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## ONG THE SHORE

July 21.—The church at Castalia has also done well, and we cannot speak too highly of the efforts of its members. The pastor has been assisted here by Bro. Jesse Harvey, whose faithful labors have borne much fruit. Bro. Harvey has also done good work at North Head church where eight have been added by baptism, instead of twenty as before reported.

In the village of Grand Harbor the work has gone on. A year ago this large church had one of the greatest revivals in its history. The pastor and his family have been working faithfully for the advancement of the Kingdom of God. In the visitation of the sick and the afflicted, the fatherless and widow he has filled the hours with generous deeds and kind words. And many when the man alone and without God in the world has seen his good works and been convinced that the Master was here. We regret deeply to say that our dear pastor is about to remove from among us. This regret is expressed by young and old and in a very tangible way by the I. O. O. F. having presented Bro. Brown with a beautiful emblematic ring. We know it is the care of the church is considerable. We realize the trials and persecutions have been great, but we thank God our pastor has received strength to tower above these trials as a giant among pigmies, and wherever the Shepherd leads him may it be beside still waters and in pastures green.

EPISCOPALIAN.

go to Yarmouth and there collected in the vicinity of \$1,300 that was owing him. He left there, it was supposed, for his home. He was seen here on the 18th of the present month in company with another man, but all further efforts to locate him have been fruitless.

The liquidators of the A. E. Hamilton Co., Ltd., have concluded the sale of the mill property, plant, machinery, stock, etc., to the Christie Woodworking Co., Ltd. The deal was completed on Monday and the new owners will at once enter into possession of their property. The deal is an important one, as the old established firm thus gets possession of the thoroughly modern premises fitted up by the Hamilton Co., after their disastrous fire. It is understood that the Christie Company will continue the operation of the two plants for the present at least.

## JOHN E. WILSON, M.P.P., HOME FROM ENGLAND

Tuesday, July 25.—John E. Wilson, M. P. P., and Mrs. Wilson, who have been on a trip to the United Kingdom and France, have arrived home coming in from Quebec, where they arrived on the White Star liner Teutonic. Mr. Wilson said yesterday that they had enjoyed a most pleasant visit. They were in London for the coronation, and witnessed the great procession from a good position near Buckingham Palace. "Canadians," said Mr. Wilson, "are exceedingly popular in England now. In getting a place for the procession, even where the space was reserved, we found that the announcement of all that was necessary. A policeman asked, 'have you passed?' and we replied, 'no, but we have come from Canada to see the procession,' and that was enough. You're from Canada, are you? Well, you are all right, and we got our seats."

Mr. Wilson said that after all his travels he was glad to get to Canada, and that there was no place like home, and no place like St. John.

## WORLD'S RECORD FOR BUTTER FAT

MADE BY A COW FED WITH

Molassine Meal

"MISSY OF THE GLEN," 18390

Advanced Register No. 996

Bred and Owned by MR. H. A. C. TAYLOR, Newport, R. I. U. S. A.

produced in TWELVE MONTHS

954.76 LBS. OF BUTTER FAT

Equal to 1,100 lbs. of Butter.

This constitutes a WORLD'S RECORD for any cow in connection with an Advanced Register.

MOLASSINE MEAL was fed regularly throughout the whole of the twelve months.

MOLASSINE MEAL increases the quantity and quality of the milk and keeps cows thoroughly healthy.

MADE IN ENGLAND

SOLD BY

L. C. PRIME CO., LTD.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Agents and Distributors.

VOL. L

# JUGGMENT IN TELEPHONE CASE

Extension Set Rates Reduced

Utilities Commission Considers Other Charges Fair

Not Willing to Disassociate St. John from the Rest of the Province—Mr. Powell Gets Important Offer from Minneapolis Company to Install an Up-to-Date Plant Here.

Tuesday, August 1.

That with the exception of charges for extension and will set the general schedule of the New Brunswick Telephone Company's rates for service in this city is neither excessive nor discriminatory, was the text of the judgment delivered by the public utilities commission yesterday afternoon in the matter of the complaint of the board of trade committee against the company. The rates charged for the extension sets they held to be in no way proportional with the service rendered, and in order to place them on a fair and equitable basis they ordered a decrease of 80 per cent. In finding that the rates were neither excessive nor discriminatory, the commissioners said they took St. John as an integral part of the whole provincial system, giving it as their opinion that St. John could not be considered as a separate unit as urged by H. A. Powell, K. C., counsel for the complainants.

The meeting was held in the admiralty chambers, Parry building, and Dr. McAllister, president, secretary, and G. O. Dickson, Attorney, and C. M. Melanson, of Shelburne, the other members of the commission were all present. The judgment, which was very lengthy, was read by Commissioner O'Neil.

The inquiry which was begun here at the instigation of several members of the board of trade who held that in comparison with other parts of the province St. John was not being fairly treated by the New Brunswick Telephone Company in the matter of rates and tolls, was a most exhaustive one. Opening here last fall it was only ended a few months ago. Numerous sessions, some as long as a week, others only lasting for a day, were held. It is expected that the judgment given yesterday will be final as neither the attorney for the complainants nor the attorney for the rest of the province gave any intimation of an appeal.

In discussing the judgment yesterday after the meeting Mr. Powell, counsel for the complainants, said that an attorney had been made to him, on behalf of the Tri-State Company, of Minneapolis, to install in St. John a telephone exchange with a larger switchboard than the one now in use, and everything new and up to date, the equipment fully capable of handling all present business and being expanded to meet all future needs, and the cost of the whole plant to be \$250,000. Mr. Powell pointed out that the earnings of the St. John exchange according to the testimony heard before the commission was \$21,000 last year. If an independent St. John exchange were introduced to meet the needs of telephone subscribers, the New Brunswick Telephone Company would be compelled, under the present law, to give St. John subscribers long distance service whenever they needed it.

Associated with Mr. Barnhill, K. C., as counsel for the respondents were J. B. M. Baxter, K. C., and M. G. Teed, K. C.

William Owens, Held for Trial

Alleged Assailant of St. John Negro Committed at Digby—Point Prim House and Barn Burned.

Digby, N. S., July 31.—(Special)—William Owens, charged with striking William Harris, of St. John, with a hammer, was examined today before Magistrate James Taylor and sent up for trial, his counsel, F. W. Nichols, being allowed until Saturday to obtain bail for the prisoner.

John Condon's house and barn, with contents, were destroyed by fire at Point Prim at an early hour this morning. No insurance. It is thought the fire was started by a tramp sleeping in the barn.

Darton, a colored lad, charged with stealing a wheel in Weymouth and selling it in Digby, has been arrested by Chief Police Bowles. His examination will take place Saturday.

Lighting Damaged Moncton Dwelling

Chimney Burst and Furniture Scorched But Occupants Were Injured—Police Statistics.

Moncton, N. B., July 31.—Later reports from this morning's severe electrical storm show that lightning struck several places in the city. Some damage was done to houses occupied by Charles Wilson, Pine street. Lightning entered the chimney, bursting it and scorching the furniture. The occupants of the house were unharmed. A chimney on R. C. Jones' house and a tree nearby were struck.

Police arrests in Moncton during July numbered twenty-eight, compared with thirty last year. The drunks during the present month totalled twenty-two, while twenty arrests for the same offence were made last July.

The Queen Limited from Montreal this afternoon was nearly five hours late reaching Moncton, on account of a disabled engine.

Company Rushing Extensions to Completion in Order to Carry Rocky Mountain Products.

Ottawa, July 31.—It is stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway is preparing to make immense shipments of coal into the United States in the near future.

The company is expending huge sums of money in rushing to completion extensions from the Pacific Coast and the northern boundary of the United States to its productive coal deposits in the Rocky Mountains. The Canadian Pacific Railway lines already come within striking distance of the International boundary at several points and with the other extensions that are being built, it is said, the Rocky Mountain coal companies will be in active competition with United States mines for the trade of the Pacific northwest.

Big Lumber Fire at Fernie, B. C.

Fernie, B. C., July 31.—Three million feet of logs was burned at the lumber camps of the Fernie Lumber Company yesterday. All the camp's supplies and buildings were destroyed. There are reports of innocent fires at other points.

# DR. PIGSLEY STARTS FOR ST. JOHN THIS WEEK

Minister to Visit All of the New Brunswick Constituencies

Is Sanguine That Reciprocity Will Sweep the Country—Dr. McAllister Remains at Ottawa in Order to Get Better Train Service in Albert County—Probability That Government May Take Over S. & N. Road—Grain Growers to Help Liberals.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, July 31.—"As soon as I can leave Ottawa, and this will not be for a few days yet," said Hon. Dr. Pigsley to your correspondent tonight, "I shall visit my constituency and the others in New Brunswick and arrange for the holding of a series of meetings."

