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**ST. JOHN AND SHIP BUILDING**

Further Statements by Managing Director of Cammell, Laird Co., Who Favor This Port.

The desire of the big ship-building firm of Cammell, Laird & Co., to establish shipyards at St. John, and their anxiety to proceed with the project if the necessary arrangements can be made, was frankly discussed at a public dinner recently by R. B. Bevis, managing director of the company's Birkenhead shipyard. He said that his company had selected St. John as the best site for the shipyard for the Canadian navy, and also informed his hearers that he had strong hopes leading to their establishing this industry would be successful.

The dinner, at which this announcement was made was given at Sheffield, England, on August 2, by Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., in honor of the members of the Canadian Royal Commission on industrial training and technical education. The commission is at present touring Europe with the object of ascertaining what systems of industrial education and training are in vogue in other countries and had visited Sheffield for the purpose of inspecting the shipyards and investigating their system of training their workmen.

Dr. James W. Robertson, Ottawa, with the Rev. Dr. G. Brown, Winnipeg, Mr. E. Bellanger, Montreal, F. W. Taylor, Berlin, Ontario, J. Simpson, Toronto, and T. Bengough, secretary, Toronto, were the guests. Mr. A. D. Wedgwood, managing director, present, and also present R. B. Bevis, managing director of the company's Birkenhead shipyard, the Master Cutler (Alderman George Senior), Sir William Clegg, J. Hobson, president of the chamber of commerce, O. D. Leng, Prof. McWilliam, J. Little and J. D. Barker, general managers, and L. Munro, commercial manager.

The Sheffield Daily Telegraph of Aug. 3, in giving an account of the dinner, reports the remarks of Mr. Bevis as follows: "R. B. Bevis made an interesting reference to the introduction of the ship building industry into Canada. Canada, rightly or wrongly, he said, was determined to build its own fleet and warships. Very many rumors had been in the papers in Canada and in this country as to the successful competitors. He ventured to say for the information of their Sheffield and Canadian friends that he had strong hopes that negotiations which they as a firm had had might ultimately result in the work not being brought to England, but placed with a firm that would be established in Canada, and which would be assisted, organized, and developed by their company. (Hear, hear.)

"In the negotiations which were taking place they had pitched upon St. John, New Brunswick, as the best site for the shipyards of Canada. It was a big venture, and one which had to be looked into with, perhaps, a little avidity, but he hoped that it would materialize, and that Sheffield would benefit by the creation of shipbuilding and engineering works in Canada. (Applause.)"

**DR. ATHERTON MEETING WITH SENATORS SEE NOTHING BUT LIBERAL VICTORY**

Senator King returned to the city Saturday night from Westfield, where he was one of the speakers at a meeting held in the interests of the Liberal candidate. The other speakers were Mr. Rand, of Moncton, and A. B. Copp, M. P. P. The meeting, he said, was largely attended and the speakers had every reason to feel proud of the reception accorded them. Reciprocity is taking a strong hold on the farmers and he has no doubt as to the outcome of the election on September 21. He both Kings-Albert and Queens-Sunbury will only be a question of how great the majority will be for Dr. McAlister and Colonel McLean.

Senator Gillmor, of Charlotte county, who arrived in the city Saturday, brings very encouraging reports from that county. "There is not a shadow of doubt," he said in speaking to a reporter for The Telegraph, "that Mr. Todd will be returned with a handsome majority. The farmers and fishermen realize that their rights are at peril and they are rallying together fighting as one man in the interests of the Liberal cause."

Patent leather shoes should be carefully wiped off with a soft cloth when they are removed, and then a few drops of olive oil should be rubbed into them. This will keep the leather soft and prevent them cracking.

Towels should be perfectly dry before they are placed in the linen press, and are liable to form upon them and cause skin diseases.

**PUGSLEY AND LOWELL CHEERED TO THE ECHO WILL MAKE LIFE SAFER IN NEW YORK**

**Ban Put on Carrying Firearms**  
 New Law Makes a Permit Necessary to Obtain a Weapon

Dealers Can't Sell Them Except Under Drastic Regulations—To Curb Loan Sharks—Heavier Penalties for Kidnapping, and No Representing the Deity on the Stage.

