snowball entertained very informally on Friday afternoon, the guests including Mrs. William Dreth, Mrs. F. E. Neale, Mrs. Stead, Mrs. J. G. Miller, Miss Gillespie, the Misses Beveridge, Miss Thompson.

The Misses Marion and Enda Praeger have returned from a pleasant visit to Cross Point.

Miss Mary Gilmore has gone to New

York where she will take a course in nursing.

An enjoyable outing and picnic was given by Miss Snowball and Mrs. Rawlings Saturday afternoon to a large number of young people. The party left the wharf at 10 o'clock and went to St. John, where they landed and had supper. At dusk all went on the boat again and had a delightful moonlight sail of about two hours.

Mr. H. Hazen, St. John, son of Premier Hazen, was in town this morning and left on the 11 o'clock boat for Newcastle.

George Byrne, of Sussex, is visiting his brother, Mr. Byrne, in this city.

Mr. G. Percer Burdell has gone to Petawawa to attend the artillery camp.

Miss Williamson, who has been the guest of the Misses Beveridge, returned last week to Montreal.

Mayor Byrne, Mrs. Byrne and children have returned after a trip through Nova Scotia.

Avily went to Wolford by automobile on Friday and spent the day with friends.

Mrs. Longley and children are visiting in Windsor, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Puddington and family came home on Tuesday after spending a few days at Mr. Turnbull's camp, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Barnes, of St. John, were guests on Saturday of Mr. and Mrs. Bantace Barnes.

Miss Emma Cameron is guest of her sister, Mrs. Anderson, Blair.

Miss Mabel Thomson, with her guests, Mrs. Ashe and children and Pauline Bank, camped out a few days last week on Long Island, returning on Saturday.

Mrs. Ashe and family left on Monday for Montreal with Mr. Ashe and will sail shortly for England to make their home.

Miss Christine Crawford entertained a number of her young friends on Friday at a pleasant bridge party.

Miss Lizette Robertson, Greenfield (Mass.), is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Roberts, Hillhurst, having as her guest Miss Harvey, of Greenfield, in whose honor a greatly enjoyed back-rack ride to Gonville was given on Thursday evening.

Last Saturday's tennis tea was in charge of Mrs. James F. Robertson, Miss Purdy, Mrs. M. S. Daniel.

Miss Shipley, of Ontario, is guest of Mrs. and Mrs. Bantace Barnes.

Miss Katie Hazen, of St. John, is here visiting Miss Purdy.

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hour on Monday afternoon at her home, St. James street.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacques have rented Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crutcher's home in Mecklenburg street until October.

Mrs. Wynans, who has been visiting friends in Halifax, is the guest of Mrs. W. Purdy.

Mrs. J. Walker Craibe and son, Stewart, of Dorchester (Mass.), after spending some weeks with relatives in St. John, have returned home.

Mrs. F. E. Wright is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ward Hazen, at Duck Cove.

The Misses Bridges, Philadelphia St. John and Fredericton, left here Wednesday evening, beginning the long journey back to South Africa.

Miss Wilson, sister of Mr. Kubring and Mrs. Downer, is expected to spend a few days in the city on her return from Toronto before going to New York.

Miss May Travers, who was the guest of Mrs. Neil in Chatham, has returned home.

Mrs. F. E. Craibe is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur M. Irving, in Montreal.

Mrs. E. A. Smith has returned home from St. Andrews.

Mrs. Robert Thomson entertained Mrs. Vassie and the Misses May at luncheon at Robeson on Tuesday. The afternoon was spent in motoring.

Mr. T. McAvity Stewart has purchased a new Reo car. Mr. Stewart is spending the summer at Robeson.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dane, of East Orange, are rejoicing in a visit from the store—a boy, Dr. Charles Dane, a brother of Mr. W. Dane, was in St. John last week-end as a guest of Mrs. Vassie.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 23, 1911.

SIR WILFRID'S WORDS

In his speech at Simcoe last Tuesday Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, in part: I say, further, there is still another reason. If the United States were to find fault with us because we gave a preference to Great Britain, to the "mother country," and say: "We will not maintain our agreement unless you refuse to give a preference to Great Britain," we would say: "Then take your course, gentlemen. There is nothing binding in this agreement. It is not a treaty, it is an agreement which can be repealed tomorrow, at any time you want, fifteen years hence, twenty years hence, or next week."

Let me quote upon this point the very law. I quote from the letter of Mr. Fielding, addressed to Mr. Knox, which contained this agreement, dated January 21, 1911: "Dear Mr. Secretary—It is agreed that the desired tariff changes shall not take the formal shape of a treaty, but that the governments of the two countries will use their utmost efforts to bring about such changes by concurrent legislation at Washington and at Ottawa. The governments of the two countries having made this agreement through the conviction that being confirmed by the necessary legislative authorities it will benefit the people on both sides of the border line, we may reasonably hope and expect that the arrangement if so confirmed will remain in operation for a considerable period. Only this expectation on the part of both governments would justify the time and labor that have been employed in the maturing of the proposed measure. Nevertheless, it is distinctly understood that we do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States Congress or the Parliament of Canada; that each of these authorities shall be absolutely free to make any change of tariff policy or of any other matter covered by the present arrangement that may be deemed expedient."

Now let me read you the letter from the United States Secretary of State, the Hon. P. C. Knox, addressed to Mr. Fielding and Mr. Peterson, in reply to the letter I have just received: "Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in replying that your statement of the proposed arrangement is entirely in accord with my own understanding of it. So you see, gentlemen, what our policy is. It leaves our action absolutely free. It leaves nothing in a condition to fetter our standing with the mother country."

MR. BORDEN'S MANIFESTO

Mr. Borden has had ample time for mature deliberation before issuing his latest manifesto, but it is remarkable chiefly for the things it avoids. In the very items which he states the Conservative party is pledged to carry out, the only reference we have to the tariff is the promise to establish a permanent tariff commission. The other items concern themselves with the matter of terminal elevators, the operation of the Hudson Bay Railway by a commission, free rural mail delivery, the establishment of facilities for carrying the chilled meat industry, and other things of like nature.

His idea of a permanent tariff commission he takes from Mr. Taft, and all the other items of consequence in his manifesto are taken from the present Liberal government.

He makes no reference to the nature of the instruction he would give his commission once it was organized. Mr. Taft is in favor of instructing his to arrange protection for the American industries that the manufacturers of the United States are guaranteed a reasonable profit. For instance, if it costs thirty cents to manufacture a razor blade in that country and fifteen cents in Germany, he would give the American manufacturer one hundred per cent protection. The price of tariff makers, Mr. Aldrich, would, as he frankly confessed, vote to give the American manufacturer 300 per cent protection as quickly as thirty. This idea of guaranteeing profit to the American manufacturer by the government was quickly laughed out of court, and now Mr. Taft has declared that before protection can be asked for, proof of its need must be advanced and more must not be asked for than is needed. How would the Conservative leader instruct his commission? The instructions are the important thing.

Mr. Borden is silent on the question of the British preference. His party opposed this policy of the government in Parliament. They fought it with enthusiasm and persistence. Mr. Borden has no assurance at present that they would not fight every one of the ten propositions he lays down in his belated manifesto. Mr. Borden is not so securely seated in the saddle that he can state what the party's policy is without having that policy formulated in regular party convention. For years the party of which he is now a sectional leader was so divided and disheartened that they dared not meet in regular convention for the purpose of formulating a policy. Their divisions are already manifest to all, and they feared to make them more notorious. None of the items which Mr. Borden declares as in regular convention, and when even the strongest party leader is not an autocrat the weakest cannot hope to be.

And he avoids the chief issue. The tariff is the issue at present before the country. Mr. Borden's allies in Quebec, Messrs. Monk and Bourassa, find that they cannot say much about their favorite subject, Nationalism, they are forced to discuss the tariff. When they are compelled to do this in Quebec, Mr. Borden will find that he cannot divert the discussion to the question of cold storage or chilled meat in the other provinces. The true issue he says is: "Shall we continue in the course which has led to our present avoidable position of prosperity and national development, or shall we at the moment of greatest success and achievement lose heart and abandon the fight for national existence?"

That is not the issue at all. It is rather the other question: "Shall the policy of the country be dictated by the Manufacturers' Association in Toronto or by the representatives of the people at Ottawa?" Will the people succeed in having a few taxes remitted that they find annoying and burdensome, or will they be contented at the command of the feudal barons of Toronto and Montreal? It is a direct issue between the people and the "interests." The governments that have carried Canada to its present "enviable position of prosperity and national development" can safely be left to carry it forward to new achievement. In this fight the people are sure to win.

One word more as to Mr. Borden. He describes the proposed trade agreement as a "treaty." The use of the word "treaty" by the Conservative leader is at once dishonest and bad politics. The agreement is in no sense a treaty. A vote of Parliament can cancel the agreement in five minutes. Mr. Borden is afraid of the truth—but it cannot be hidden.

A FIGHTING CHIEFTAIN

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is giving the Liberals of Canada a most inspiring lead in the present contest. Liberals everywhere will hail with pleasure the picture of Sir Wilfrid, drawn by a correspondent who saw him at Simcoe: "Simcoe heard yesterday a Prime Minister who is old in years, but young in heart. He has both the wisdom and the optimism which grace the character of the ideal leader in a land of growth and opportunity. He has seldom been in better fettle than now. Buoyancy and confidence were never more markedly his own than yesterday. Physically, he appears to have been rejuvenated. Mentally, he is the keen, alert statesman whose Canadians have learned to know and to admire. He bubbles with good spirits, good humor and good fellowship. It is very evident that he is finding the reciprocity issue a happy one, and that he sees another success at the polls secured."

For some time past it has been known in Liberal circles that Sir Wilfrid Laurier never looked forward to a campaign with so much confidence as to this one. His spirited address at Simcoe was followed by an equally impressive one at Three Rivers, where he dealt with Messrs. Bourassa, Monk and Bourassa, describing the Tory-Nationalist alliance, and making it the subject of these somewhat pointed sentences: "The Nationalists have been compelled to make alliances with the Tories and jingo and reactionaries of the English-speaking provinces. You have heard about this plot between Messrs. Monk and Borden. It is not an imaginary one, they are trying to work it. Mr. Borden saying in Ontario that the naval policy is bad and our navy would be useless to England in case of war, while in Quebec Bourassa and Monk say the navy is too imperial and talk of conscription for foreigners."

"But the Nationalists are not able to defeat me and I will tell you more, the Nationalists and Tories cannot ever throw me down." (Cheers.) Sir Wilfrid Laurier said jocularly that if he were a betting man he would bet

that the old cock would win. Well, there are many betting men in Canada although the bet is a bad one, and they are all giving long odds that the government will be returned with a very large majority. That is the conviction of the Canadian public generally, and in the minds of most men there is no doubt about it. Canada has gone forward with giant strides under Sir Wilfrid's guidance, and his government was, at the time she elections were forced upon the country, in the middle of a great constructive programme involving every province in the Dominion. That the Liberal party will be returned to power to complete its work is certain. And the first thing to be done after Parliament reassembles will be to ratify the reciprocity agreement.