"In regard to the issue of the campaign now opening, I can hardly add to the excellent and convincing address which the prime minister has issued to the Canadian people. He has made it perfectly plain that the sole issue before the electors is whether we should vote in favor of accepting the offer of the United States to give us better trade relations as far as natural products are concerned, both of which our leading public men on both sides of politics have been seeking in vain for nearly half a century."

"This is the issue which is right up to the Canadian people, and as Sir Wilfrid puts it so clearly, it is for the electors to say whether they will accept or reject. We welcome the fight on this issue and confide in the good judgment of the electors of Canada to cast their votes in its favor by an overwhelming majority. I hope to be able to leave for New Brunswick by the end of the week."

May Take Over S. & N. Road at Once.

Dr. McAllister, member for Kings-Albert, who is still in Ottawa, interviewed the ministers of railways and public works today in regard to conditions on the Salisbury & Albert Railway, which is not being operated between Hillsboro and Albert. He has strongly urged that pending the passing of legislation for a line over the various branch lines of the Intercolonial, pursuant to the announced policy of the government, and for which object a measure was introduced into the House of Commons last week.

Grain Growers to Help Liberals.

Hon. Robert Rogers, the political boss of Manitoba, came in this morning to take charge of the Conservative campaign, and will be assisted by Hon. Clifford Sifton.

President Henderson and secretary MacKinnon of the Western grain growers, arrived to give their help to the Liberals as they wait reciprocity. Mr. Henderson has no plan for a tour yet.

The Liberal Reform Association supplies speakers to the various constituencies. A strong list is already made up, members of the cabinet, and of the house of commons, local members, lawyers, farmers and business men, all are ready to go on the public platform in support of reciprocity. There is also a number of young men keenly interested in politics, who will take part in the present campaign.

Unionists May Bury Hatchet

Dinner to Late Party Whip Tonight Expected to Be a Love Feast

London, July 31.—The political crisis over the veto bill has undergone a slight modification as the cabinet decided today to postpone the re-consideration of the bill before the house of commons on August 7.

Present indications point to the healing of the breach in the Unionist ranks. Lord Lansdowne and his followers, who favor the bill and the Halsburyites, who are opposed to it, will meet tomorrow night in full force at a complimentary dinner to the Unionist party's late whip, Sir Alexander Alcock Hood, who is known as Lord St. Audries. At this dinner Mr. Lansdowne, the leader of the opposition in the house of commons, is expected to make a speech in an effort to pave the way for a modus vivendi between the opposing sections of the party.

As a matter of fact both sides appear to be tending to this direction. Lord Willoughby de Brookes, who is organizing the insurgents, today for the first time admitted that his party had gained no concessions in strength.

Lord Lansdowne tonight issued a letter disavowing the idea of any Unionist party-splitting in the future. He said that the veto bill, this related decision on the part of Lord Lansdowne, means that the Liberal Reform Association support in making the Halsburyites opposed against the vote of the Liberal party and that therefore there is no longer any necessity for Viscount St. Aldwyn to come to the government's assistance, as it was rumored he would do by the taking into the government lobby influential Unionist peers to outvote the Halsburyites in case they challenged a division.

That the tension has lessened is shown by the fact that King George has decided to remain at Cowes for the rest of the week. There is still a strong belief in the lobby of parliament, however, that Premier Asquith, in order to guard against surprises, will create a batch of peers to vote against the bill, thus raising the veto bill to the house of lords.

ALMEDA WILLEY'S CREW RESCUED

Six Men Taken from the Rigg After Fourteen Hours Suffering

Captain Hatfield and Crew Brought to Rockland, Maine, and Their Vessel Was Dashed to Pieces

Special to The Telegraph.

Boston, July 31.—The shipwrecked crew of six men from the Salem three-masted schooner Almeda-Willey arrived at Rockland, Maine, by steamer from Swan Island today and reported that they abandoned their vessel and were rescued by the schooner Alice, of Swan Island, after being in the raging fourteen hours in Friday's gale. They were without food and drank twenty-four hours.

They were caught by the gale off Mount Desert rock, their schooner filled with water and they were forced to take to the rigging. When they were taken off by the Alice Saturday forenoon they were eight miles off Isle au Haut. The schooner sank or drifted ashore on Long Island and broke up.

Capt. H. M. Hatfield, of St. John, master and owner, while at the wheel with the crew, was rescued by the schooner Alice. The Almeda-Willey was built at Thomaston in 1874 and registered at Longgrove. She was bound from St. John for Vineyard Haven.

OTTAWA'S FIRE CHIEF WRECKS NEW AUTO GOING TO \$10,000 BLAZE

John W. Gates in Critical State

Ottawa, July 31.—The plants of the Union Construction Company and the Ottawa Stone & Brick Company on Catherine street, were damaged by fire today to the extent of \$10,000. The blaze was due to asphalt boiling over. Both plants are owned by local interests.

The fire chief's automobile, purchased by the city last week, came to grief in attempting to avoid collision with fire engine at a street corner. The automobile hit the curb, snapping a wheel off. The chief and driver were thrown out but escaped injury. Had the engine and car collided the result would probably have been fatal as both were traveling at high speed.

TORONTO PROUD OF PRIVATE CLIFFORD

City Will Present Him With \$500 Chest of Silver and Subscribe Towards House and Lot for King's Cup Winner.

Toronto, July 31.—Private W. J. Clifford, winner of the King's prize at Bialay, will be presented with a chest of silver and a lot for \$500. In addition the city will subscribe towards the cost of a house and lot if the citizen start a subscription for that purpose.

Severe Drought in India

Simla, India, July 31.—Half of India is stricken with drought and the monsoon is anemic. The outlook for crops is very gloomy.

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# G.T.P. LIKELY TO TAKE OVER PART OF ROAD

CRUISER NIOBE AT ANCHOR IN CLARKE'S HARBOR

Ottawa Conference Yesterday

President Hays Anxious to Handle Grain Crop

Fort William-Winnipeg Section and Others That Are Completed May Be Operated—Grand Trunk Strike Difficulties Adjusted—Duty-Free Coal for the West.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, July 31.—President C. M. Hays of the Grand Trunk Pacific, was here today in conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Geo. P. Graham and Commissioner Young of the National Transcontinental Railway with regard to the taking over by the Grand Trunk Pacific of the completed section of the National Transcontinental Railway from Superior Junction to Winnipeg, under the terms of the companies agreement with the government as provided by the act.

The company expects to handle a large share of the wheat crop over this road to Fort William this fall. The question of taking over other parts of the National Transcontinental, as completed, and putting on a train service, was also discussed. No definite arrangements have yet been made, and a further conference will be held later.

It is understood that as a result of a recent conference between President Hays of the Grand Trunk, Messrs. Bury and Murdoch, representing the transmitters' organizations, and the ministers of labor and railways, all the difficulties existing from the Grand Trunk strike and the reinstatement of the striking men have been satisfactorily adjusted. An announcement is expected in a few days.

The opposition have been counting on making considerable capital out of any dissatisfaction among the men as to the settlement of the strike, and the government's responsibility therefore. This final successful effort of the government to secure justice for the men will now rob the opposition of the campaign capital they hoped to make.

Duty-Free Coal in the West.

The government today took effective measures to meet the serious danger of a coal famine in the West, consequent upon the long continued strike in the western coal mines and the shutting of the usual supplies from that source.

An order-in-council was passed providing for the free entry of all coal imported into Canada at all ports of entry along the International boundary, west of Saint Ste. Marie for consumption in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The taking off of the duty is to be effective until the government-in-council is convinced that the mines are again in a position to produce sufficient coal to meet public requirements.

The remission of duties, which affects bituminous coal only, anthracite being on the free list, goes into effect on August 7 unless the parties to the strike effect a settlement and resume operations before then. The strike has now been in progress for four months and practically all the western mines are tied up.

\$250,000 FIRE IN BROCKTON, MASS.

Brockton, July 31.—Fire starting in the basement of the three-story Sateck block at Main and West Elm streets, shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning, caused a loss of \$250,000 and endangered for a time the main portion of the city's business section.

Exploding ammonia tanks in the cold storage plant of the Brockton public market hurried three Brockton firemen out of the building and thirty-five firemen were overcome by the fumes of the gas.

The fire spread to the four-story Holbrook building on Main street and to two three-story lodging houses in the rear on West Elm street. The Sateck block was ruined, only the brick walls remaining. The interiors of the lodging houses were destroyed and the rear of the Holbrook building suffered considerably.