**REJECTS HER THE SEVENTH TIME**  
 Mary McLean Now En Route to St. John in Charge of Officials

**WON'T BE DENIED**  
 Woman Returns to the "Hub" as Fast as She is Deported—Folkins, Kings County Man, Writes for Information About Boston Gambling Houses.

**Special to The Telegraph.**  
 Boston, Aug. 31.—Mary McLean, who has cost the United States government between \$700 and \$1,000 in the last two or three years because she has a habit of trying to enter this country where she is not wanted, left town today aboard the steamer Galvin Austin.

It is the seventh time that Mary has left town under similar conditions, and the immigration officials have no doubt she will be back soon to leave for the eighth time.

Mary is of Scottish descent, and has a big store of Highland tenacity. She wants what she wants, and that is to settle down in "The Hub." But according to the immigration officials, she is not permitted to do so.

Another provision of this law is that no person shall be allowed to represent the deity on the stage, and a description of the weapon. It also makes it a felony to use a black jack or any other weapon, and a dealer must show a permit to carry a weapon before selling one to any person.

Assemblyman Brooks' "loan shark" bill also goes into effect at midnight. Its principal provision is that the interest on salary loans shall not exceed 10 per cent a year, either as a bonus, or interest, or under the guise of a salary for investing the status of a person applying for a loan.

Presentations on the stage of living characters representing the deity are prohibited in another new law.

Other statutes which must be obeyed to-morrow include these: Deliberate kidnapping is a felony punishable by imprisonment of not more than ten years, if a parent is involved, and if the kidnapping is by others by imprisonment of not less than ten years nor more than fifty years.

Declaring that moral or written threats may constitute extortion either to kidnap or to injure or destroy persons or property, and increasing the terms of imprisonment.

Making it a misdemeanor to discriminate against persons wearing the United States uniform in enjoyment of hotels, theatres and amusement resorts.

**DR. ATHERTON MEETING WITH SENATORS SEE NOTHING BUT LIBERAL VICTORY**

Many Conservatives Sign His Nomination Papers, Particularly in Valley District.

**Special to The Telegraph.**  
 Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 31.—Dr. A. B. Atherton, the reciprocity candidate in York, is meeting with encouraging results practically everywhere. One sign of it is the inclination of farmers, who heretofore have been Conservatives, to come out strongly for reciprocity. In certain districts of the county, particularly along the valley of the St. John river, men who had been Conservatives have signed their names to Dr. Atherton's nomination papers.

This tendency to break party lines shows that reciprocity has taken a strong hold on the farmers.

Meetings in the interests of Dr. Atherton are being held in all sections of the constituency with encouraging results.

**LARGE LIBERAL MEETING AT NEGUAC**

Chatham, N. B., Aug. 31.—W. S. Logie and U. M. Leeger, of Moncton, held a fine meeting in Neguac last evening. The attendance was large and the points scored by each speaker in favor of reciprocity were enthusiastically applauded.

**ROUSING RECEPTION TO CANDIDATES AT LIBERAL MEETINGS**

**Minister of Public Works in Able Speech Reviews What the Liberal Government is Doing for This Port and New Brunswick—His Handling of Interrupter Regarding the Unholy Alliance Brings Cheers from Enthusiastic Audience—Mr. Lowell's Telling Arguments—J. Fraser Gregory Makes Reference to St. John River Lumber Operations and Shows How Mr. Powell Fought for Americans Against New Brunswick's Interests.**

**Special to The Telegraph.**  
 St. John, N. B., Aug. 31.—The Liberal Government is doing for this port and New Brunswick what no other government could do. The Minister of Public Works, Mr. Lowell, in an able speech reviewed the work of the Liberal Government since it came into power. He pointed out the many improvements that have been made in the harbor, the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and the policy of reciprocity.

Mr. Lowell's telling arguments regarding the unholy alliance between the United States and the British Empire, and his handling of the interrupter, brought forth a storm of applause from the enthusiastic audience.