INSULTING KING AND FLAG

The methods of Tories are the same all the world over. In every country they claim a monopoly of patriotism and do not hesitate to use the most unfair and dishonest methods to bolster up their preposterous claim. Vicious was these methods in the bad old days when Toryism stood for aristocracy, they have grown worse since it has degenerated into the political instrument of the plutocrats, whose patriotic recks of that repellent display and patronage for which they are noted in ordinary social life. The old Tories, one likes to think, would have hesitated to drag the King or the flag into a political controversy; those sacred symbols of the country's highest aspirations would never have been utilized in an attempt to mislead the more ignorant among the electors, those whose hearts and instincts are right but who, largely through the long reign of Toryism on earth, have not yet developed minds and characters capable of thinking and acting for themselves.

Mr. Borden's political army, that strange patchwork of jarring opinions held together by the disreputable bond of a common hatred for a great and glowing personality, have taken a leaf from the book of the British-Tariff Reformers. These latter gentlemen, whose patriotism has been wonderfully stimulated by Jewish gold, claimed at various general elections in the United Kingdom that they alone were the patriots. Some of them carried their effrontery so far as to fly the Union Jack and the Royal Standard from their campaign offices. They used the war-cry "Hands off the King," as if the King had begged for special protection from them, whereas a Liberal vote to the King, which whether these things were done in his name or with his approval, the result was a letter from Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary, stating that the action complained of not only had not the King's approval but was highly distasteful to him. That happened in the 1906 election and again in 1909 and 1910 and will probably continue to happen as long as a Tory lives, for Tories will always represent themselves more royalist than the King and more loyal than the army. They profess to have the King's interests at heart—therefore they disregard the King's wishes. It is a melancholy phase of futile egotism, but after all, it is a logical, honest and well-merited as any other phase of modern Tory principles or methods, and it will not deceive Canada. Moreover, Canada will not tolerate it.

RESULTS OF TARIFF REVISION

It would be a notable service if a party at a statesman succeeded in convincing the country that a tariff wrangle is not nearly of such world-shaking importance as the commercial jingoes and their political shouters would have us believe. Every representative government must safeguard the business interests that are legitimate, but to accept at the valuation of the "interests" the highings of governments over two or three per cent is completely to lose the perspective. Yet in the United States whenever the tariff is touched and some hoary privilege threatened, there is heard an outcry of panic and war by flood and field, and other hysterical outcries without number. Time was when intelligent men found it possible to contend that the Wilson tariff caused the panic in the United States in 1903, and that later ones were caused by threatened tariff revision. This foolish assertion has been exploded scores of times since, and later experience has revealed to reasoning men what causes panics and what does not; but the old superstition dies hard. The party leaders have long since abandoned childish egotism of this sort, and they are only heard among the unthinking.

The Conservatives have reasoned that a reconsideration of this superstition will just suit the present temper and intelligence of the Canadian people. Instead of agreeing "panic," they shout "loyalty," and prophesy all kinds of disaster if some petty obstacle is removed from restricting foreign trade. Economic laws are more powerful than party legislation, and though Conservative prophesy in the past has always proved false, their fears still mount the Delphic tripod with an airy grace, and their vision again shadows forth the thing that is not to be. They would make this cry a substitute for calm reason, but the alarmed stand-patters who cry that the country is in danger, may as well be granted the country knows that what they really fear to be in danger is their own homes to prey upon the people.

In contrast with the fictitious dignity and significance we accord to questions which are not of the first magnitude is a story told by Mr. Gladstone of the attitude of the Chinese government to a similar question. "A ship laden with grain came to Canton. The administrator wrote to the central government at Peking to know whether the ship was to pay duty and land its cargo. The answer was to the effect that the central government of the Flowery Kingdom was quite indifferent as a rule to the goings and comings of the Barbarians; whether they brought a cargo or brought no cargo was a thing of supreme unconcern. But this cargo you say is food for the people. There ought to be no obstacle to the entry of food

for the people. So let it in." Sir Wilfrid Laurier has already reminded the "stand-patters" of the policy of "let alone" is modelled after the Chinese. If they copy a vice they should be equally adept at copying a virtue and not get into a panic for fear a few carous extra are going to send the country to the everlasting yon-yows. It is easy to exaggerate the world-shaking importance of removing the duty on eggs and milk and cheese and other articles constituting the food of the people. The result will be to "exploit," that is develop, the resources of Canada, make food cheaper for the consumer, and enlarge the market for the farmer. Important as these results are, they will not cause the Canadian nation to cease doing business or greatly hasten the federation of the world.

DR. ATHERTON FOR YORK

The nomination of Dr. A. B. Atherton by the Liberals of York on Saturday at an unusually large and remarkably enthusiastic convention is one of the best pieces of news the Liberals of this province have heard in a long time. Dr. Atherton will be, pre-eminently a reciprocity candidate. He is acknowledged everywhere as one of the foremost medical men in the country, and has long enjoyed the confidence, admiration and esteem of everyone who knows him. While his name was mentioned some time ago as a possible candidate, it was feared and possibly desired, comes as an agreeable surprise and reflects the very greatest credit upon those who have been organizing the Liberal cause and seeking out strong standard-bearers.

The best element in the fine county of York have now a magnificent opportunity to shake off the Tory machine of Messrs. Crockett, McLeod et al., who have done the constituency great injury, and who have given free rein to the very worst tendencies which the Tory party contains. As a reciprocity candidate Dr. Atherton will find one campaign document ready made in Mr. O. S. Crockett's famous letter to the Minister of Finance asking, on behalf of the Scott Lumber Company, for a reduction of the duty on shingles entering the American market—a reduction which was duly arranged and which will be granted under the Fielding-Peterson pact. But while York county and New Brunswick generally will profit by the reduced duty on shingles, and while that item is of special interest because of the foolish position in which it places Mr. Crockett, the free entry of agricultural products and of rough sawn lumber into the American market, which reciprocity will give to Canada should give the Liberal cause an overwhelming advantage in York and the other New Brunswick constituencies.

The Telegraph presents on another page today an extended account of the proceedings at Saturday's convention, and a careful examination of the speeches made there by the candidates; by Senator King, Senator Thompson and by others, will show how satisfactory the Liberal campaign outlook in York has become with the nomination of Dr. Atherton. In 1908 York county was one of the two New Brunswick constituencies which failed to elect a Liberal candidate, and York county's case was particularly regrettable because the Conservative it did elect had reflected scant credit upon his constituents and has been wholly reckless and venomous in his treatment of public men and public issues. He and his closest associates have been a disgrace to York county, and it will therefore be a relief to decent people everywhere to know that the appearance of Dr. Atherton in the arena gives solid ground for the conviction that on September 21 York county will be redeemed.

RECIPROcity OF IMMENSE VALUE TO A.C.L. CANADA

"It would seem to be a foregone conclusion that reciprocity will win in the Canadian elections by a vote of two to one. Why? Because this measure will enormously stimulate Canadian agriculture without in any way injuring Canadian manufactures. Canada has absolutely everything to gain and utterly nothing to lose by approving reciprocity. IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY THAT SHOULD RECIPROcity BE ENDORSED AT THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS SEPTEMBER 21 THE ULTIMATE RESULT THEREOF WILL BE TO DOUBLE THE VALUE OF EVERY ACRE OF GOOD LAND AND TIMBER AND OF EVERY TOWN OR CITY LOT IN THE DOMINION."

The foregoing is taken from an article in the American Agriculturist, the leading farm journal of the United States. The Agriculturist, speaking for the American farmers, is fighting against reciprocity, but it insists, in the strongest possible fashion, that while the Fielding-Peterson agreement is going to injure the United States it will be of the utmost benefit to all classes of Canadians. Here are other portions of the Agriculturist's article from which we have quoted: "The farmers of the United States, by a large majority, have bitterly resented the pending measure of so-called reciprocity with Canada. In this attitude they have been faithfully supported by American Agriculturists, as well as by many other agricultural journals. Some mistakes were made during the campaign, especially by the would-be spokesmen at Washington of the farmers' interests. The national grasses made a sorry mess of things by employing a bunch of professional lobbyists and attorneys. However, the farmers' interests were ably championed by many senators and representatives.

"The result of the contest is that the United States Congress has approved of reciprocity in the form in which the same was originally submitted to that body by President Taft. The measure was referred back to the Canadian government for approval, and that government has referred the subject to the people. Special elections for a new parliament have been called, and will occur throughout Canada on September 21. The present Liberal government under Mr. Laurier is being ministered to by the farmers' interests, and later able champions of the reciprocity measure, while it is opposed by the Conserva-

tive party under the leadership of Mr. Borden. The writer then introduces the paragraph which we quote at the beginning of this article, speaking of the benefits Canada will derive. Concluding, he says: "Such a result closely approximates the policy which was privately approved of by the grand old man of Canada, Sir John Macdonald, during his private interviews with James G. Blaine at Washington, when the latter was secretary of state."

"American Agriculturist" was the first journal in the States to point out that the pending measure was quite judiciously given Canada the jug and leaves Uncle Sam only a small bit of the handle. Now, if Canada puts reciprocity into effect, will our farmers' fears prove to be justified or not justified? "We sincerely trust that the future will show this latter judgment to be correct. Certain it is that consumption of all food products increases rapidly, because of the growth in population, not only in the United States and Canada, but throughout the world. There are no grounds for expecting an agricultural panic in the States if reciprocity wins by a big majority in Canada September 21. That new policy may not reduce farm values materially in the United States, though it may have a retarding effect for some years upon the still further increase in American farm values. But that this policy will increase land values throughout Canada goes without saying."

"AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST WERE DEVOTED TO CANADIAN, INSTEAD OF TO AMERICAN, AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS. IT WOULD SPARE NO EFFORT TO SECURE A PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS VOTE IN CANADA FOR THE LIBERAL PARTY AND FOR ITS POLICY OF RECIPROcity. BEING THE CHAMPION OF THE FARMER, HOWEVER, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST HOPES THAT CANADA WILL MAKE THE COLOSSAL ERROR OF DEFEATING RECIPROcity BY ELECTING A CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY."

"Will the Conservative orators and newspapers tell their hearers and readers the opinion of the powerful American farm journal? They dare not."