Such headway was made by the flames that help was summoned from Boston, Quincy, Rockland, Hallow, Braintree, Stoughton, Taunton, Avon, Abington and Easton. The fire was not under control until long after noon.

DROUGHT CLOSES 152 COTTON MILLS

Charlotte, N. C., July 31.—One hundred and fifty-two cotton mills in North and South Carolina shut down today because of the drought.

POPE CUTS DOWN LIST OF HOLY DAYS

Surprise Expressed Here That He Omits Feast of Immaculate Conception.

New York, July 31.—Announcement was made in this city yesterday that Pope Pius X., by a recent pontifical decree, had removed from the list of holy days of obligation, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, which Roman Catholics would over celebrate on December 8.

The effect of the decree will be to relieve Roman Catholics of the obligation of hearing mass and abstaining from unnecessary work on the feast day.

Reports of the decree, which has not yet been promulgated officially in this diocese, brought expressions of surprise from Roman Catholic clergymen, and some of them were inclined to think the translators of the decree were at fault and that no such change had been made by the pontiff.

"All Immaculate Conception remained a matter of pious belief only until Pope Pius IX., by a recent pontifical decree, had removed from the list of holy days of obligation, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, which Roman Catholics would over celebrate on December 8."

In his recent decree Pope Pius X. says that on account of the changed conditions of civil society and in response to numerous petitions for the lessening of the number of holy days of obligation he has prescribed that only the following shall be observed:

"All Sundays throughout the year, the Feasts of the Nativity, the Circumcision, the Epiphany, the Ascension, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the Feast of St. Peter and Paul and the Feast of All Saints."

In this country the Feasts of the Epiphany and St. Peter and Paul have never been observed except as days of special devotion. When Archbishop Farley receives an official copy of the Pope's decree and sends a copy of it to each priest in the diocese there will be one less holy day of obligation in the local church calendar.

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ELIAS K. GANONG.

## THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

## THE EVENING TIMES

## New Brunswick's Independent

## Newspapers.

## These newspapers advocate

## British connection

## Honesty in public life

## Measures for the material

## progress, and moral advance-

## ment of our great Dominion

## No graft!

## No deals!

## The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined,

## The Maple Leaf forever.

## Semi-Weekly Telegraph

## and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 2, 1911.

## STANDING OF THE PARTIES

When Parliament assembled after the elections of 1908, the standing of the parties in the several provinces was as follows:

	Lib.	Con.
Ontario	36	48
Quebec	33	11
New Brunswick	11	1
Nova Scotia	12	3
Prince Edward Island	3	1
Manitoba	9	8
British Columbia	2	5
Saskatchewan	2	1
Alberta	4	2
Yukon	1	0
Totals	133	85

These numbers account for 218 of the 224 members of Parliament. The other three are described as independent. Mr. W. F. McLean of South York usually voting with the Opposition; Mr. Verville of Malton, and Mr. Russell of Toronto East, generally supporting the government, but occasionally voting the other way.

There have been twelve by-elections since October, 1908, but these have produced practically no change in the standing of the parties as it was after the general elections. The last by-election was in Drummond and Arthabaska where Mr. Gilbert was elected, and though he had some Conservative support he announced after his election that with respect to all matters except his naval policy he would support the government. The Liberals lost one seat, in North Essex, in October, 1909, but with that exception the party strength on division would still be as it was at the beginning of the present term.

The Liberals will go into the present campaign then, with a majority of forty-six or forty-eight. The situation in Quebec, where the Nationalist element was giving the Liberals some trouble, has been greatly improved by the introduction of the reciprocity issue. Quebec is deeply interested in the trade agreement, by which it stands to be benefited immensely. The Liberals should carry more seats in Quebec than ever.

Toronto, and one or two protectionist centres in Ontario, are expected to go against the government; but in Ontario generally it is believed the Liberals will make material gains. They should do better in Nova Scotia, and while it is difficult, perhaps, to win all the seats in New Brunswick, it is expected that the government will come nearer doing so in the next election than ever before. Prince Edward Island, like New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, must be counted as heartily in favor of the trade agreement.

The western provinces, so far as can be judged by the evidence at hand, will give Sir Wilfrid Laurier a greater support this year than on any previous occasion. The western people feel that redistribution should have been put into effect before the elections, so that they could have had their increased representation in the House of Commons at the next session. This is going to constitute no small grievance against the Conservatives. But reciprocity, of course, is the overshadowing issue, and the hustling West is heartily in favor of the new trade compact.

Of the outlook generally, therefore, at the beginning of the campaign, it must be said that the Liberals have cause to be exceedingly cheerful.

## THE UNIONIST DEBACLE

It was Burke who remarked that "A great empire and little minds go ill together." The English party that claims

to be imperialistic beyond all others presents at present a sorry spectacle. The utterances of Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. Frederick E. Smith were hardly pitched in an Imperial key when, a few days ago, they united with others in crying down Premier Asquith. The party has been held together since the beginning of the protectionist propaganda, almost a decade ago, by the hope of being able to collect from the people with interest the immense cost of financing that movement. As the hope must be postponed to the indefinite future, the party is left from top to bottom and the several sections of it face one another in an attitude of irreconcilable opposition.

So out of touch is the Unionist party at present with the aims and feelings of democracy, that a pamphlet issued some time ago by its central propaganda body contains these questions: "Why abolish the House of Lords because it can suspend too hasty or ill-considered legislation on the part of the House of Commons? Why not abolish the House of Commons because it often vetoes the legislation of the House of Lords? The House of Lords has the older standing, the greater intellect, and above all, the freedom to consider questions of their own merits alone, which the House of Commons, subject as it is to electoral caprice, can never have."

But the chief cause of the debacle is the present government's splendid interpretation of the true principles of liberalism. They have made the promotion of political equality their chief study and judged that it was always safe, wise and beneficial to war against inequality; that equal rights and equal opportunities should be enjoyed by all, and that in proportion as this idea is approached will the prosperity and happiness of the people be promoted. This principle involves self-government, and it would not suffer by the abolition of the House of Lords. A resistance to monopoly in whatever form it may come is the dominating principle of English liberalism. The reform of the hereditary chamber, the disestablishment of the church, the taxation of land, and many other reforms to which it is pledged, all find their common source in the belief that monopoly is bad and vicious.

Liberalism does not pit the masses against the classes; it takes no cognizance of the classes as such, for in the masses all classes are included. But it does pronounce its veto upon many things that bear with unequal severity upon the great masses of the people—masses whose tongue and hands the Unionists and the Lords tie. Mr. Asquith and his government have set themselves to wrestle with Caliban, and their success has filled with rage the men who fail to recognize the dynamic forces of the whole movement. Great events can only be seen clearly by those who are on a level with them.

## OBSTRUCTION

No one can complain that politics just at present is lacking in interest. With a scene of the noble house of Cecil proving in the British Parliament that one may continue to be a Lord after ceasing to be a gentleman, and with the actions of many houses in Canada discovering just as monotonous and vulgar ways of impeding legislation, anything may happen. In the lull of the talk made by Middleboro, Lennox, Taylor, Currie and the other followers of Mr. Borden who have been going on like a brook, noisy but shallow, the Liberal leaders have spoken and their candor and emphasis are greeted not only with pleasure in Parliament but with enthusiasm in the country. The great national wit of France asks us if there can be any greater "dotage" in the world than for us to guide our courses by sound of bell and not by judgment and discretion, and if we are not ready to acknowledge that we are entering into that dotage, the present obstruction must cease.

Most emphatically it is for Mr. Borden to decide. He has gone so far in his obstructive tactics that he cannot recede with dignity, nor can he go forward with success. Mr. Borden has reminded him that the greatest terror of his life is that he may be dragged before the people, but he cannot go on obstructing the business of the country and the business of the government without facing that terror. The memory of his "triumphal procession" through the West is so recent that that terror is a very nightmare; but he will probably ask like the Virginia witness when asked by the judge: "Do you know what an oath is?" responded "Yes, sah; when a man swears to a lie he's got to stick to it." There will be sympathy for Mr. Borden in the position he is at present placed, but it is sympathy which men give to weakness—sympathy which will enable him to appreciate the feelings of Mrs. Carlyle when she prayed God "particularly to damn her sympathisers." It is sympathy which will not induce those who feel it to vote for, but against, the kindly and weak leader who occasions it. Consistency, then, art a mule, so Mr. Borden will be consistent in his obstruction.