J. Fraser Gregory, in his speech, made reference to the St. John River lumber operations and showed how Mr. Powell fought for Americans against New Brunswick's interests.

Canadian people are so intimately connected. In my judgment there is no question more important to the general interests of the country than this. Anything which can be done in the way of lessening the cost of transportation, of providing greater facilities for enabling the producers of the country, the farmers, the lumbermen, the fishermen and the miners to get the products of their labor to the market of the world at the cheapest possible cost, is worthy of the earnest consideration of every patriotic Canadian.

Long before the opening hour for the meeting the large hall was crowded. Every seat both on the floor and in the gallery was occupied, and many were content to stand in the aisles. The meeting, in fact, was easily one of the largest ever held in the North End. It was intensely enthusiastic throughout, both candidates receiving a most flattering reception. As point after point was made against flag wavers and evaders of duty, and in favor of the reciprocity party, there was round after round of applause.

There was no doubting the feelings of the electors, they realized that the interests of the city, of the province, and of all Canada were best in the hands of the progressive Liberal government, and last night's meetings could not fail to impress one with the certainty of the election of both Messrs. Pugsley and Lowell by great majorities.

Each speaker covered much the same ground as the other, and at the other end of the hall, Mr. Pugsley, the chairman, was making his way to the platform. He was greeted with a great ovation, and his speech was a most telling one. He pointed out the many improvements that have been made in the harbor, the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and the policy of reciprocity.

Mr. Lowell made a capital speech, a presentation of convincing reasons for the return of both Liberal candidates, and dealt in striking fashion with statements made by Conservative speakers in the campaign here. He, too, was accorded a rousing reception, that both meetings and should take the opportunity of inviting your attention to some facts connected with the transportation interests of the country with which the welfare of the

**THE MINISTER'S ABLE SPEECH**

Hon. Mr. Pugsley was greeted with deafening cheers when he rose to speak. He said: Ladies and gentlemen, friends and fellow-citizens of St. John: Before proceeding to deal with reciprocity, which of course is the paramount issue in this campaign, and upon which the electors of Canada are to pass judgment on the 21st of September, it would seem not out of place that I should take the opportunity of inviting your attention to some facts connected with the transportation interests of the country with which the welfare of the

**READ THE AGREEMENT FOR YOURSELF**

In order to meet certain false canvasses and misrepresentations employed by Conservative speakers, canvassers, and newspapers, The Telegraph prints below a part of the proposed Fielding-Paterson trade agreement with the United States, showing what the duties are now in this country, what they are now in the United States, AND WHAT THE RATES WILL BE UNDER RECIPROcity. Particular attention is directed to the duties on rough sawn lumber, which will now enter the United States free, and also to the removal of the duties on many others of our products. That part of the agreement relating to flour, bran, middlings, and other products of grain used for animal food should also be examined carefully, as false canvasses are being used in regard to it. The official figures follow here:

Articles.	Canadian Tariff.			United States Tariff.	Reduction by United States.	Reduction by Canada.
	Preferential.	Intermediate.	General.			
Sawn boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed.	Free	Free	Free	\$1.25 per 1000 ft. B.M.	Free	\$1.25 per 1000 ft. B.M.
Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharfs.	Free	Free	Free	1 cent per cubic ft.	Free	1 cent per cubic ft.
Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar and other woods.	Free	Free	Free	10 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.
Pickets and palings.	Free	Free	Free	10 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.
Meats, fresh or refrigerated, per pound.	2 cents	2 1/2 cents	3 cents	1 1/2 cents	1 1/2 cents	1 1/2 cents
Bacon and hams, per pound.	1 1/2 cents	1 1/2 cents	2 cents	4 cents	1 1/2 cents	1 1/2 cents
Beef, salted in barrels, per pound.	1 1/2 cents	1 1/2 cents	2 cents	25 per cent.	1 1/2 cents	1 1/2 cents
Pork, barrelled in brine, per pound.	1 1/2 cents	1 1/2 cents	2 cents	25 per cent.	1 1/2 cents	1 1/2 cents
Meats, other salted.	1 1/2 cents	1 1/2 cents	2 cents	25 per cent.	1 1/2 cents	1 1/2 cents
Wheat flour, semolina and rye flour, per barrel of 96 pounds.	40 cents	50 cents	60 cents	25 per cent.	60 cents	25 per cent.
Buckwheat flour or meal.	35 cents per 100 lbs.	45 cents per 100 lbs.	50 cents per 100 lbs.	25 per cent.	1 cent per lb.	10 per cent.
Bran, middlings and other offals of grain, used for animal food.	15 per cent.	17 1/2 per cent.	17 1/2 per cent.	20 per cent.	12 1/2 cents per 100 lbs.	7 1/2 per cent.
Farm wagons, and complete parts thereof.	17 1/2 per cent.	22 1/2 per cent.	25 per cent.	45 per cent.	22 1/2 per cent.	2 1/2 per cent.
Ploughs.	12 1/2 per cent.	17 1/2 per cent.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	5 per cent.