NOTE AND COMMENT

Cut out the trade agreement which appears on another page today, and keep it for reference. Do not allow anyone to mislead you as to what reciprocity really means. The simple truth is enough to confound the Conservatives. They are trying in vain to hide the facts. . . . The Union Jack is not a Liberal flag, or a Conservative flag, but the flag of the whole Empire. The whole population honors it in time of peace, and is ready to defend it in time of war. But the great mass of Canadians resent Tory attempts to make the glorious flag of our country the political campaign label of any one party. . . . Mr. Luther Smith has been nominated by the Conservatives in Queens-Sunbury, and Mr. B. F. Smith by the Conservatives of Carleton. The mournful fate which overtook Mr. B. F. Smith on a former occasion when he ran competitively fresh in the public memory. Mr. Luther Smith is now running false for the first time in his case since will be quite sufficient. . . . Political observers are asking why Mr. Hazen and some of his quinquaries have not rushed into the fight and become candidates in this Federal election, if the peril in which the country stands is so great as some of the excited Conservative newspapers and spindlers try to make it appear. The fact is that Mr. Hazen and Mr. Fleming, like Premiers McEldred, Whitney and Roblin, know that the Liberal government is certain to be sustained by a very large majority, and while they are willing to make extravagant political statements, they prefer that others shall be put up as candidates to be knocked down on September 21. . . . Conservatives are not saying much about the sweeping arbitration treaty signed by Great Britain and the United States. His Majesty's government have accomplished a great work of statesmanship by bringing about these arbitration treaties with France and the United States, but for Canadian Tory purposes the great advance in arbitration comes at an awkward time. Canadians are being told that it is disloyal to sell their goods to the Yankees, even at a high price. They do not tolerate nonsense of that sort in Great Britain, which sells its products in every market of the world and which invests vast capital in the United States and gets a good return for it. The arbitration treaty is an awkward subject in Tory circles just now. . . . It was only last week that a treaty was signed by King George and the President of the United States which makes it impossible to suppose that there shall be war between Britain and the United States. It has been given to us to see that day—(loud cheers)—but, far-reaching as that agreement is to be supposed that it is the final and supreme expression of the friendship between the two countries—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Simcoe. . . . Conservatives doubtless agree that it is all right for His Majesty and Mr. Taft to sign an arbitration treaty. Sir Edward Grey, the great foreign minister who brought the treaty about, is a loyal servant of the King, even in the eyes of Conservatives. But for Canada to trade with the United States and profit thereby is treason! What utter nonsense. . . . The election prophets are beginning work. The editor of the Canadian Gollier's Weekly says Canada will probably receive fifty-two per cent Liberal and forty-five per cent Conservative in the country at large, and sixty per cent Liberal and forty per cent Conservative in the House of Commons. Quebec, he says, will go strongly for Laurier. And he adds: "Reciprocity may double the price of Quebec hay, but what is all the hay in the world compared to Laurier's lion mane? Bourassa, who has started a small school of his own down there, can make nothing but a snail. If the Nationalists drag out three or four seats, Laurier will pick them up again in Manitoba. The Maritime provinces will stand twenty-six Liberals and nine Conservatives, as at present. If there is any defection, it will be to the



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Watson and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

HOW RECIPROcity WILL BENEFIT NEW BRUNSWICK

Basket Manufacturer Says if Agreement Becomes Law He Will Advise His Sons to Establish Factory in This Province—Will Bring Many Home.

Benjamin Trean, a basket manufacturer of Mansfield (Mass.), has just completed a five weeks' tour of the maritime provinces. Talking to a Telegraph reporter, he said that reciprocity would be a good thing for this country, as the exodus of young people to the States and the West would be stopped. "Thousands of the young people of your province," he contended, "have moved to the New England States to earn a living. The impetus given to the agricultural and lumber industries by the reciprocity agreement will turn this tide in the other direction. Many of your abandoned farms will again be under cultivation and settlements, now practically deserted will again take on new life. There will be a strong demand for pulp wood when the duty is thrown off. The last wood varieties of beech, rock maple and black birch, of which your province is full, will find a ready sale in the United States. A resident entrance of such wood into the American market will be a decided boon to the people of the province. "Hundreds of tons of hay in years past have gone to waste on the intervals of the St. John valley, and the marshes of Westmorland county, as there was no good market in prospect. When the duty of \$4 a ton is removed the farmer will reap an untold benefit. "Owing to the wonderful development of the potato industry, after the ratification of the pact, I will strongly advise my sons to establish a basket factory on this side of the line. The Indians who have no competition on this side do not take sufficient care with their wood and the price of hand made work must remain high. There is a variety of ash very plentiful throughout your woods which would furnish good raw material if rightly handled."

CRIME AGAINST CANADA'S NATIONHOOD

(Toronto Globe). It will not do for Mr. Borden and his newspaper allies to try to create responsibility for Mr. Bourassa and his campaign in Quebec. Calling Bourassa a Liberal does not justify the Bourassa-Borden alliance. Mr. Borden cannot afford to talk loftily about loyalty to Britain on platforms in Ontario while his allies in Quebec, with his knowledge and consent, are doing their treasonable utmost to inflame the minds of the French-Canadians against that very ideal which Mr. Borden extols. It is rank hypocrisy to shout for a greater navy in English-speaking constituencies, and at the same time among French-Canadians to denounce all naval defence. Does Mr. Borden think he will make real political progress by running with the Toronto News and the Tory Orangemen in Ontario and hunting with the Ultramontanists and the French Nationalists in Quebec. He may do one or the other. He cannot do both. Which will he choose? He cannot maintain what Mr. Campbell, of North Bruce, calls "a cowardly alliance." This is indeed the most serious question for the leader of the Conservatives to face. Reciprocity will pass without his aid and despite his opposition, but the undoing of the races and creeds of Canada into a harmonious and organized nationhood, can never be accomplished so long as significant political encouragement is given to separatists and schismatics like Bourassa, Monk, and Lavigne. Will Mr. Borden be content to his own better intelligence, or will he surrender to the political exploiters who already have betrayed him almost to his own undoing? It is inconsequent and silly to pretend that Bourassa is a Liberal. Had he been true to his Liberal inheritance he would not have turned his back on Liberal principles or joined forces with the hierarchy of the Ultramontanists. He is in the fullest and deepest sense an Ultramontanist. His desire and purpose is to develop and organize French-Canadian nationalism as a distinct political power holding the balance between the two great political parties in Canada, and true to the Ultramontanist dogma of ecclesiastical supremacy. This is the enterprise to which Mr. Borden's political associates are giving encouragement and help. He stands by in silence, refusing to rebuke this crime against Canada. It is mere mockery to send paid agitators about Ontario appealing to the British-born when through Quebec the way is made easy by Mr. Borden himself for anti-British and anti-Canadian demagogues whose success would mean disunion for Canadian nationalism and the disruption of the empire. All these perorations and panegyrics about the flag and the empire are but so much sound and fury so long as this guilty alliance is maintained with disloyalty and reaction.

again in Manitoba. The Maritime Provinces remember that their golden age was when they had opportunity to trade with the United States on a fair basis. Reciprocity ought to put them back in the swim again. Hope talks of four Liberal seats out of seven in British Columbia, but if the government holds the two it has in Dick McBride's backwash it will be doing well. The Prairie West is nearly solid for reciprocity. It is the West that harbors the new voter and the open mind. It is in the West that considerable Liberal gains will be made."

For a slightly and tasty addition to the salad, sprinkle it lightly with finely minced green pepper or finely shredded pimiento.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

There is no use in cussing when things are going wrong, for saying things and fussing won't bring good luck along. If fortune treats you meanly you'll find that it will pay to go around serene, and smile the good old way. There is no use repining if you have got an ache; there is no use in whining as though your heart would break. It's best to sit and suffer your little pain and grin; your luck might be much tougher than it has ever been. Sometimes the gods correct you, and if you give no screech, your neighbors will respect you, and say that you're a peash. There is no use in ranting; the quiet man is best; that mouth is most enchanting which often takes a rest. Just do some silent thinking while jogging on your way; so many tongues are clinking and clanking all the day!

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INTERIOR HORTICULTURE FRUIT CO-OP

In Union There is Strength of Small Qu... It is now time to range for the disposal... Barrels must be ordered... are three main methods... ducer picks, packs and second, co-operative... where a number of grow... if third, where the p... apple buyer. Where a man has 2... ples, he can handle his... advantage. For smaller... a suitable manager... operative method will... returns. Where the co... system is followed, it... core efficient help for... producer of a barrel... benefited by combinin... ing the same variety... of barrels of No. 1, or... otherwise be lost. T... pick all his apples, and... he should adopt that... will be able to dispose... The only serious kick... tive association are the... produce good fruit. So... not think that their fr... ly because dealers in th... taken it and said it's... packing, we occasional... more. No 2's than No... barrel in returns. Whe... plain, we can show th... ples. Usually they then... There is no method... operative association to... grows good fruit of... Usually he will receive... for his apples, and... tage in the more and... he will grow as a resu... which the association... care of the orchard. There is certainly no... of the irresponsible buy... a moral curse to the co... they work, and who a... good day's pay, no matt... Lamp buying seems to... This system has done... side to demoralize the... sidering carefully the... the apple industry, co... the fruit seems to tur... turns to the small gro... manager of the Cooper... Association, Oshawa

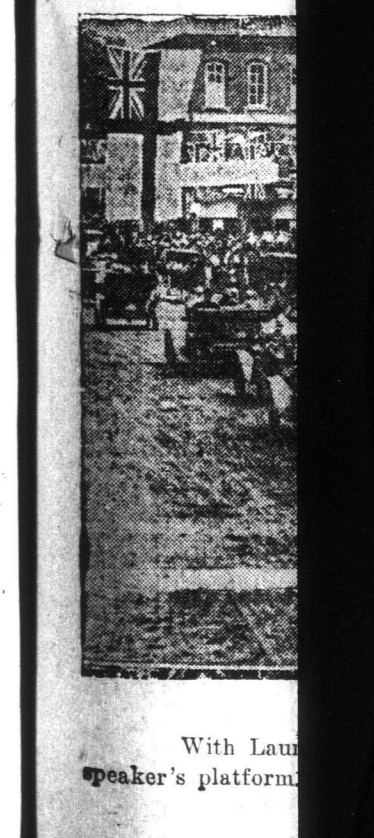
GENERAL CONCRETE

How to Construct One Farm. A few years ago it co... that concrete silos we... mental stages, but now... strated by the success... that concrete is one of... materials from which... mant silos. Consider... use of concrete has be... in a very few years an... concrete silos have been

THE

Q. What is the mea... reciprocity? A. It means give and equality. Q. What does it mea... tions? A. It means the exch... in equal terms. Q. What does it mea... and the United St... with what is called... agreement? A. It means a lower... tries of the tariff dut... ed on many commodities... upon the free list of a... "natural products." Q. Have both countri... the same reductions in... A. They have reduced... tion to the same rate, b... a much greater cut in... United States than Can... American tariff rate wa... every instance.

LAUREL



With Lau... speaker's platform

CATON'S ISLAND MARKED BY APPROPRIATE MONUMENT

Members of New Brunswick Historical Society Enjoyed Interesting Trip Up River Saturday—Mr. Lowell's Fine Gift—Historic References by Prominent Speakers—Party Made Trip in City's New Ferry Boat.

Monday, Aug. 21. The first settlement of Europeans in New Brunswick is now marked by a suitable monument.

In spite of adverse weather conditions, the members of the New Brunswick Historical Society, of which Timothy O'Brien is president, ran their excursion to Caton's Island, Saturday afternoon, on the new ferry steamer Governor Carleton.

Contrary winds and a persistent rain seemed combined against the success of the trip, but the excursionists with all the hardships of real pioneers would not be deterred and the weather as if realizing that its efforts were unavailing, suddenly changed, and on the homeward trip gave the members of the expedition a chance to view the beauties of the lower St. John under the most favorable conditions.

The newly acquired ferry steamer Governor Carleton, of the St. John-Carleton route, carried the excursionists. The steamer was given over for the use of the Historical Society by the members of the city government.

A Large Attendance.

About 125 people embarked on the Governor Carleton, many being taken away by the disagreeable weather, but those who went greatly enjoyed the trip.

After getting away from the wharf, a delay had to be made in order to allow several members of the party to board from a small boat.

The appearance of the Governor Carleton was the sign of much cheering and waving on the part of employees of the different mills.

The wharves along the route were lined with cheering crowds who braved the elements to greet the appearance of the new ferry boat.

After rounding the Point, a heavy head wind was met, but the Governor Carleton didn't seem to mind it at all, in fact the steamer was remarkably steady and her motion very smooth.