The issue is clear, as stated by Sir Wilfrid: "We do not want reciprocity to wait. We want it to pass either in this House or before the country. I have nothing whatever to conceal about the matter. We are before the people and it is government to be made a farce—if the minority abuse the privileges of a minority in order to prevent—then sir, there are judges over us to judge between the government and the opposition. . . . If the opposition chooses to go on with the tactics of obstruction as they have been doing, then we shall have to consider what is to be done. And if, in the last resort, the only way is to appeal to the people and ask them to pass judgment between us and the opposition we are quite prepared and ready for it." Never has the party gone to the country with greater confidence and enthusiasm than it will go on this clear issue.

HON. WILLIAM PUGSEY ON RECIPROCI-  
PROCI-  
PROCI-

The Telegraph presents to its readers this morning a complete report of the very able speech on reciprocity delivered by Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, on July 24 in the House of Commons. In many respects Dr. Pugsley's deliverance on the leading question of the hour is one of the most thorough and convincing that has come from any of our public men. As we are apparently at the beginning of a short campaign to be followed by the general elections, Liberals everywhere will welcome this speech as a most timely and important contribution to the discussion. It not only explains very clearly the benefits which Canada in general, and the Maritime Provinces in particular, will receive from the increased trade following the ratification of the agreement, but it answers many specious objections to reciprocity which have been put forward by the Opposition.

As the Minister of Public Works discussed the subject several venturesome but unwise Conservative members interposed comments intended to break the force of his remarks, or asked questions which they evidently thought would prove rather awkward. In every instance they simply played into the Minister's hands, for as the Hansard report we are printing this morning on another page will show, Hon. Mr. Pugsley had an effective answer for every one of the gentlemen opposite. He is not the sort of man who can be interrupted with impunity, and one after another his opponents discovered with chagrin that they were simply increasing the effect of his speech instead of discouraging him.

The speech is one of very wide scope, and it treats several aspects of the trade arrangement not only very fully but with exceptional clearness. There is absolutely no answer to be made to his statement of the position of the several Conservative leaders with respect to reciprocity. By quotation after quotation he proved beyond any question that while today the opposition are attempting to make it appear that they never were in favor of reciprocity, the fact is beyond dispute that nearly all their chief men are clearly on record as having sought a treaty with the United States, a much more binding arrangement as respects our fiscal independence than the Fielding-Paterson agreement.

In marshalling his facts Dr. Pugsley gave chapter and verse, and established his case most conclusively. Among the Conservatives from whom he quoted was Mr. J. D. Hazen, the present Premier of New Brunswick, who in reply to the speech from the throne in 1891 expressed pleasure as the representative of the city and county of St. John and as a member of the Conservative party, at the announcement made by the (Conservative) government that they were about to enter into negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. "He went on," said Dr. Pugsley, "to speak of the business and social relations existing between the people of Canada and of the neighboring republic, he expressed the opinion that it would be an advantage to both countries if a reciprocity treaty were entered into, and he concluded by saying that he felt sure it would be gratifying to the people of Canada, irrespective of party, that steps were about to be taken to secure reciprocity. Nobody will change that fact, and these gentlemen must have had the same effect twenty years ago. Now, Sir, there was great danger of that twenty years ago, because while Canada had then entered upon a stage of development, Canada was not so prosperous as she is today, and her people were not in such a position of self-reliance then as they are now. Since then, the population of Canada has increased, her resources have been developed, her trade has extended, and today our people are far more powerful and more able than they then were to stand for what they believe to be the true interests of Canada and the Empire."

Dr. Pugsley took up in some detail the effect which the trade agreement will have upon the Maritime Provinces, and that part of his speech, making clear the benefits which we in this part of the country will receive as a result of the free entry of our natural products into the great American market, is of the utmost interest to all effectors in this province. Another point upon which he dwelt most effectively was the folly of the Conservatives in attempting to persuade the people that there is some danger to our loyalty in that there is some danger to our loyalty in the proposed increase in our trade. In this portion of his speech the Minister of Public Works exposed very effectively the dishonest course of the opposition in seeking to evade the real question by manufacturing dangers which did not exist.

Taken all in all the speech made by the leader of the Liberal party in New Brunswick showed a most complete grasp of every phase of the question which is to be the leading issue in the coming elections, and demonstrated how well fitted Hon. Mr. Pugsley is to give the Liberals of this province a fighting lead during the coming battle, which is every one's expectation to result in a sweeping Liberal victory.

THE PARCELS POST SYSTEM  
The discussion in the House of Commons on the establishment of a parcels post a few days ago, brought out the fact that there are two or three points on which all parties seem to be in entire accord. One was the need of the system, another was the fact of exorbitant express rates, and a third was that many local freight rates are both unjust and wrong. These three questions were discussed, and while there was general unanimity on the fact that evils exist, the trouble was how to re-

move them. No one doubted that the people were grossly over-charged by the express companies, and Mr. Lemieux made the important announcement that he was planning to meet these excessive charges by a parcels post system. A government official is conducting extensive investigations under his authority and when his report is received another step forward may be expected.

The country will be astonished to learn why the system was not introduced in 1907, when legislation was placed on the statute book in the Post Office Act, giving the department power to introduce it at quick notice. Mr. Lemieux gives the reason for the delay. The singular fact occurred within twenty-four hours after the announcement was made that the Postmaster-General had power to start a parcels post within a very short time—at once, for weeks and for months—the department was simply flooded with petitions against such a system. The petitions did not come from cities, but they were signed by farmers and by country store-keepers, and the argument used was that the department stores would get all the benefit of the system. One peculiarity about the petitions was that those from every province were couched in the same terms. They were all either printed or typewritten and the language was the same. The Minister adds: "There is apparently an organization against the establishment of a parcels post."

It is not difficult to locate that organization. It is not to be found among the farmers and the country store-keepers. It would in every case benefit the farmer and the outlying districts. As for assisting the department stores in competing with the country store-keepers, the discussion in Hansard shows that at present the large stores enjoy the advantage of such favorable express rates that the parcels post would make no perceptible difference in their power of reaching all over the country where express offices are found.

Mr. Lemieux said that the parcels post had been a boon to the common people in England, France and Germany where the system had been carried to a high state of perfection. At present it costs more money to send a parcel from one Canadian town to another, than to send the same parcel across the Atlantic. Every citizen at present feels the burden of the express charges, and the establishment of a parcels post system would improve conditions all round. It would not materially increase the competition of the department stores.

At present a department store can ship at much more favorable rates than the ordinary citizen who goes of the companies only occasionally. One speaker illustrated the difference on the floor of the house by saying that a parcel which would cost the department store, say, fifteen cents to send a hundred miles, would cost the purchaser thirty-five cents to return from some outside office back to the city. The parcels post would make such discrimination impossible; all would be placed on similar footing. The Post Office Department has the whole machinery within its hands and could within a short time start a parcels post system better than the railways or express companies can give, for the express companies only reach certain points where as the department reaches the 15,000 post offices that are spread from one end of the country to the other. It would be easy to flood the department with petitions from every section of the country for this great boon, even as the express companies flooded it with adverse petitions four years ago.

## THE ELECTIONS

September 21 is to be election day. This news, which a few heard on Saturday, will be in everybody's mouth this morning, and since the business of the country has been interrupted by Conservative obstruction at Ottawa it will generally be learned with relief that we are to have a short and sharp campaign, lasting but a few weeks, after which the popular Liberal administration will be permitted to carry forward its great policies without further interruption.

Liberals from one end of the Dominion to the other will hear with pleasure that the date of the elections has been fixed, and that the country is so soon to be given an opportunity of pronouncing upon the issues of the hour.

Not only with respect to the solid public questions of the day, but also in regard to the smaller question of responsibility for the present situation, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party so to the country with a tremendous advantage over their opponents. Probably there is no man in Canada today, who has any real knowledge of the political situation, who honestly believes that the Conservative party has the slightest chance of success. On the contrary, it is almost universally assumed that so far as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government are concerned the elections merely represent a sort of unnecessary halt, after which the administration will resume the great work which is so necessary to the prosperity of the country.

Sir Wilfrid, as is known by all who have been in touch with him for months past, looks forward with the utmost confidence to the result of this appeal to the electors. Never, perhaps, has the Liberal chieftain approached a campaign in such fine fighting fettle. And as it is with the chief, so it is with the party in every province. With a peerless leader and an issue which suits the whole Liberal party better than any the country has debated for many years, both the Liberal leader and the rank and file of the party in every part of the country will go into this battle enthusiastically and without a doubt as to the result.