\* Indicates "estimated."

**8,000 HEAR LAURIER AT NEW GLASGOW**

**LIBERAL RALLY AT MARKHAMVILLE**  
 Crowded Meeting Listen to Stirling Addresses on Reciprocity

**A BOON TO FARMERS**  
 Frank Freeze Shows Conclusively That They Will Profit Largely by Free Entry to American Markets—A. E. Pearson Arouses Great Enthusiasm.

**Special to The Telegraph.**  
 New Glasgow, N. S., Aug. 31.—With over 8,000 people packed into the New Glasgow rink Sir Wilfrid Laurier tonight addressed the largest political meeting ever held in eastern Nova Scotia.

Political meetings have been held in New Glasgow, but the meeting tonight and reception tendered Sir Wilfrid beggars description for immensity of feeling and loyalty to the Liberal cause.

No meeting could be better. Not only was the town of New Glasgow well represented, but thousands of people came from Westville, Stellarton and Antigonish and stations along the line. Special trains came in from all directions and many came by team.

Long before 6 o'clock the crowd began to assemble within the building, waiting for the doors to open. Once the doors were open there was a rush for seats, and when Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party arrived at 8 o'clock there was not a seat to be had in the vast building. Not only was the seating capacity all occupied but hundreds were standing all around the building and rafters underneath the eaves were pressed into service.

Since Sir Wilfrid has opened his Nova Scotia tour he has held many enthusiastic meetings, but the meeting here tonight easily surpassed all others.

**A Great Ovation.**  
 The large crowd was a most orderly one and patiently awaited the arrival of the great Liberal chieftain. When he appeared at the entrance a storm of cheers broke forth near the door that was not to be by those further in and swept over the general gathering until the building shook with the avation tendered to Canada's greatest statesman.

As Sir Wilfrid with Hon. R. MacGregor and Hon. Mr. Fielding, Hon. Mr. Marcell and others proceeded towards the stage the cheering continued and it was not until a couple of minutes that quiet reigned. Then as Chairman MacGregor rose to call the meeting to order it broke out anew. Although the building was packed to its utmost capacity there were hundreds outside who were unable to gain admittance and those inside were continually pushing and crowding to get within hearing distance.

The demonstration was one that was unparalleled in the history of Pictou county. Men, women and children were shouting and cheering, handkerchiefs, flags and hats were being waved and at times the scene was indescribable. The interior of the building had been specially decorated for the occasion with profusion of flags and bunting and around the sides of the building were the following mottoes: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier, nation builder." "Well enough is not good enough when we can do better." "A vote for MacDonald means much for Pictou county." "Reciprocity, prosperity, Laurier, Fishing and MacDonald."

Mr. Freeze concluded by saying he also believed that the people would show their appreciation of Dr. McAlister's work by casting their vote for him and reciprocity on September 21, next.

Amid scenes of enthusiasm and frequent cheers, A. E. Pearson was listened to intently as he took up the interesting history of reciprocity, which the Conservative party themselves have always supported until this election, when they had flopped over and tried to down reciprocity in order to grasp the reins of power.