The different points of interest were noted. Boat's Head, mouth of the Kennebecas, Westfield, Watters, and Brown's Flats, all received their share of attention.

The run from Indian Point to Caton's Island was made in two hours and 35 minutes. When the island was reached the bow of the steamer was run in close to the point and a gang plank ran out. Several people got ashore, but the heavy wind and tide swung the steamer around so that a great deal of manoeuvring had to be done before another landing could be attempted.

A great many people got ashore but several preferred remaining on board to taking a chance of getting wet.

The members of the Historical Society said that a scow had been provided for the landing, but that some one borrowed it during Friday and failed to return it.

At the island about 200 people had assembled from the neighborhood and summer cottages.

A cairn of stones, piled in cement, marked the location of the monument. A large slab of grey granite nicely polished around the same form, direction and appearance.

"Our savages, when they saw this wonder, cried out in their language: Garsa-gard! Garsa-gard! (War, war, there will be blood!)"

"We arrived opposite the settlement when the night had already closed in, and there was nothing we could do except to wait a while for the morning."

Through a misunderstanding the steamer was sent away from the wharf before all were aboard and some excitement was caused by one boatful trying to get to the steamer while she was in motion. An accident was averted by the quick work of those in charge of the ferry boat.

The Governor Carleton was brought back to Glenwood wharf and all got aboard. By this time the weather had become greatly changed and the evening was typical of August.

The run to St. John was all that could be desired, the beauties of the country, under a glorious sky, were made known to better advantage. During the trip, the Carleton Cornet Band, under the leadership of Bandmaster Hayes, added greatly to the enjoyment of all present. St. John was reached about 8:30.

The River and Its History.

During the run up river Dr. Matthew and Rev. Dr. Raymond gave talks on the St. John river and its history. Dr. Matthew gave a short sketch of the geological formation along the river. He said the St. John river was known as a robber river, having taken origin from sections that rightly belonged to other water courses. The St. John river had about 85 miles of navigable waters outside its tributaries.

Above Fredericton the river was really navigable to Grand Falls, but he said that large corporations were making the river unnavigable. The O. P. R. by laying tracks along the bank of the river, and by its rates and power had made the navigation of the river from Fredericton to Woodstock an unprofitable undertaking.

About 10,000 years ago the ocean was supposed to have reached to the mouth of the Reach. This was known from the fact that animal and vegetable remains, peculiar to the ocean, were found in these parts.

Continuing the speaker said the St. John had a peculiar mouth, particularly its narrowness and reversing falls.

Rev. Dr. Raymond.

Dr. Raymond, during his remarks, told of the early history of the settling of the St. John valley. He said Caton's Island had derived its name from Captain Isaac Caton, to whom it was granted by the Nova Scotia government in 1764.

The first settlement had been made in

Monday, Aug. 21. On the face of the granite is chiselled the following:

1611-1911.

THE FIRST EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK WAS ESTABLISHED ON THIS ISLAND, CALLED EMEHEMIC IN 1611, BY CAPT. MARVILLE AND OTHERS, FROM ST. MALO, FRANCE.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AUGUST 1911.

The monument is placed near the beach on what is supposed to be the exact place of landing. Here the ceremony of the afternoon took place, during which the monument was unveiled.

During the ceremony the Governor Carleton proceeded to Glenwood wharf as holding her at the shore of the

Timothy O'Brien, President of the New Brunswick Historical Society.

Island three hundred years ago! How long it existed we cannot tell. There are no remains of foundations, nor so far as is known by the Historical Society, have any relics been found at the site. There is, however, reason to believe that the houses first built here stood very near the place where the memorial will be placed by the Historical Society to mark the site of the first habitation built by the hands of Europeans within the confines of the province.

The Unveiling.

At the unveiling exercises Colonel Sturdee, the chairman, said that the object of this excursion was to unveil the monument on account of the disagreeable weather which had prevented the unveiling of the monument. He had first suggested the memorial and largely through his efforts and those of other members, this plan had been carried out.

Rev. Dr. Raymond gave a brief outline of the founding of the settlement by the French people from St. Malo, France. Right back of the spot on which the monument stands the dwellings of the settlers had been erected and here they had carried on their farming and trading.

The speaker thought that the old name of Emehemic would be restored. The settlement was small and did not become permanent but it was the first and so the place should be marked.

Dr. Raymond was sure that all present were very grateful to those in authority who had so kindly placed the steamer bearing the name of our first governor, at the disposal of the society.

Dr. G. U. Hay said he had been on the island as much lately as he almost believed he was one of the original settlers. This monument was the first to be placed by the Historical Society but he hoped it was only the beginning and that soon all the points connected with the early history of our province would be suitably marked. The people at large should get interested and if they have places of historical interest near them, they should mark the matter up and get these places marked.

Dr. Geo. F. Matthew, assisted by the president of the Historical Society, Timothy O'Brien, unveiled the monument, which had been covered with a large sign.

Mayor Frink was sorry that the weather was so unfavorable but the enthusiasm seemed to be there all right and he hoped the members of this expedition were no less courageous than the settlers of 300 years ago. He said there was a song called "Every little movement has a meaning all its own," and he would like to hope that everyone in the province would help this movement. The mayor remarked that a lady had been the first to make a landing today and he would like to see her. He said the first settler to land had been a lady, as the ladies were leading the way in nearly every movement.

Mr. Lowell's Fine Gift.

James Lowell, the owner of Caton's Island, expressed pleasure at being present and was glad to see this monument started. He said he would be greatly pleased to contribute to the monument and give them a deed of the land upon which the monument stands, so that it may always be accessible to the general public.

Colonel Sturdee, in his closing remarks, hoped the people would take care of the monument and not allow any one to molest it.

After singing the national anthem the members of the Historical Society went to the beach and motor boats took them back to the Governor Carleton.

On the way back to the city the members of the New Brunswick Historical Society passed resolutions, including all who had helped to make the outing a success. These included: His worship the mayor and common council, chairman of the festival committee, Superintendent of Ferries, Wm. B. Money and Sons, members of Carleton Cornet Band, James Lowell, W. H. Thorne, James Holly and the following who lent the services of their motor and other boats in transporting the people to and from the island: Commodore Thomson, Herbert Roberts, C. Winter Brown, Walter White, G. H. V. Belyea; also to the ladies and D. E. Jack, who reserved refreshments. Various residents in the neighborhood who rendered services were also thanked.

Superintendent Waring was very much pleased with the running of the new ferry steamer Governor Carleton and expressed the opinion that she was thoroughly suited for the work she is to do. On this trip everything had passed off without a hitch, the boat being very steady in the heavy wind, encountered in Grand Bay, and the Reach.

"In order to condemn, on principle, any treaty of reciprocity, one must first contend that Sir John Macdonald was neither a Conservative nor a protectionist, that he was an enemy of the Empire and of the Canadian Confederation; and bring true Conservatives and the Canadian people at large to accept that contention."—From "The Reciprocity Agreement," by Henri Bourassa.

I. O. G. GRAND LODGE ENDS SESSION

Favors More Stringent Laws in Scott Act Districts—Officers Elected.

Plaster Rock, Aug. 16.—The I. O. G. T. Grand Lodge held a public meeting last night, installed officers in Tobique Star Lodge, lately organized by Michael Kelly, and were addressed by Rev. A. J. Gould, D. B.

At this morning's session the names of Dr. J. H. Grey, Fairville; Mrs. James Maxwell, Rockport; Miss Minnie McEACHERN, St. John; Charles, McFARLANE, St. John; Fred E. Joy, Beechwood; Miss Daisy McQuaid, Moncton; Ernest McLaughlin, Middle Haynesville, deceased, were ordered placed with honorable mention in the annual report.

The committee on political action recommended:

In view of nearness of provincial general elections we pledge ourselves, regardless of political affiliations, to support any candidate who pledges themselves either publicly or in writing, in a manner satisfactory to us, to support prohibition, and that in any constituency where none of the candidates will give such pledges, we if deemed advisable, nominate independent prohibition candidates, and

Whereas the Grand Lodge has always maintained that liquor business should be illegal in any province, and

Whereas it has worked towards securing provincial prohibition law, believing time is ripe for such law; and

Whereas the New Brunswick Temperance Federation, organized by the support of the government three years ago and apparently working only to enforce amendments then granted; and

Whereas we form an integral part of this body; and

Whereas, we believe that the government of this province should be continuously reformed of the result of licensed liquor traffic and of the great evils which result therefrom, socially, economically and morally; and of the strikes being taken by other governments to overcome these evils; therefore

Resolved, that this Grand Lodge reiterate its belief that the provincial government is fully warranted in enacting a prohibitory law, and further

Resolved, that this Grand Lodge strive to impress upon the New Brunswick Temperance Federation its duty as representing various temperance and moral agencies in ever keeping before our legislators their duty and responsibility in this regard, and further

Resolved, that in the event of N. B. T. Federation failing to do so, this Grand Lodge undertake to so organize as to meet the government and lay our claims before them.

This report was adopted.

On motion H. H. Stuart, it was resolved to join Kent and Northumberland Sons of Temperance in demanding from the local and dominion governments absolute prohibition of the importation of liquor into Scott Act districts by private individuals for their own use.

A resolution of sympathy with Mrs. J. V. Jackson, who is ill, was adopted.

The dollars were voted the N. B. Temperance Federation; \$50 to juvenile work. A contribution to the Maine prohibition drive was referred to the incoming executive.

The committee on the state of the order regretted a decrease in lodges and members but could not assign the cause. Four lodges were organized and seven reorganized. Mrs. Jackson's name was on the list of the importation of liquor into Scott Act districts by private individuals for their own use.

The following officers were chosen: G. C. T., A. G. M. Lawson, Fredericton; J. V. Jackson, Fredericton; Rev. T. D. Bell, Fredericton; Mrs. L. R. Heth, St. John; Mrs. L. R. Heth, St. John; G. S. J. W., John D. Scammell, Fredericton; G. Sec., L. R. Hetherington, Newcastle; G. E. S., H. Stuart and E. N. Stockford, G. Treas., Mrs. L. R. Heth, St. John; G. E. S., Michael Kelly, St. Martin; G. Chap., Rev. A. J. Gould, Beechwood; G. Mar., H. C. Ricker, Bristol; P. G. C. T., J. V. Jackson, Moncton; deputy I. O. G. T., E. N. Stockford, St. John; assistant I. O. G. T., A. L. Charters, Fredericton; D. G. M., Miss Mary Beatty, Beechwood; G. Mess., Wm. Scott, Moncton; G. guard, F. W. Belyea, Cambridge; G. Sentinel, J. B. Money, St. John; G. Secretary, Wm. B. Money, St. John; G. Treasurer, A. C. M. Lawson, L. R. Hetherington, M. Kelly, J. V. Jackson, E. N. Stockford.

Delegates to National Grand Lodge, G. P. C. T., St. John, St. John; Wm. B. Money, St. John; G. S. J. W., John D. Scammell, Fredericton; G. Sec., L. R. Hetherington, Newcastle; G. E. S., H. Stuart and E. N. Stockford, G. Treas., Mrs. L. R. Heth, St. John; G. E. S., Michael Kelly, St. Martin; G. Chap., Rev. A. J. Gould, Beechwood; G. Mar., H. C. Ricker, Bristol; P. G. C. T., J. V. Jackson, Moncton; deputy I. O. G. T., E. N. Stockford, St. John; assistant I. O. G. T., A. L. Charters, Fredericton; D. G. M., Miss Mary Beatty, Beechwood; G. Mess., Wm. Scott, Moncton; G. guard, F. W. Belyea, Cambridge; G. Sentinel, J. B. Money, St. John; G. Secretary, Wm. B. Money, St. John; G. Treasurer, A. C. M. Lawson, L. R. Hetherington, M. Kelly, J. V. Jackson, E. N. Stockford.