A word as to the causes leading up to the dissolution of Parliament. Had the "interests" been content to allow the country to make a trial of reciprocity there would have been no election until next year at the earliest. As every elector in Canada knows, we are this year taking a census, and the great growth of the western provinces will entitle them to a largely increased representation in the House of Commons next year. It was, naturally,

the desire of the government, that new members, in justice to the West, should take their seats in the next Parliament, and that, to this end, a redistribution bill should be passed before the elections were brought on. There are several reasons why the Conservative party would not permit this, and these reasons may be briefly stated. In the first place the West is in favor of reciprocity, and if its representation were larger the government of the day would gain in that part of the country. Again, if reciprocity were introduced now, and the country were permitted to realize its benefits throughout a year or two of increased trading, so beneficial would the results be that all the Conservative arguments of today would be instantly repudiated by the country as a result of its practical experience under the trade agreement. And, thirdly, the protected interests which are going to finance the Conservative campaign would not put up the money if reciprocity were a fact. They have told Mr. Borden and his lieutenants that the fight must be made in the hope—vain though it be—that the Liberal government and reciprocity may be beaten together.

When the country first learned of the details of the Fielding-Paterson agreement there was instant recognition of the fact that Canada had made an admirable bargain, because it was seen that although without any material sacrifice on our part we were obtaining free entry to the United States for all our natural products, we were doing this, not by a treaty, but by concurrent legislation which left our fiscal independence complete, and that we were not imperiling, even from the protectionist viewpoint, any of the chief industries of this country. For—and the fact is one that stands out importantly at this time—the tariff on manufactured goods entering Canada is not touched at any point with the exception of a slight reduction, which might well have been larger, of the duty on agricultural implements. Thus, while the proposed tariff arrangement is such that no manufacturer can with justice object to it, the protected interests, fearing that in this country as in the United States the trend of public opinion is strongly toward a lower tariff, decided to shove Mr. Borden and his party into the breach in order to resist what, rightly or wrongly, they take to be the entering wedge of low tariff sentiment. They fail to see that, for their own selfish reasons, they are attempting to deny to the people of Canada, the farmers, the fishermen, the lumbermen, and the consumers generally, the great measure of justice that will be done them by the lowered duties and the greatly increased volume of trade that will follow their introduction.

When the reciprocity arrangement was first made public this newspaper hailed it gladly as the greatest Liberal achievement since the inauguration of the British preponderance. Popular as the trade agreement was from the moment the news was published, as the people have become better acquainted, through the speeches of public men and newspaper discussion, with every aspect of the matter, there is not the slightest doubt that it has already made progress in public favor. From the first, Conservative resistance of the trade agreement has been marked either by ignorance of its real effects, or by dishonest attempts to confuse the issue. No pretence of sound or logical arguments against the trade pact has been advanced; but, lacking convincing reasons for obstruction, the Conservative party has sought refuge in appeals to patriotism and denunciation of the Liberal government as disloyal in the tendency of its policies. These arguments, so frequently put forward by Conservative speakers and journals, are generally harmless because the sound common sense of the public rejects them at once. In other cases, where they are bolstered up momentarily by misrepresentation, they are answered effectively within twenty-four hours.

While reciprocity is necessarily the leading issue of the campaign, other matters will claim attention, and among these will be the unreasonable character of Conservative obstruction under the circumstances, the injustice Mr. Borden is doing the western country by preventing redistribution, and the manner in which the Conservative machinery is being used by the interests in an effort to defeat the popular will. Also, while the Liberal party can honestly claim the very greatest credit for the Fielding-Paterson agreement and all that it implies, the government will naturally receive credit as well for its wise, progressive, and patriotic administration of public affairs during its long tenure of office. The people are proud of the country's growth, of its buoyant financial condition, of its great strides in trade and in population, and of the strong national spirit that has developed as the country has passed through year after year of prosperity in material affairs.

These things in some measure at least have been due to the enlightened administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He comes before the people now, at the crowning moment of his career, to ask them to say whether or not he and his government shall have an extension of power. Does any sane man doubt what the answer will be?

## SIR WILFRID'S MANIFESTO

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's manifesto, following the dissolution of Parliament, which is published in full by The Telegraph this morning, is a strikingly clear and forcible statement of the reciprocity question and of the causes leading up to an appeal to the country at this time.

Sir Wilfrid's statement is straightforward and dispassionate, and in it there is no assertion of the truth of which will not be immediately plain to every reader. The Liberal chieftain sets down in compact form the evidence showing that for forty years Liberals and Conservatives alike have sought to bring about better trade relations with the United States. We know how recently and how strenuously certain Conservatives have attempted to make it appear that their party never was in favor of reciprocity. Sir Wilfrid briefly recites the evidence on this point, which completely confounds them. Proceeding he tells

WHAT RECIPROCI-  
TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA

Reciprocity with the United States is now at the disposal of the Canadian people. It rests with parliament or the electors to say if we are to have the benefits of the enlarged free market, which it will bring. Look at the new market possibilities in the list of Canadian products which would thereafter have free entry into the United States.

For the Farmer,  
Cattle, Horses and mules.  
Swine, Sheep and lambs.  
Poultry.  
Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Beans, Potatoes, Corn, Onions, Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Butter, Cheese, Fresh milk, Cream, Eggs, Hay, Straw.

For the Fisherman,  
Mackerel, Herring, Halibut, Salmon.

Cod, Oysters, Lobsters.

For the Lumberman,  
Timber, hewn, sawed or squared, Sawed boards, planks, deals, Paving posts, railroad ties and poles, Wooden staves, Fickets and poles.

For the Miner,  
Feldspar, Mica, Talc, Salt, Asbestos.

For the Consumer,  
Lower duties on a host of articles, such as: Meats, fresh or refrigerated, Bacon and hams, Canned fruits, Canned meats and poultry, Lard, Tomatoes and other vegetables, Wheat flour and oatmeal, Prepared cereal food, Bran, middlings and other offals of grain, Macaroni and vermicelli, Biscuits, wafers and cakes, Canned fruit, Agricultural implements, Cutlery, Paving stones, Clocks and watches, Canned goods, Motor vehicles, Laurier and the Larger Markets is the policy for Canada.

who is not interested in politics as well as the one who is, should therefore be reasonably well satisfied.

## NOTE AND COMMENT

Just a question as to the size of the majority. And it will be bigger than ever.

The Liberals hold eleven of the thirteen New Brunswick seats. A few weeks hence they should have twelve.

It is said Sir Wilfrid will come to New Brunswick during the campaign. If he does he will receive a welcome long to be remembered.

Woodstock and Carleton county gave Mr. F. B. Carvell, M. P., a right royal welcome home on his return from the coronation on Saturday. The demonstration speaks well for his popularity. The country is proud of him.

Sir Wilfrid states the issue clearly to the jury. It is only a matter of waiting for the verdict. The present Parliament's work has been improperly interrupted two years before the natural time. The Conservatives need a lesson. They will get it on September 21.

The Morocco situation looks somewhat more favorable this morning. It is still awkward to a degree, however, and although the world will be slow to think it at all probable that Germany and France, and perhaps Great Britain and Austria, may be plunged in a great war, there are, undeniably, factors in the case which justify no little uneasiness. It is difficult to conceive any greater calamity than such a conflict would be, and it is utterly impossible to measure the proportions which it might assume. While all will pray for peace with honor, it is a matter for deepest congratulation that Britain is firm as well as calm, as she is prepared to make any sacrifices that may be necessary to maintain her rights. In this matter all political parties in the United Kingdom are one, and, for that matter, all political parties throughout the British Empire.

Mr. Borden and Mr. Crockett were both willing to make insinuations about the Minister of Public Works, but neither of them is willing to take the responsibility of making any explicit charge. The subjects referred to by the Opposition leader and his glib henchman from York have been thoroughly threshed out on previous occasions, and even Dr. Pugsley's opposition will admit that his defence was so complete as to put his accusers to shame. The Minister of Public Works, in the general elections of 1908, returned to Ottawa with ten supporters at his back from this province, the Liberals having eleven out of the thirteen seats. Dr. Pugsley predicts that they will carry at least one more seat when the elections come again, and there is every reason to believe his estimate is sound. Such success naturally makes Dr. Pugsley a mark for Conservative jealousy and dislike.

Feathers that have grown grimy may be given a bath in alcohol, after which they should be shaken over heat or in the hot sun until dry.