MARITIME BOARD OF TRADE ELECTS OFFICERS

Moncton, August 17.—(Special)—The maritime board of trade today discussed how best to make the board effective and a resolution was passed recommending a committee of three from each province to follow up the resolutions passed by the board and press them upon the attention of their local legislatures also a committee to deal with resolutions requiring legislation at Ottawa and that the committee report in writing at the next annual meeting.

A resolution favoring appointment of a forestry protection board was carried.

Transportation and taking up a resolution moved by Mr. Fielding of West Prince was referred back for redrafting. In a discussion on the next place of meeting the president said he would suggest that no effort be made to have St. John affiliate, if it came back, let them come of their own free will.

There will be the next place of meeting. Considerable discussion on proposed change in bylaws forbidding the board to deal with purely local subjects took place and a motion to that effect was carried.

There was discussion on advertising the province provinces bringing in more settlers. Various local issues with statements made regarding the maritime newspapers. He said they were doing their duty by these provinces. The difficulty was that the newspapers were not getting them from the people of the maritime provinces who catered to upper Canadian papers, kept up to a large extent by the very institutions criticized at the meeting, as department stores.

Mr. Morrison of Amherst said it was unwise to secure the newspapers.

Mr. Barnstead of Halifax, the Nova Scotia secretary, advertising men for the old country, and Mr. Thomas Williams of Moncton. The meeting adjourned for a trip to the oil wells this afternoon. There will be a luncheon this evening on the grounds of Matthew Lodge.

This afternoon the members were taken on an auto trip to the oil and gas wells, being given a demonstration of the great amount of gas stored in the different wells. The visit was a revelation to many concerning oil and gas development for the first time.

On their return to Moncton the visiting delegates were entertained at a banquet on the lawn at M. Lodge's residence, Moncton, N. B. The banquet was presided and the toast list included: The King; President of the United States, responded to by U. S. Consul Hendrix; The City Council, responded to by Mayor Emily Allard; Robinson; Maritime Board of Trade, responded to by Wilfrid Forbes, Charlottetown; C. F. Bentley, Toros; Rev. T. Bates, Newcastle; Our Natural Resources, responded to by Mr. Bell, Fredericton; G. E. S.; The Ladies, responded to by A. M. Bell, Halifax; F. McDougall, Moncton; S. W. Miller, Newcastle; Miss Holt and Hostess, responded to by Mr. Lodge.

John Read thanked the Moncton board for hospitality during the convention.

SETTLEMENT REACHED IN BRITISH STRIKE

(Continued from page 1)

mained loyal, maintained a good service and the company in a manifesto, thanking their employees, announced that those who refused to strike would be given double pay during the strike period.

The Midland railway abandoned its extreme position, allowing the "book passengers" on some branch lines, but sent its trains to Scotland and the Midlands on modified schedules.

Workers Sore at Strikers.

The Great Northern railway also kept up a fair good passenger service, but like the other lines, running north was unable to accept goods. This compelled a considerable falling out between the fishing fleets in the Firth of Forth, and on the east coast, were tied up. These features of the strike affecting as they do the working classes, helped to make the strike unpopular with those not directly concerned. The workers are suffering much more than these as all the roads have been compelled to discontinue the usual cheap fares to working men and the inability of the latter to get to their work has increased in some instances, a hostile feeling towards the unions. This resulted in open warfare at Stratford Junction on the Great Central railway. A number of pickets went to the homes of the strikers to try to induce the strikers to quit were attacked by workers and driven from the place.

At other stations in London, the conditions were much the same as those in the suburbs. The London, Brighton & South Coast railway and the South Eastern & Chatham road continued sending out trains from Victoria and London bridge stations, but closed the smaller depots, as Cannon street, Holborn and Ledgate Circus and several suburbs.

Strike General in Dublin.

The strikers are meeting with more success outside London. At Birmingham freight was moved today only with the assistance of strong forces of police.

The strike is general in Dublin where the union claim that 80 per cent of the employees are out.

The expresses from Dublin to Cork and from Dublin to Rosslare harbor have been discontinued and the trains are operated only in the hands of inexperienced men. In West Wales, there was an almost complete stoppage, while in Edinburgh and other Scottish points, the companies expressed the greatest difficulty in keeping their trains moving.

Hope to End Liverpool Strike, Too.

London, Aug. 20.—The railway men throughout the kingdom are returning to work and it is expected within a few days to have the great transit system working under normal conditions.

Following the announcement that the Liverpool dock employees had agreed to permit a commission to settle their difficulties came the reassuring news tonight that there was great hope of ending the dockers' strike at Liverpool and that the workers there shortly would resume their duties.

Soldiers Deadly Volley.

Cardiff, Aug. 19.—Two men were killed and a third wounded when the troops fired into a mob at Llanelli today. It is

EX-GOVERNOR McLELAN SPEAKS.

Hon. A. R. McClellan, ex-lieutenant-governor of the province, speaking at Hillsboro yesterday made a strong and dignified speech in favor of reciprocity. He recalled the negotiations for the reciprocity treaty of 1854 at which time he had voted for the measure in the provincial legislature, and he reviewed the efforts made by the province to prevent its abrogation by the United States. On these efforts failing, the lieutenant-governor of the province had expressed great regret, as the province had shown great growth and prosperity in the eleven years in which it was in force.

The same conditions existed today, he said. He did not know of a single industry which would not benefit from the agreement going into force.

Sir Wilfrid at Three Rivers, in Fighting Speech, Declares the Tory-Nationalist Combination Cannot Defeat Him or His Government—Premier Gets Ovation in Opening Quebec Campaign.

Three Rivers, Que., Aug. 17.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour of Quebec today opened with a big open air meeting. As he concluded his address a storm of tropical fury broke out. The premier was drenched to the skin and had to change his clothes immediately, but was apparently none the worse for the incident. Apart from this the meeting was counted a good reply to the St. Hyacinthe gathering of Sunday as it had been so intended.

Although no efforts had been made to draw a large crowd there were about 10,000 people present from many adjoining counties, while the people of Three Rivers turned out en masse. Liberals and Conservatives alike, to hear what the premier had to say.

Sir Wilfrid informed the crowd that he was well and declared that he was going to fight all the way down the line, advising better to put "their money on old Cook."

On rising to reply to the address of welcome Sir Wilfrid was greeted with hearty cheers which lasted until he gestured he asked his audience to desert from their acclaim.

In opening, the premier promptly referred to the claim that it was Providence, not Laurier who had done so much for Canada, and remarked that if this were true it was plain that Providence, as well as the people, were still with him. It was, he said, particularly appropriate that he should open his campaign in this province at Three Rivers.

"But I came here expecting to speak to the people of Three Rivers," said Sir Wilfrid, "and I find that I have to meet a real provincial assembly. I met many people of Ontario yesterday at Simcoe, but my welcome here is far more important than even that meeting. This appeals to me as an answer to the meeting at St. Hyacinthe last Sunday, and I am satisfied with the reply."

"I have read with careful attention the speeches recently made by Mr. Monk and by my ex-friend Mr. Bourassa and I find that they have spoken on every possible subject except the real question which we before the people today. And they have not agreed even as to that when they thought of it. Mr. Monk has said he was against reciprocity. Mr. Bourassa seems neither for nor against. While Mr. Gilbert says he favors it with modifications.

Anything to Beat Laurier.

"But I tell you that the only real question which concerns them today is to defeat Laurier, that is all the policy they have. (Applause and cries, "No, they won't do it.")

"What has political life to offer me?" cried Sir Wilfrid. "For fifteen years past I have been at the head of the government and during that long period, I have had many difficulties to meet. Four times I have had to cross the Atlantic ocean to represent my country at the greatest theatre of empire in the world. But never has one of my enemies been able to say that I have dishonored my country, there. (Applause.)

"And, gentlemen of the province of Quebec, I say to you that I should be ashamed of the intelligence Providence has given me, if I did not devote my old age to the left and advancement of my country. I don't know how much time for work I have left but for fifteen years I have done all that was in my power for my country, and in the fight I will say without attempting to prophesy that if I were a bet I would put up my money that the old cock wins. (Applause.)

"My opponents," declared Sir Wilfrid, "perhaps with their coalition can't defeat me, but there are things they cannot take away from me. The love of those who have worked with me for so many years, they cannot take from me, nor the prospect that a crowd of strikers invaded the railway lines and resisted soldiers who were sent to disperse them. The mob fled when fired upon. It is reported that those killed were non-strikers who were watching the scene from adjoining gardens."

Liverpool in Semi-Darkness.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.—The city was in semi-darkness, a part of last night. Only a fraction of the usual power was available, and that was used to make possible a continuation of the curtailed tramway service. The railway stations had been closed and train services stopped and large crowds fought for places on the tram cars, despite the fact that thousands were unable in this manner to get to their destinations. Thousands of others were forced to walk long distances to their homes, as the tramway service was out of entirely at 9 o'clock and the power was used to light the streets as a measure of safety.

Three thousand young men have enrolled as special constables, the mayor has again appealed to the newspapers to avoid inflaming the people by printing sensational headlines.

Business markets and on exchanges has been suspended, notices being posted that labor troubles prevented their usual work.

Shipping and trade associations have adopted a resolution protesting against a "peaceful" picketing, by which many employees who are willing to work, are being intimidated.

The Liverpool Express was unable to publish today because of the cutting off of its electric power. Two loaded prison vans were escorted through the streets.

Plan to Flood Severn Tunnel.

Monmouth, Eng., Aug. 19.—Efforts are being made to withdraw the pumps from the Severn tunnel so that the tunnel could be flooded, and great western trains stopped from running.

Riot at Birkenhead.

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Toronto Suffers.

Toronto, Aug. 19.—The strike of steamship help in England already has affected Toronto, since if it is not settled within a short time, not a pound of freight will be entering Toronto. This means tying up the freight vessels plying between this city and Montreal. The Inland Navigation Company which operates several of these craft, started yesterday that the Dandam had returned from Montreal with a very light cargo.

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A Wonderful Greeting.

Along before the hour square was filled with people along the route. From windows and balconies points they again as the parade passed. He was headed by bands and the cartages conveying the members of the party. At the square at 8 o'clock ascended the platform a up. It was caught up by a great tide of sound and welcome were from a people's welcome to their representative. For a century he has been at Quebec, and tonight's night he will continue as their an overwhelming majority leading to the victory of his constituents. The stirring scenes in the park that of tonight. A square packed to suffocation, the people were French-Canadian and singing and applaud as Sir Wilfrid was visibly ed and smiled again and to speak the enthusiastic bounds, and an insistent. The people went joy, and shouted and could not do honor to

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erty which Canada has enjoyed during the past fifteen years of Liberal administration.

Proceeding, Sir Wilfrid dealt with the increasing revenue of the country during the past number of years, and declared that it was plain this increasing prosperity had had its effect on Quebec province since the old exodus to the States had stopped and the return of the province were going to Montreal.

"But in face of this," said Sir Wilfrid, "the opposition says," "Turn Laurier out," "I thank heaven, which has been so good to me in the past, now I can appear before you with a policy of reciprocity with the United States, which will make our country more prosperous than ever."

"Despite the efforts to make it appear that the naval bill is the important issue in this election, I am convinced that reciprocity is the real issue to be faced."

"Sir Wilfrid declared that nowhere was this reciprocity part of more importance than in the Quebec counties, facing the St. Lawrence, and he predicted that once it was adopted the whole district would be visited by buyers from the States anxious to secure the products of the country."

"We tried to pass this measure," said Sir Wilfrid, "but such was the obstruction of the opposition that apparently the will of the majority did not count. So I said the people of Canada were the masters and they must be consulted, and now it is for you to say if you want to see reciprocity passed or not, so that you can send your animals, and farm products to the American markets."

The Naval Question. Sir Wilfrid then took up the Nationalist cry against the naval programme.

"Why have we created this navy?" he asked. "Because we have become a nation of 8,000,000 people and shall soon have 15,000,000, and it is an unfortunate necessity that as nations grow they must take steps for self-defence, just as with the increase of towns they must develop their police forces in order to secure safety of person and property."

"And as to this, your sons will be torn from you and forced to fight in British wars, I am convinced that if you do not do all that I know me as an honorable man will know that I would never be guilty of supporting any move which could have such a result."

"The speaker then heard the masters men as Monk and Bourassa, telling you such things I am ashamed of them. Such assertions are shameful lies. For forty years I have seen in public life, but never have I tried to win a reputation by lies."

It was shameful, said the premier, that these men should make such statements which they do not believe, and he declared that he would not be deceived by them.

He then quoted from Hansard a statement which he made in answer to a question which he had asked in 1907, in which he declared that the intention of the government to adopt coercive measures to secure the navy.

"The Nationalists have been compelled to make a plea for the navy, and they are speaking in vain. You have heard things I am ashamed of them. Such assertions are shameful lies. For forty years I have seen in public life, but never have I tried to win a reputation by lies."

"But," said Sir Wilfrid, "the Nationalists are not able to defeat me and I will tell you more, the Nationalists and Tories cannot ever throw me down." (Cheers).

The conclusion of Sir Wilfrid's address was greeted with great applause.

last night by the Scots Greys. One of them was killed with wounds, who were being treated in hospital.

Dispute Settled. Southampton, Aug. 19.—The dispute between the White Star line and the American line and their dockers, has been satisfactorily settled.

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The railways also are suffering but not so much as the steamers, as most of the freight comes by water during the navigation season.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT QUEBEC

Thirty Thousand People Do Honor to the Liberal Chieftain

A Wonderful Tribute of Loyalty and Love—Sir Wilfrid Delivers a Masterly Address in Which He Demonstrates How Reciprocity Will Help Canada --Flays Bourassa-Borden Alliance and Nails Some of Their Campaign Lies.

Quebec, Aug. 18.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour of this province is proving a remarkable triumph. Yesterday at Three Rivers he addressed nearly 15,000 people and was cheered to the echo. Tonight double that number of his constituents and followers crowded Jacques Cartier square and gave him what was probably the greatest reception of his long and honorable career. It was a most remarkable ovation, and one which is seldom given to a public man in this country. It was a popular answer to the slanders and calumnies of the Nationalists, and it showed plainly that he had not lost his hold upon the people of the Ancient Capital. In fact it was the largest, the most enthusiastic, and most united gathering he has ever addressed in his old constituency.

A Wonderful Greeting. Long before the hour of the meeting the square was filled with people. The streets along the route were black with humanity. From windows and housetops and other vantage points they cheered and cheered again as the parade passed. It was headed by bands and by torchbearers the carriages conveying the leaders arrived at the square at 8 o'clock. As Sir Wilfrid stepped from the carriage he was greeted as if he were a conquering hero.

"We are a young country. We have 8,000,000 people; the United States have 90,000,000. We are an agricultural country; they are an industrial country. Consider our wheat crop, amounting to over 100,000,000 bushels and this year to over 100,000,000.

"Allowing ten bushels per head, we must find a market for 20,000,000 bushels at least. We have the English market, but we must also have the United States market. We have tried to gain access to it for years. All the governments of Canada have tried, that of Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Thompson, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and of Alexander Mackenzie. All wanted to have the bargain. And when we came into power in 1896 the first thing we did was to send commissioners to Washington to seek reciprocity. Our offers were not listened to. Then I declared to the government of Washington that if they could dispense with us we could dispense with them. I said: 'Reciprocity would be to our advantage, but you must come to us to get it and not we to you.'

United States Came. "In 1910 President Taft sent delegates to Ottawa to seek reciprocity. We received them gladly. It would have been better if they came from young law students, but when serious and respected men say that reciprocity is to our advantage elsewhere I feel ashamed for them. You have known me for thirty-four years, and I have the conviction of never having deceived you. I have never received them without doing so. I have seen the workman as much as the farmer. We are all sons of farmers, and when the farmers are prosperous the workman is prosperous. All the working men, all classes of society have already profited in its favor.

"In the house of commons the opposition tried to obstruct against it and prevented a vote. Obstruction followed obstruction; we could only go before you, the judges and masters. And it is you who are our judges and masters. It is you whom I address, and especially the workingmen, you, or do you not, want reciprocity?"

Load and prolonged cheers and cries of "Oui, oui!"

"If you elect me, as you will, on Sept. 21, if you out William Price from Quebec West; if you continue to elect the good patriot Turcotte, and George Fournier, and the country has not been united in electing deputies who are favorable to reciprocity, in three months there will be no barrier such as exists between Canada and the United States."

The Old Bled in New Dress. "There are some people in the country who want to overthrow Laurier because he has created a navy. Who are they who say they don't want a navy? They are a new class of men called Nationalists. Who are they? It is a new title, but I say: scratch a Nationalist and you will find a Tory; scratch a Tory and you will find a Tory. The tickets are not the same, but the packages are identical.

"Why did we establish the C. P. R. transcontinental? Why did we construct a second, the G. T. P. Why are we competing to make a third, the Canadian Northern? Transcontinental routes? Because the country is developing. When it was confined to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario it was different. Since then the country has not been limited to lower Canada, but has spread to the great lakes and beyond the great lakes to the prairies, and on to the Rockies and on to the Pacific. We have need of railways to unite the parts of this great continent. We are developing as a nation. Canada is a nation and you must consider her as such."

Our Duty as a Nation. "Think of our duties as a nation. The normal conditions necessitate the maintenance of our land and sea troops, vessels, men to defend the country, and to maintain the order of civilization. We have a small army, which is necessary for the peace of the country. If there is not peace in

MAIL AND EMPIRE TENDERS APOLOGIES

Under the caption of "Apologies to Sir Wilfrid," the Mail and Empire on the 17th said: "The report of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech was somewhat condensed towards the close. A part of his reference to the arbitration treaty between Britain and the United States was presented in such a way as to appear to relate to the Knox-Fielding agreement. Hence his remark that the arbitration pact will lead to another agreement was so connected with what followed in the report as to leave the impression that he promised another reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States. The paragraph of our editorial comment on the speech was based on this confusion. We very much regret to have attributed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier a statement he did not make."

civilization, property is menaced. Look at the conditions in Liverpool. For three days it has been disturbed by riots. Strikers have broken into shops and destroyed merchandise. A country with a maritime frontier must have a navy to protect it. Only two countries in Europe are without a navy, Belgium and Switzerland. All other countries have them. Switzerland is inland, Belgium has Antwerp, a great city, on the sea, but the coast is protected by fortifications. We have 6,000 miles of sea coast to protect. This involves responsibilities on us because we have become a nation. Until now we have had no navy. This is not correct, as the duty of \$125 on the manufactured product is retained but the firms engaged in the plaster trade are more interested in placing plaster rock on the quay than in the duty. The duty on the quarrying of gypsum and its preparation has been the principal industry in that section of Alberta county for many years. The duty on plaster rock is 300,000, half of which, it is fair to assume, will be distributed to our employes in increases of wages, the remainder to be applied to the carrying charges of the business. As the company has no store, and already with the handicap of the duty paid, as much as \$120,000 a month is being lost in connection with the duty on plaster rock. The duty on the town will be about \$100,000, half of which, it is fair to assume, will be distributed to our employes in increases of wages, the remainder to be applied to the carrying charges of the business. As the company has no store, and already with the handicap of the duty paid, as much as \$120,000 a month is being lost in connection with the duty on plaster rock. The duty on the town will be about \$100,000, half of which, it is fair to assume, will be distributed to our employes in increases of wages, the remainder to be applied to the carrying charges of the business. 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STRONG DEALS FOR RECIPROCITY

Big Liberal Rally at Newcastle

Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Loggie Shatter Tory Arguments

Freer Trade With the United States Is What the North Shore Wants to Enrich the People—How the Conservatives Showed Their Loyalty to Britain in Opposing Preference.

Newcastle, Aug. 18.—An enthusiastic Liberal meeting was held here tonight. Hon. John P. Burchill presiding. The speakers were H. R. Emmerson and Loggie Shatter. Mr. Emmerson, Sir Mary's Band escorted the speakers to the Opera House, which was packed.

W. S. Loggie showed that under the Macdonald administration representatives were sent after year to Washington to ask for such a reciprocity agreement as we are about to get, how Sir John Thompson in 1891 ran an election promising to do what he could to get reciprocity, which Thompson thought would be gained without the sacrifice of Canada's interests. (Applause.)

He said Conservatives had kept up their efforts to get reciprocity all they went out in 1892. In 1893, Loggie went to Ottawa as a delegate to the Liberal platform that year were tariff for revenue and reciprocal trade with the States. Win-tries but President Taft, instead, invited Mr. Fielding to Albany and arranged that the tariff should not be imposed. This led to further offers from the States which resulted in a mutual arrangement of free trade in natural products.

Eighteen months ago the States threatened a tariff was against us because of preference to France and other countries but President Taft, instead, invited Mr. Fielding to Albany and arranged that the tariff should not be imposed. This led to further offers from the States which resulted in a mutual arrangement of free trade in natural products.

Tory Somersault
Mr. Loggie said even the Conservative press favored until Sir Edmund Spenser, a banker, who borrows the farmers' money at three per cent and sends it to the States for investment, tried to make the farmers believe it was a dividend to send their goods there.

Will the farmers get better prices over there? asked Mr. Loggie. Not last spring for potatoes, but nineteen years out of twenty the Canadian farmer could sell better there than here.

It is said by the Tories that if we have reciprocity the Americans will gobble up Canada. Under reciprocity there is no interference with the provincial government's regulations regarding lumber. Pulpwood has always been admitted free to the States, but manufactured pulp was dutiable at about thirty-three per cent. Now paper will be admitted free to the States if made from private wood, but paper from crown lands, where there is export duty, is not free.

Will the Yankees gobble up our fisheries? The pact gives the Yankees no fishing rights, they have not now. Our surplus laths, shingles and fresh fish cannot be exported to Europe, they must go to the States. The remission of duties on such articles means a bill to that effect, but the Conservative obstruction prevented it coming to a vote and forced a dissolution of parliament.