Uncle Walt  
The Poet Philosopher

Oh, soothe and caress me! My labors distress me, I'm tired of my striving, so endless and vain; so sing to me, dearie! I'm weary, so weary! My bosom is filled with the torture of pain! I'm A Tired tired of the struggle! I'm longing to snuggle against HEART your kind bosom and look in your eyes! So long have I swatted the blooming doddered, persistent, immoral, industrious flies! When first with my swatter I went forth to slaughter, my heart was aglow with a Homeric fire; I biffed 'em and soaked 'em, and mashed 'em and croaked 'em, and thought of my labors I never should tire. But where is the profit of sending to Tophet a pitiful hundred of pestilent flies? A million come buzzin' in place of each dozen you send to the graveyard—a blight on your eyes! It may be that sages in far distant ages will think up a method of laying them low, but this plan of swatting' by hand is too rotten—we've more flies today than we had long ago. So soothe and caress me, and fondle and bless me, I'm weary and broken, I long for repose; I'm sad and I'm loney, so sing "Annie Rooney," and comb out my whiskers and tinkle my nose.

Copyright, 1911 by George Matthew Adams.

WALT MASON

INTER-  
STO-  
THE SHEEP-

Prevalent at This S-

Contr-

Large flockmasters were prompt and skilled at to be a good deal worse gradations of the mag with smaller flocks and how to treat them by seriously troubled by months will, as a rule, period in which it is a gloom, June, July is a found them at work in September, but if they ing harm from Jun of August little anxi later.

The maggots are a weather, and hatch when the atmosphere is mild. On sultry days thunderstorms may bring the maggots come wonderful speed. If n or two the masses of the raw flesh. Then the rapidly. The sheep the maggot amongst bushes in a wild way, causing the maggots foliage are favorite ha Sheep pastured on u so much as those on turing, in comparative fields is one of the know, short of actual

Many sheep owners dip, which I cannot sheep is dipped it m granted that there will animal or owner, for s is an immense relief not dip till I knew there, but this is a soon in many instances appearance the hint s taken, and all be dippe

The inexperienced, h know when the m Never look at or coun time from a distance them and cast an eye the tail is wagged in head thrown suddenly up, and oily, sticky where, with a genera ance, depend upon it. A sheep with a clean be suspected, becom of droppings adhering, ere are favorite subj got. It is a good plan got in such cases, as dirty wool. If a ewe where look to that, an of the ramp, as therea spot for the maggots.

There is a pleasure these pests which m savage, but it is used by hand, and althoug advised, I have found as the liquid used for ity of this is by the re and a little of it is ru maggots are, they will tie work and small ex As warmth develope sleekly sheep with m more subject to the clipped, and early she to lessen the prevalence clipping is not always a frequent and keen kept on them.

It may be well to p lambs are sometimes g, and it is just as the lambs as the ewes

## CHANGES IN THE

There are few horse from dire experience l changes in a horse's di A change from one timothy to blue grass from alfalfa to blue indigestion, with flatu

RECIPROCI-  
WORLD-

President Taft  
Peel of th  
Sta-

## A BLOW AT

Free Interchange  
ducts Between t  
Will Not Hurt  
the Great Masses

(Toronto)

We stand too close of Saturday at Wash its importance in w historian hereafter it as the first definite Great Reconciliation, stands out as the first Great Quarrel between of the Anglo-Saxon pe What emerges most

SM-  
S-







**Members Start  
stituencies in  
Mood — Tor  
Now That t  
Brought On.**

are trading with the people of the United States than there were fifteen years ago. Now are we less loyal today than we were then? I think not. I think there never was a time in the history of Canada when the people were more loyal to the empire than they are today, when the young men of Canada were so ready to sacrifice their blood in defence of the old flag as they are today. But an hon-

## Poor Mr. Crocket.

**Meet October 25.**  
The government parliament together in October after the This will probably be 25 when the new

(Continued on page 9, third column.)



# SEPTEMBER 22 WILL BRING THE RECIROCITY ISSUE NOW UP TO THE PEOPLE

## Liberals Are Confident of Victory

### Members Start for Their Constituencies in Jubilant Mood—Tories Complain, Now That the Contest is Brought On.

Ottawa, July 30.—With over two years of legal tenure that came last to the eleventh parliament of Canada has been dissolved—talked to death by a stubborn minority.

The government on Saturday morning, after a full meeting of the cabinet council, decided that any further attempt to pass the reciprocity agreement in the face of the frank and determined opposition of the minority of the people's representatives in parliament was useless, and on the advice of his ministers, the governor general, yesterday afternoon, issued proclamations proroguing the house, dissolving parliament, calling for an election and a new parliament on September 22, providing for the issuing of the writs forthwith to be returnable on October 7, and fixing October 11 as the tentative date for the opening of the new parliament.

This is the government's answer to the opposition obstructionists. The people of Canada are now asked to decide the issue as to whether or not they want free trade with the United States, and whether the majority in parliament are to rule.

**Fielding Makes the Announcement.**

It was a smiling and confident prime minister who met the waiting correspondents at the door of the council chamber at 130 O'Connell street yesterday afternoon, at the conclusion of the cabinet council.

"Gentlemen," he said, "Fielding has some news for you."

It was a characteristic and tactful comment to the general public, and it was primarily responsible for the drafting of the reciprocity agreement, and a significant indication of the issue on which the battle will be fought. Then Mr. Fielding, smiling and confident, made the brief but pregnant announcement: "Gentlemen, parliament has been dissolved. The elections will take place on September 22."

The news spread like wildfire, pressmen hurrying to telephone offices were waylaid by the anxiously waiting members, who had been waiting for the news for some time.

The news was passed from group to group in the common corridors, bulletined at the newspaper offices, and the members themselves to their various constituencies.

The long tension was at an end. In the minds of the general public, the appeal to be taken forthwith to the supreme court of the electorate was received with great and sincere enthusiasm. Some of the French-Canadian Liberals cheered and sang in the corridors. The English-speaking Liberals were a little less demonstrative, but all were evidently in fine fettle and ready to do battle.

A greater majority than has been in the grand verdict of every Liberal member of parliament.

**Opposition Not So Enthusiastic.**

In the opposition camp, the news was received with considerable less enthusiasm. The apparent eagerness of the obstructionists to force an election on the reciprocity issue has been an open secret for some days past, that a considerable number of Mr. Borden's followers believe that a tactical mistake has been made and that on this issue the party is doomed to hopeless defeat.

It was recognized that the party, after making valor the better part of discretion had burned its bridges and left no retreat open. Having forced the issue, they attempted to welcome the declaration of confidence in the result, although privately they admit that the best they could hope for is to cut down the government majority sufficiently to compel another election next year, meanwhile continuing the blockade of reciprocity.

Mr. Borden's followers believe that the government for bringing on dissolution so soon and to force the issue by protesting that further time would be allowed to discuss the question, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude at the imperial conference and to allow of further investigation of the charges against Hon. Frank Oliver.

Members on both sides at once started "packing up" and with the evening train the exodus began in full force. The eleventh parliament was closed and probably to not a few of the departing members came the thought, perhaps after an eight-months' session not unmarked by pleasant memories, that they had done well.

The election is brought on within the shortest time possible in which the liberals for northern Ontario can get their candidates in. The work of the revolution has been quietly expedited during the past two weeks and it is expected that revision will be completed by Sept. 12, allowing a full week for the printing and forwarding of the lists to the various polling subdivisions.

It has not yet been definitely decided whether or not there will be any deferred elections. If conditions will permit all elections will be held on the same day, although probably this will be found impracticable in some of the more remote areas. A week is required between nomination and polling day to have the ballot papers printed and forwarded to the outlying localities.

**New Parliament to Meet October 25.**

The government plans to call the new parliament together as early as possible in October after the return of the members. This will probably be on Wednesday, Oct. 25, when the new parliament will be

opened by the Duke of Connaught. It will be a short extra session for the passing of the reciprocity measure and supply bills, and the balance of the current fiscal year. A second session of the new parliament will be held probably beginning early in February next year.

There was a rush for ticket offices to secure traveling reservations, and then many of the members discovered that the banks were closed, they could not get funds for traveling until Monday. There was indignation and denunciation of the government by Conservative members for closing parliament after banking hours and hotel masters were swamped with applications to cash checks.

**Bitter Campaign Is Expected.**

It is generally agreed that the two months' campaign will be vigorous and bitter. Reciprocity will be the paramount issue, though the Nationalist-Conservative alliance of Quebec province will endeavor to introduce the naval issue into the contest and the loyalty and anti-anarchism bill will be raised in Ontario and other parts of the country.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and all of his ministers will open the campaign next week and arrangements for public meetings in all the provinces are now under way.

The prime minister will confine his attention principally to the central provinces of Ontario and Quebec, but will also probably make a brief tour of the maritime provinces.