The first government of Canada, forty-four years ago, tried to get reciprocity, again, forty years ago, Sir John Macdonald asked for reciprocity and was refused. Macdonald then thought reciprocity was necessary to both Britain and Canada and the States. This year Canada and the States negotiated for wider trade relations and Britain and the United States an arbitration treaty, thus fulfilling Sir John Macdonald's prophetic dream of forty years ago.

Our labor organizations are now international, so are our Epworth Leagues and other religious societies, the Foresters and so forth. Why not trade be international? Mr. Emmerson said unfortunately extraneous questions are being introduced. The maritime board of trade at Moncton yesterday demanded better trade relations with Cuba, West Indies and Guiana, alleging that the volume of a country's exports largely determined its material prosperity. With this idea the speaker heartily agreed but it is desirable with a handful of West Indians, how much more desirable is freer trade with the States. The Americans want our natural products and are prepared to pay for them and open their markets. We have been doing with them in spite of their high tariff and British free trade.

We have a surplus in twenty-eight agricultural items and of these eight go to Britain and twenty to the States in spite of the duty.

The preference to Britain was opposed

by the Conservatives without the British gave a quid pro quo. Such is the Conservative loyalty. Last year our total trade was \$730,000,000 and of that \$404,000,000 was with the States and \$326,000,000 with Britain. We import more from the States than we export, largely raw materials such as sugar, cotton. We import \$285,000,000 worth and export \$119,000,000. Under reciprocity our exports of goods to the States will increase and the exports of money decrease. Is not that business?

The Canadian labor organizations favor freer trade, the farmers demanded freer trade last year, and the lumbermen and fishermen likewise. Reciprocity will have splendid effect upon our manufactures. It will enrich our exporters, who will have more money to buy Canadian manufactures.

The reciprocity pact does not directly affect the manufacturers but they will be indirectly greatly benefited by the inevitable expansion of trade. Also reciprocity making the people richer here, will increase our demand for luxuries which will largely come from Britain. The trade arrangement will promote amity between the English-speaking nations, will expand our trade and correct our balance of trade with the States.

The American fishing vessels are now manned by Canadians and have a great advantage over Canadian vessels because of the duty. The Canadian gets \$3.92 per hundred weight from the Halifax companies, whereas the American gets \$7 in Boston. In Halifax maccherel is fifteen cents per pound but in Boston it is thirty-three.

Newfoundland and the maritime provinces have been hewers of wood for the Americans, but reciprocity remedies this. After forty-four years of striving to get reciprocity, when shall we get another chance if we refuse it now? We are intimately related to the States that a refusal of reciprocity might lead to a tariff war, but we are true to the old flag and are not to be bought or sold. If reciprocity should not suit it can be repealed. (Great applause.)

Hazen Gets a Taste of His "Good" Roads

Premier All Day Going from St. John to Gagetown—Auto Struck Tough Going at Hampstead and Broke Down.

(Fredericton Herald, Aug. 19.)
As the result of an experience which befel him on Tuesday last, Premier Hazen can now bear personal testimony to the wretched condition of the highway roads of the province. He had promised to attend the Tory convention at Gagetown, and set out from St. John in the morning by automobile to keep the engagement. All went well until he arrived at Hampstead when he struck a snag in the form of a mighty tough piece of road which resulted in an accident to the car. The chauffeur tried his best to overcome the difficulty but the mishap was of a serious nature and the premier had to dismount his friends at Gagetown was compelled to hire a gasoline launch to continue his trip. He did not reach his destination until 5 o'clock in the afternoon and Mr. O. S. Crockett had been filling in the time with one of his celebrated Marathons, but it was a battle royal between Mags and Smith, who were again tied after five shots, with 22. On the sixth Mags got a bull and Smith an inner.

The government's silver medal went to S. J. Burlock, who put on ten straight bulls. Dr. Ellis, who shot for the first time this year, got a bull for his sighter in the Robertson and followed with ten more bulls, but his score in the Association match was too low to enable him to overcome the leader. Major G. S. Kinnear, who also shot well this year, was second in the Robertson and won the silver medal and \$200 with 149, just shutting out Lieut. Smith, with 129.

In the absence of Col. McLean and Lieut. Col. McAvity, Major J. M. Kinnear presided, at the presentation of prizes, which was witnessed by a large crowd. The scores posted today were:

McAvity Match

Geo. Hazen, cup and...	\$10	44
Major G. S. Kinnear	3	44
R. A. C. Brown	3	44
A. N. Vince	5	44
H. H. Bartlett	5	44
H. M. Smith	4	42
Lieut. L. P. Clark	4	42
A. V. Burns	3	42
Lieut. Bentley	3	42
Capt. Good	3	41
Corp. Bentley	2	41
Lieut. Chandler	2	41
W. R. Campbell	2	41
A. R. Jardine	2	40
Lieut. Mags	2	40
E. B. Haggerty	2	39
G. R. McIntosh	2	39
Capt. Forbes	2	39
Sergt. Archibald	2	38
Lieut. McLaughlin	2	38
E. E. Brown	2	38
David Freeze	2	37
S. J. Burlock	2	37
G. R. Sutherland	2	37
Capt. Golding	2	37
J. White	2	36
Sergt. Campbell	2	36

Tyros

J. F. Mowatt	2	81
Capt. Dunfield	2	80
E. S. R. Murray	2	80
Thos. Carter	2	80
H. M. Smith	2	79

Tomorrow the presentation of prizes will take place. For the first time in years Col. McLean will be absent, and Lieut. Col. McAvity will preside. There is an entertainment at the range tonight for the men under canvas.

Ladies' Match
The ladies' match was shot off this morning. The prizes are a silver cup, presented by the ladies of New Brunswick, and \$105 in cash. Lieut. A. B. Mags, of Sussex, won the cup and \$10. This match was shot at 800 yards. The score follows:

Points

Lieut. A. B. Mags, cup and \$10	47	
Major G. S. Kinnear	8	46
J. W. Warden	8	46
O. W. Wetmore	8	46
S. J. Burlock	5	45
L. O. McIntosh	4	44
A. L. Bentley	4	44
F. M. Merritt	4	44
H. E. Pritchard	4	43
J. T. Mowatt	4	43
G. F. Fletcher	4	43
F. H. Dobson	4	43
A. R. Jardine	3	41
G. W. Hazen	3	41
S. C. Coleman	2	40
J. E. Page	2	40
W. A. Mezier	2	40
W. Baldwin	2	39
F. Clarke	2	39
E. F. Gladwin	2	39
E. A. Smith	2	39
A. P. English	2	39
F. M. Merritt	2	38
E. B. Haggerty	2	38
G. R. McIntosh	2	38
L. P. Clark	2	37

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE-- BORDEN AND BOURASSA



BROTHER ARTISTS!
—Toronto Globe.

WHY THEY OPPOSE

(From a speech by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture.)
There are certain interests, the middlemen, the pork-packers, the dairymen, the millers and the fruit canners, who are against reciprocity, because it means that they will have competition in their efforts to buy from the farmers and because the farmers will then be no longer under their thumbs, so that they can fix the price to suit themselves.

Sussex, N. B., Aug. 17.—For the third day of the P. R. A. met, had conditions prevailed at the range, and the top scores of the leaders, Lieut. Mags and Major Kinnear, 96, made in Association, are exceptionally good, under such conditions. The wind was strong and gusty all through. Scores in Association match were:

Association Cup Scores

Lt. A. B. Mags	100	96
Major G. S. Kinnear	96	96
Lieut. McLaughlin	7	94
S. B. Haggerty	6	93
E. A. Smith	6	93
Capt. Golding	6	92
W. R. Campbell	5	92
Private Grandelime	5	92
J. R. Jardine	5	91
Captain Forbes	4	90
David Freeze	4	90
A. S. English	4	89
Lieut. Bentley	4	89
Sergt. Archibald	4	89
Major McRobbie	4	88
S. C. Coleman	3	88
Captain Manning	3	88
Capt. McIntosh	3	87
Dr. Ellis	3	87
Dr. Fowler	3	87
Sergt. Bartlett	3	87
C. A. Estey	3	87
H. A. Chandler	3	87
Captain Gladwin	3	86
Lieut. S. W. Smith	2	86
Pte. Clarke	2	86
Sergt. Campbell	2	86
G. F. Fletcher	2	86
S. C. Coleman	2	85
O. S. Wilcox	2	85
Major Wetmore	2	85
A. N. Vince	2	85
Dr. McNicol	2	85
N. J. Morrison	2	84
Capt. R. H. Arnold	2	84
Lieut. Chandler	2	84
J. A. McFarlane	2	84
D. E. Pickard	2	84
N. J. Morrison	2	84
A. G. Staples	2	83
Major J. M. Kinnear	2	82
O. R. Brown	2	82
Sergt. Sullivan	2	82
R. A. C. Brown	2	82
A. N. Vince	2	82
H. H. Bartlett	2	82
H. M. Smith	2	82
Lieut. L. P. Clark	2	82
A. V. Burns	2	82
Lieut. Bentley	2	82
Capt. Good	2	82
Corp. Bentley	2	82
Lieut. Chandler	2	82
W. R. Campbell	2	82
A. R. Jardine	2	82
Lieut. Mags	2	82
E. B. Haggerty	2	82
G. R. McIntosh	2	82
Capt. Forbes	2	82
Sergt. Archibald	2	82
Lieut. McLaughlin	2	82
E. E. Brown	2	82
David Freeze	2	82
S. J. Burlock	2	82
G. R. Sutherland	2	82
Capt. Golding	2	82
J. White	2	82
Sergt. Campbell	2	82

Tyros

J. F. Mowatt	2	81
Capt. Dunfield	2	80
E. S. R. Murray	2	80
Thos. Carter	2	80
H. M. Smith	2	79

Major G. S. Kinnear, who also shot well this year, was second in the Robertson and won the silver medal and \$200 with 149, just shutting out Lieut. Smith, with 129.

In the absence of Col. McLean and Lieut. Col. McAvity, Major J. M. Kinnear presided, at the presentation of prizes, which was witnessed by a large crowd. The scores posted today were:

McAvity Match

Geo. Hazen, cup and...	\$10	44
Major G. S. Kinnear	3	44
R. A. C. Brown	3	44
A. N. Vince	5	44
H. H. Bartlett	5	44
H. M. Smith	4	42
Lieut. L. P. Clark	4	42
A. V. Burns	3	42
Lieut. Bentley	3	42
Capt. Good	3	41
Corp. Bentley	2	41
Lieut. Chandler	2	41
W. R. Campbell	2	41
A. R. Jardine	2	40
Lieut. Mags	2	40
E. B. Haggerty	2	39
G. R. McIntosh	2	39
Capt. Forbes	2	39
Sergt. Archibald	2	38
Lieut. McLaughlin	2	38
E. E. Brown	2	38
David Freeze	2	37
S. J. Burlock	2	37
G. R. Sutherland	2	37
Capt. Golding	2	37
J. White	2	36
Sergt. Campbell	2	36

Tyros

J. F. Mowatt	2	81
Capt. Dunfield	2	80
E. S. R. Murray	2	80
Thos. Carter	2	80
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HOW AMERICAN TRUSTS ARE FIGHTING TO BEAT RECIPROCITY IN CANADA

And How One Conservative Paper, While Denying Their Participation, is Working With Them—Some Lobbyists Now Working in Canada That Tried to Beat Pact in United States Congress.