Hon. Meares, Templeman and Oliver will do the campaign on the Pacific coast and in the prairie provinces. Hon. Mr. Fielding, Sir Frederick Borden and Hon. Wm. Pugsley will devote their attention to the maritime provinces. The finance minister will also address a number of the Ontario meetings.

Opposition leader Borden will give most of his time to Ontario and Nova Scotia, though time may be found for him to deliver speeches in some of the other provinces.

This is the first time a session has ever been closed without the appearance of the governor-general in military state at the senate chamber to give formal prorogation. As the senate has made a longer adjournment than the commons and was not due to reassemble until Aug. 9, this summary method of dismissal had to be resorted to.

**Tory Mud-Slinging Begins.**

After clamoring for months for an election on the reciprocity issue the opposition campaign managers are already seeking to lead the fight along other lines where the argument may be made with imputation and mud-slinging, rather than by appeal to the economic facts of the case.

In an interview given the press last night by Premier McBride, of British Columbia, who spent the day with Mr. Borden on route home from the coronation, first, emphasis was laid not on the reciprocity stand of the opposition but on the charges against the government for dissolution, while the charges against Hon. Frank Oliver were still pending before the commons special committee.

Mr. McBride saw in the manoeuvre an obvious attempt to escape the exposure of the government's record on the reciprocity issue, and he was accordingly quick to seize the opportunity.

Among the measures laid on the unfinished order paper are the election of the copyright bill, the branch lines bill, the banking act, the railway act affecting owners of live stock and the bill relative to explosives.

The political feature of the session was the opposition revolt against the leader of the party which for a time threatened to reduce the party to a mere shadow.

It is believed that the efforts which have been made to rehabilitate the premier and surround him with provincial lieutenants.

**Likely Borden's Finish.**

In this connection it is generally felt that the coming election may be Mr. Borden's last. The charges against him will probably be revived on the defeat of the party, even if he should survive the election. Hall, which is regarded as very uncertain, it is well known that Mr. Borden has little taste for the leadership in the condition in which the party is at present.

It is the general belief that the coming parliament may attempt to grapple with legislation having in view the obstruction of parliamentary business. The sessions of parliament have been gradually lengthening and the embargo which necessitated dissolution two years before the life of the parliament had terminated, has emphasized the necessity for some method of regulating procedure.

Another interesting feature of the present election record for the tenure of the government in office. The government of Sir John A. Macdonald remained continuously in office for twenty years, from 1867 to 1896. That of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not been in office for fifteen years and with the new parliament to be elected on Sept. 22, will be installed within five years longer, thus constituting a new record.

The Liberal party under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has grown in popularity and power with the passage of time. The prime minister was never stronger than he is today. The rank and file of the members manifest the fullest confidence that the present majority of the government will be materially increased by the coming elections.

**McBride Consulted.**

For nearly three hours Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, was closeted with R. L. Borden in the latter's apartment at the parliament buildings last night. The doors were closed against all but G. H. Pepler, the chief opposition whip, who was present for a portion of

the conference. Premier McBride landed in Montreal on his return from attending the coronation ceremonies yesterday and found an urgent summons awaiting him from Ottawa. The wires it is said, burned with appeals to come to the capital at once. He came up on the local express, reaching Ottawa at seven and departed at midnight for the west.

It is announced that the Conservative leader and the chief whip spent the time of the conference in a discussion of the British Columbia premier would be a Conservative candidate at the forthcoming federal elections. According to dispatches from the west he has already been offered the party nomination for the riding of Comox-Atlin, but the federal management was more anxious that he should run in Victoria, where it is felt the Hon. William Templeman will in all probability remain the seat for the Liberals. The minister of inland revenue has declined to contest the provincial capital in the government interest.

After the conference with Mr. Borden, Premier McBride was active in the capital, and Mr. McBride joined them in cause. There was considerable cheering and it is understood that the Conservative leader will probably be a candidate at the forthcoming federal elections, but Mr. McBride would give no assurance.

At the close of the gathering, he stated his loyalty to the Conservative party, but added discreetly that he had "responsibilities and obligations to the people of British Columbia and to his colleagues and supporters." He would be glad to make known his decision after reaching home, but he was sure, "No matter whether I am a Conservative or not, the British Columbia would make a good showing in the Conservative columns. He predicted a sweep of the province for the Conservatives.

The Conservatives were greatly disappointed in obtaining no assurance from the British Columbia premier. The general impression was that Mr. McBride would stand at the altar of party loyalty. Mr. Borden, it is said, is anxious to run and Mr. McBride is anxious to run.

It is recognized that Mr. Borden's reputation rests almost solely in his connection with the government. He would stand an excellent chance of defeat. Moreover, it is more than hinted that Mr. McBride would stand as a Liberal candidate in the federal elections. Should Mr. Borden, however, determine to submit his name for the Conservative nomination in Vancouver, he would probably be a candidate in the federal elections.

Charles Hibbert Tupper, who is said to have ambitions to re-enter the federal arena. There is a rumor that Mr. Tupper is the provincial government and the former is believed to be courting the opportunity to triumph over Mr. Borden at the party convention in Vancouver.

Mr. Borden's somewhat remarkable manifesto is here accepted as a declaration of the opposition during the period of its obstruction that it would welcome a direct appeal to the people in the introduction of as many other phases of political differences, as can be incorporated in the campaign.

It is significant that the opposition leader devotes only a small part of his attention to the reciprocity issue, a fact which is not surprising in view of the economic grounds. It is in no sense an answer to the clear-cut and compelling statement of the issue made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

In regard to Mr. Borden's argument as to the failure of the government to ask for a referendum on the matter has been very carefully considered by the government and a careful analysis of supply already granted shows that the government has made every effort to carry on all necessary public works in progress and to pay civil service salaries until parliament meets again in October, when the matter of supply can be placed without delay.

After compelling dissolution without a redistribution bill, Mr. Borden now seeks to throw the onus upon the government to reduce the public debt and to carry on the business of the government in an early redistribution bill, regardless of the fact that the statute under which the government is authorized to borrow money was passed in June 1, and that the figures would not be available as a basis for drafting a bill before October at the earliest.

Experience of previous redistributions show that it would take probably four or five months to put the bill through parliament. That would mean that reciprocity would be carried out over until well on into the next year.

**The West Wants Reciprocity Most.**

The government takes the view that the vital issue now is to secure the benefit of reciprocity for this season's crops, and to keep faith with President Taft, who has let nothing stand in the way of his part of the agreement. It is believed that the west at present is much more concerned with securing reciprocity as speedily as possible than with securing a larger representation in the commons, which will follow in due course, as one of the first duties of the new parliament.

**Fear Redistribution.**

The real seriousness of the opposition plea that the government is delaying in introducing a redistribution bill is that the obstructionists are very clearly shown in an editorial yesterday in the Ottawa Journal, written by P. D. Ross, a very influential member of the Conservative party, and the ex-president of the local Conservative organization. Under the caption of "Good Politics" the article reads:

"To allow the adoption of reciprocity, another session of parliament and a redistribution bill mean that thirty new seats will be added to the commons. This is a large estate which will now be for pasture. As this is the kind of land that will be most sought after by the farmer, a description of a typical piece of the kind by the commissioners is valuable:

"The estate of Gungahne, near Gungahne, in New South Wales, consisting of 10,000 acres, was divided into fifty-three farms of from 40 to 800 acres each, and the lots were put up to auction last November. We were told by the estate agent that the sale and found it to be fairly good farming land. A wheat crop of thirty bushels an acre had already been grown on part of it, and there was practically no clearing to be done; water could be got anywhere by sinking down 20 to 25 feet; the rainfall was reported to be 25 inches, and some of the blocks adjoined the river Namoi and the town of Gungahne. On these farms the income was said to do well. The result of the sale was that, with the exception of three blocks, everything was sold, the reserve prices being generally exceeded. The average price paid for the land was 20 to 25 shillings, and the back blocks from 24 to 26 shillings, the average of the whole being about 23 shillings. The buyers were mainly local people, and the terms of the sale were exceedingly liberal, 5 per cent of the money being cash, and the balance being spread over nineteen years with interest at 5 per cent."

The report goes with great detail into the expenses, for agricultural implements and the like, and the dangers from insects, drought, and other errors peculiar to Australia, which the settler will have to face. It pays generous tribute to the very efficient system of agricultural education throughout the Commonwealth, and points out that the sum spent on this is 1s. 6d. per head of the population, as against 1s. in Britain. In general it may be said that the commissioners have spoken with the farmer in his field, the drayman in his milking shed, the pastoralist among his flocks, and the timbergrower in his forest reserve, and have obtained from them a very comprehensive account of what rural Australia has to offer to the emigrant.