(Montreal Herald, Aug. 19.)
The Montreal Star denies angrily and violently that the money of American trusts is being employed to finance the campaign against reciprocity in Canada—protests too much, one might be pardoned for thinking.

The Montreal Star brings no evidence and offers no argument to controvert that statement, which is made upon the authority of the Washington correspondents of responsible American newspapers favorable to the passing of the agreement.

But the Montreal Star is itself publishing, as part of its campaign literature, the writings of a man whose firm was compelled publicly to admit before the United States senate that it receives money from the United States trusts to carry on the fight against reciprocity.

The Montreal Star not long ago published an article from a resident of New York city strongly warning Canadians that annexation was the great object of the reciprocity agreement. The author of that letter was one Graham, of the firm of Allen & Graham, of New York. The firm of Allen & Graham are professional public promoters and lobbyists. Mr. Graham appeared before the senate finance committee to give evidence on the reciprocity question, ostensibly in behalf of the Farmers' Grange, and was very extensively questioned as to the parties from whom he received fees for this work. Part of the examination reads as follows:

Senator Stone—Have you any arrangement with other interests (than the Grange) for pay or for compensation for these services against reciprocity?
Mr. Graham—I decline to answer that question.
Senator Stone—How many interests are you accepting pay from outside of the Grange?
Mr. Graham—I decline to answer.
Senator Stone—Are you acquainted with Chester W. Lyman?
Mr. Graham—I am not; I do not know him; I never saw him.
Senator Stone—He is secretary and assistant to the president of the International Paper Company, is he not?
Mr. Graham—I do not know.
Senator Stone—Have you conferred or talked with your partner about any conference that he has had with Mr. Lyman?
Mr. Graham—I appeal to you, Mr. Chairman, whether I have to answer these questions as to my private business.

Joseph H. Allen is Mr. Graham's partner, that is to say, of the gentleman who writes for the Montreal Star to warn Canadians that the object of reciprocity is annexation. He, too, was examined before the same committee on the subject of the anti-reciprocity campaign.

Part of his evidence was as follows:
Senator Stone—Did you act as a manufacturer at any time or suggest to him that he should contribute to the expenses of the campaign?
Mr. Allen—I think to such manufacturers as came to me I did suggest that they ought to contribute. I said it would be a pretty hard fight, probably, and it was not right that all the expenses should be borne by the National Grange. But up to the present time we have received nothing except from one manufacturer.

Senator Stone—Did he (Chester W. Lyman) say anything to you about contributing?
Mr. Allen—I think Mr. Lyman did, but my understanding is that if he had anything to say in that interest it would come from the American Pulp & Paper Association.
Senator Stone—Mr. Lyman is the secretary and assistant president of the International Paper Company, is he not?
Mr. Allen—Yes, sir.

Senator Stone—Do you know William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company?
Mr. Allen—No, sir.

WHAT SIR WILFRID HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE

Speaking at Three Rivers (Que.), Thursday, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said:
"The Nationalists have been compelled to make alliance with the Tories and jingo and reactionaries of the English speaking provinces. You have heard about this plot between Messrs. Monk and Borden. It is not an imaginary one, they are trying to work it, Mr. Borden saying in Ontario that the naval policy is bad and our navy would be useless in England in case of war, while in Quebec Bourassa and Monk say the navy is too imperial and talk of conscription for foreign wars."
"But," said Sir Wilfrid, "the Nationalists are not able to defeat me and I will tell you more, the Nationalists and Tories cannot ever throw me down." (Cheers.)

RECIPROCITY WILL BRING HIS BOYS AND GIRLS BACK HOME

(Interview with Charlotte County Fisherman.)
"I am sixty years old. Do you know what reciprocity means to me? It means the return of my sons—one is in Boston. He writes me that he is tired of the city and says: 'Father, if reciprocity wins, I'll go home.' The other boys will come too—I know it. There will be plenty for us all. We will build wells; we will fill the soil and we will raise sheep, and the surplus we will be able to sell."
"Reciprocity will bring the boys home, the girls will follow and this part of the county of Charlotte will come into its own and be what nature intended it should—a home for a contented community of men and women, who are wearing their hearts out, striving for existence in the sweltering cities in the States."

WANTED—A second class...
WANTED—A maid for...
WANTED—By Sept. 6th...
WANTED—A second class...
WANTED—An experienced...
WANTED—A second class...
WANTED—A second class...
WANTED—A second class...
WANTED—A second class...
WANTED—A second class...

Woolen Weaver
Experienced weavers...
HEWSON WOOLEN...
Amherst, N.

AGENTS WANTED
RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVE
fruit trees throughout New...
present. We wish to secure...
good men to represent us...
general agents. The special...
in the fruit-growing busi-
ness offers exceptional...
for men of enterprise...
managers position and...
right man. Stone & Well...
Out.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE—In Campbell...
Water street, central local...
business or hotel accom-
modations; also a fine private...
erected in a most desir-
able town of Campbell, with...
for cash. Apply to O. S...
ton, N. B.

No Need of Warm
Cool Wear
Our rooms are so airy...
we do not know that...
business or hotel accom-
modations; also a fine private...
erected in a most desir-
able town of Campbell, with...
for cash. Apply to O. S...
ton, N. B.

Cures You
No Doctors
Oxygen (or Ozon) is...
venous disease, malarial...
business or hotel accom-
modations; also a fine private...
erected in a most desir-
able town of Campbell, with...
for cash. Apply to O. S...
ton, N. B.

THE WRECK OF...
THE...
Political...
It was the party...
That ploughed the...
Powell had taken...
to bear him company...
White was his hair...
And eyes so steady...
As he battled in...
To see what it would...
Oh, Pow-wow, I hear...
Oh, say, what may it...
Some Guys were caught...
And are yelling for...
Oh Danny, I have an...
I feel it in my bones...
Shut up, shut up, I know...
But say it in low tones...
Oh Pow, my friend...
Oh say it cannot be...
But Pow he answered...
A political corpse was...
And all through that...
drear...
They trudged through...
Trying to cheer each...
And swearing "Never...
St. John, Aug. 18, 1911

Decorated China...
away with root pieces...
between them.

MISS MacLEAN RECOVERS SHE WAS ASSAULTED BY A GIRL WHO THREATENED TO SHOOT

Girl, in Weakened and Nervous Condition, Talks to Telegraph Reporter About Her Experience in Prince William Street Office Friday Night—Was Struck Over Head With a Revolver, She Asserts, and Then Lost Consciousness.

Monday, Aug. 21. Telephone, off its stand, causing it to fall to the floor. The telephone stand is only a few feet from the floor. By moving my arms up toward my shoulder while lying on the floor I succeeded in getting the receiver to my ear and I asked central for the boarding house. On the first attempt I got no response. I again asked for the boarding house. I again asked for the boarding house. I again asked for the boarding house.

Friday, Aug. 18. "Everything is coming St. John's way" were the parting words of John Reid, the representative of the great ship construction firm of Cammell, Laird Company, who left for Montreal last evening. That a good start has been made in the big plant on the right track to land the big plant, what he said to a Telegraph reporter who talked with him on the train. He hoped that on his return in ten days time matters might be in more definite shape.

EVERYTHING IS COMING ST. JOHN'S WAY SAYS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SHIP CONSTRUCTION FIRM

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ST. JOHN MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods including beef, pork, butter, sugar, and flour. Includes sub-sections for 'COUNTRY MARKET', 'FRUITS, ETC.', 'GROCERIES', 'PROVISIONS', 'FLOUR, ETC.', 'CANNED GOODS', 'GRAINS', and 'FISH'.

OBITUARY

Mrs. C. R. Burgess. Wolfville, Aug. 18—One of the most esteemed residents of Wolfville, Mrs. C. R. Burgess, passed away yesterday morning at her residence, Perth Place, after an illness of several months, aged 65 years.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT WARD MEETINGS FOR ORGANIZATION

Liberal Workers Confident of Victory and Determined to Give Pugsley and Lowell Sweeping Majorities—Plans for Effective Work Discussed—Harmony and Enthusiasm Prevail—Names of Ward Officials. More enthusiastic ward organization meetings in the interests of the Liberal party have not been held in this city since those which took place last night.

WORK IN KINGS-ALBERT

What Dr. McAlister Has Done for His Constituency. Detailed Statement of Benefits Provided is Interesting in View of Some of the Arguments Being Used in Favor of the Conservative Candidate. One of the most unfair and misleading arguments being used in Kings-Albert against the return of Dr. H. McAlister, in view of the paucity of the public money expended in the constituency during the time it was represented by Geo. W. Fowler is that Dr. McAlister failed to secure a fair share of the grants made to the province during the last three years.

Advertisement for 'FALL TERM SEPT. 12th, 1911' by G. T. P. School of Telegraphy & R. R. Fredericton, N. B.

Advertisement for 'WEDDINGS' by Wilkie-McAndrew.

Advertisement for 'HAVELOCK NEWS' by Havelock News.

Advertisement for 'CASTORIA' for infants and children.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including 'VOL. L', 'RECI...', 'Farmers to Their Rousing Me...', 'Hill Show Libera...', 'Campaign in...', 'With a Switcates Great...', 'McAlister; T...', 'of Dr. Pe...', 'Freeze and...', 'Sussex, N. B., Aug...', 'in favor of reciprocity...', 'headquarters were f...', 'with workers.', 'Frank Freeze deliv...', 'organ of agricultural...', 'farmers of Canada h...', 'and the world is re...', 'their hats to the far...', 'a noble calling, and...', 'pers all other avocati...', 'He briefly outlined...', 'reciprocity movement...', 'position's bonum and...', 'organ of the campaig...', 'he is diatoyal to the...', 'said: There never w...', 'dians were better', 'Mr. Freeze uttered...', 'the people's represen...', 'glorious victory for', 'Dr. Pearson.', 'Dr. Pearson, the...', 'McAlister had sacrific...', 'electors of Kings a...', 'organ of the campaig...', 'to his part in his o...', 'him an overwhelming...', 'ing word was for ec...', 'to stand shoulder...', 'abstain from the go...', 'main, leaving no...', 'would in any way', 'gress, and on the', 'He has fought a ge...', 'kept the faith.'', 'The singing of t...', 'concluded a most e...', 'Corn Hill in Line.', 'As a fitting sequ...', 'and largely attend...', 'meeting, which was h...', 'Saturday night, o...', 'over a hundred of...', 'The Liberal party sh...', 'ence and good will t...', 'with the fight whic...', 'putting the good', 'large and enthusias...', 'place on Tuesday ni...', 'omen of the fate whic...', 'was on Sept. 21.', 'The farmers of Cor...', 'Alister, an overwel...', 'dishes could be reali...', 'A. McArthur and J.', 'Tuesday night, whic...', 'called to order, the', 'man for Dr. McAlis...', 'To illustrate that...', 'the poor man's frien...', 'An incident which oc...', 'partly due to the', 'doctors to come to...', 'knowing that the m...', 'whereby it is give...', 'of the cause for t...', 'to attend the afflic...', 'ter was finally sent f...', 'in attending a critic...', 'respond to the call', 'of the National Acti...', 'pocket and drawing i...', 'to the messenger: I', 'get one of the othe...', 'years' (Cheers for', 'A. E. Pearson foll...', 'ing address on recip...', 'elared was essential', 'change his views at', 'had been a life-long', 'The meeting closed', 'for the reciprocity'