It is not to be expected that the west will be so easily won over to the cause of reciprocity. The west is a large estate which will now be for pasture. As this is the kind of land that will be most sought after by the farmer, a description of a typical piece of the kind by the commissioners is valuable:

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## LIBERAL CHIEFTAIN'S MANIFESTO

Ottawa, July 30.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in an address to the Canadian people issued yesterday after the dissolution of parliament, states the issue before the electors in clear and ringing tones as follows:

**To the Canadian People:**

Ottawa, July 29.—At all times, during the last forty years, it has been the constant effort of all political parties in Canada to make with the United States an arrangement for the free exchange of natural products between the two countries.

In 1854 Lord Elgin, on behalf of Canada and the Maritime Provinces, negotiated with the United States a treaty for that purpose which lasted until 1866, and which within the memory of many still alive, was of the greatest advantage.

Ever since the termination of that treaty all public men of any prominence in Canada, whatever their differences on other questions, have been unanimous in the attempt to again secure this free exchange of natural products. Nor is this to be wondered at, seeing that in the industries of agriculture, fisheries, lumbering and mining, Canada possesses advantages not enjoyed by any other country on earth, and that upon the markets secured for the products of these industries depends the growth of our manufacturing and commercial interests and the prosperity of all classes in the Dominion.

**THE LATEST ATTEMPT OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY TO THAT END WAS MADE BY SIR JOHN MACDONALD, HIMSELF, WHO DISSOLVED PARLIAMENT IN 1891, FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUBMITTING TO THE ELECTORATE OF CANADA THE EXPEDIENT OF HIS APPROACHING AGAIN THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES FOR A RENEWAL OF THE TREATY OF 1854.**

In 1893 the intention to obtain reciprocity with the United States, if possible, was made a prominent feature in the platform of the Liberal party, upon which that party attained power in 1896.

After the present government took office it renewed in vain this offer to the United States, but meeting with no response, it declared that no further overtures of this nature would be made by Canada.

Within the last twelve months the president of the United States sent to Ottawa two commissioners from Washington, for the purpose of opening negotiations looking toward the lowering of the tariff barriers which have hitherto stood in the way of freer exchange of commodities between Canada and the United States. These negotiations, in January last, culminated in an agreement between the two governments, by which the duties of each country on such products might be lowered or altogether removed.

This agreement was strenuously resisted in the United States by various interests, on the alleged ground that it was all to the advantage of Canada and to the detriment of the other country, but the view that it was naturally advantageous to both countries finally prevailed in congress, and the agreement stands today as an offer by the United States to Canada of THAT VERY MEASURE OF RECIPROCITY WHICH, FOR MORE THAN FORTY YEARS, HAS ENGAGED THE EARNEST AND CONSTANT EFFORTS OF EVERY LEADING CANADIAN STATESMAN.

The present conservative party in parliament seeks absolutely to reverse the lifelong policy of its great leaders in the past, declaring that it will oppose to the bitter end the very principles enunciated by both Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson in the last election addresses upon which each of these statesmen ever appealed to the Canadian people.

Not content to debate this proposition upon its merits, the conservative party in the house of commons has adopted a system of organized and avowed obstruction to prevent any vote being taken in parliament by which the opinion of your representatives there could be expressed.

**DAY AFTER DAY, WHEN THE PRESIDING OFFICER HAD TRIED TO PUT THE QUESTION, HE HAS BEEN MET WITH DILATORY MOTIONS, BY OBSTRUCTIVE DEVICES OF EVERY KIND, EACH PUT FORWARD ON SOME SPECIOUS PRETEXT, BUT IN REALITY NOTHING ELSE THAN AN ABUSE OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.**

**SUCH PRETEXTS ARE SIMPLY A CLUMSY ATTEMPT TO GIVE SOME COLOR TO UNWARRANTED AND UNDIGNIFIED OBSTRUCTION.**

To overcome that obstruction, after a session which has already lasted eight months, would not only mean the continuation of the unseemly spectacle presented by the opposition in the house of commons since the resumption of its sittings on the 18th instant, but would also mean weeks and months of wasted time and perhaps, in the end, the loss for this season to the Canadian producer of the free American market.

In this condition of things it has seemed to his excellency's advisers more in accordance with the dignity of parliament, with the traditions of these British institutions which are true Canadian values so highly and which the present opposition degrades with such a light heart, with the best interests of the country as a whole, to submit the issue to the people themselves, so that the people may judge between the government and the opposition, and declare whether they have changed their minds or whether they are still in favor of reciprocity in natural products, and whether they will or will not have the American market for the promising crop soon to be garnered in Canada.

**THE ISSUE, MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, IS IN YOUR HANDS, AND TO YOUR DECISION HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN CANADA ARE WELL CONTENT TO LEAVE IT.**

It has been alleged by the opposition that this agreement, if consummated, would imperil the connection with the mother country, and finally bring the annexation of Canada to the United States.

**IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO TREAT SUCH AN ARGUMENT WITH ANY KIND OF RESPECT. INDEED, ANY MAN WHO DEDUCES THE MEANING OF AN ARGUMENT FOR IF IT HAS ANY MEANING, WOULD BE SEDUCED FROM THEIR ALLEGIANCE BY THE PROSPECT TO FOLLOW THE LARGER FLOW OF NATURAL PRODUCTS FROM THIS COUNTRY TO THE OTHER. INDEED THE VERY REVERSE WOULD BE THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE, FOR THE EXPERIENCE OF ALL AGES ABUNDANTLY TESTIFIES THAT TRADE IS EVER THE MOST POTENT AGENCY OF PEACE, AMITY, AND MUTUAL RESPECT BETWEEN NATIONS.**

Nor is this all: this agreement, which in no way impairs our fiscal policy—which still maintains at the top-mast the fecund principle of British preference—this agreement by opening new avenues of trade hitherto closed, would further improve the friendly relations which now so happily exist between this country and the mother country, on the one hand and the American people, on the other hand, and which it is hoped may, at no distant day, mature into a general treaty of arbitration, the effort of which would be to remove for ever all possibilities of war between the great empire of which we are proud to form a part, and the great nation which we are proud to have as neighbors.

(Signed) WILFRID LAURIER.

no clearing to be done; water could be got anywhere by sinking down 20 to 25 feet; the rainfall was reported to be 25 inches, and some of the blocks adjoined the river Namoi and the town of Gungahne. On these farms the income was said to do well. The result of the sale was that, with the exception of three blocks, everything was sold, the reserve prices being generally exceeded. The average price paid for the land was 20 to 25 shillings, and the back blocks from 24 to 26 shillings, the average of the whole being about 23 shillings. The buyers were mainly local people, and the terms of the sale were exceedingly liberal, 5 per cent of the money being cash, and the balance being spread over nineteen years with interest at 5 per cent."

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## FARMING IN AUSTRALIA

(Manchester Guardian.)

In September, 1910, twelve Scottish agriculturalists landed in Australia on the invitation of the commonwealth to make a tour of inspection of the country with a view to reporting on its rural conditions and activities. They had all some practical knowledge of the subject, and most of them had been on previous expeditions of the kind to Denmark, Canada and Ireland. Their report is now published (Australia) in Land Conditions and Prospects. It is a valuable reading for the intending emigrant.

As to the emigrant himself, he need not, the commissioners think, be a country-bred man. Although it is only to those who have some knowledge of work on the land that the commonwealth government gives assistance, there is every hope of success for the townsmen who are prepared to undergo a strenuous apprenticeship when they get to Australia. It is, however, the commission thinks, that the land of the commonwealth will in future be peopled. These should on their arrival be straight into farm service, despite the superficially superior attractions of the town.

"In a time of abounding prosperity such a plentiful work in towns is especially attractive, and it is not surprising that the country outlook is at first sight disappointing; the wages, which generally are high, and food and lodging, seem smaller; the hours are longer; the methods of working are strange; and the engagement offered him will probably be only for a season. After the busy time is over he finds that he must look about for fresh work. On a balancing of advantages, he may decide for a town life. Should he do so, he will make a serious mistake."

Secondly, the settler should not have his way to make, be a married man. On this point the subject lately of not a little controversy in Australia as a settling place—the commission has a good deal to say. A visit to the Emigrants' Home in Perth, where accommodation is provided for three days free, and very moderate rates for seven days, revealed the fact that single emigrants obtain situations, very much quicker than do married men. On the other hand, being only single when the party comes to the country, the











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