He believed that in less than seven years the reciprocity agreement would be called the great farm mortgage-biller of Canada.

In concluding his speech amid continued applause and cheers, he pointed out that no country in the world had ever prospered as much in so short a time as Canada.

**PREPARING FOR A RECIPROcity BOOM**

**Importing Firms Getting Ready for Record Fall Trade—Customs Receipts for August \$7,678,395, the Greatest in Canada's History.**

**Special to The Telegraph.**  
 Ottawa, Aug. 31.—Customs figures for August indicate continued trade prosperity and a general stocking up of importing firms for an expected record fall trade.

The total customs revenue for the month was \$7,678,395, an increase of \$1,198,000 over August of last year, and the largest August revenue on record, despite the shipping strike in Great Britain.

For the five months of the fiscal year the customs revenue has been \$33,696,145, an increase of \$4,594,543 over the corresponding period of last year. It is expected that the customs revenue for the year will pass the \$80,000,000 mark.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, Aug. 29.—School opened yesterday with two changes in the teaching staff. W. T. Dunham, of St. John, is the new principal, and R. P. Steeves, of Sussex, the advanced department teacher.

REXTON

Repton, N. B., Aug. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. T. G. A. Parks are on a visit to friends in Gashade (N. S.). Blake McInerney, of St. John, is manager of the Royal Bank of Canada during Mr. Parks' absence.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Aug. 30.—(Special)—A cow belonging to Geo. Miles was stolen from the pasture a few days ago and slaughtered. The guilty ones have been discovered and as they were in straightened circumstances and killed the animal for food, they are not likely to be prosecuted.

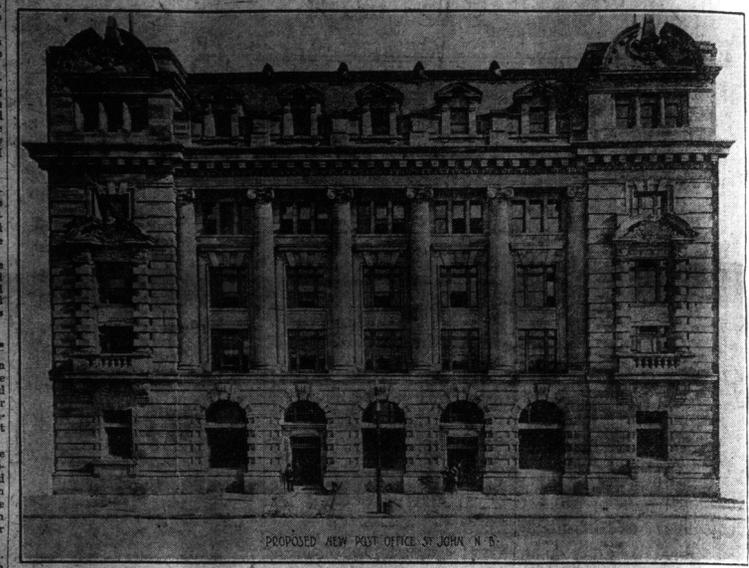
BLISSVILLE

Blissville, Sunbury Co., N. B., Aug. 29.—The young people of Blissville had a very successful dance in the Agricultural hall last evening. About sixty young people were present. Refreshments were served.

"COOL LIE" Without "Fruit-a-tives" Writes the Treasurer of Caledonia Township

Pennington, Ont., Jan. 29th, 1910. For thirty-five years (and I am now a man over seventy) I have been a terrible sufferer from Constipation.

ST. JOHN'S FINE NEW POST OFFICE Citizens Pleased With Location, and Building Has Been Designed With Careful Consideration of Comfort of Employes and Convenience of Public.



The Telegraph presents here a picture of St. John's magnificent new post office which, as previously announced, is to be situated in Prince William street, immediately south of the Bank of Nova Scotia, occupying the site of the present Zayard building and the vacant lot adjoining. The new building will be set in the centre with the very large space thus provided, so that it will have an open plot on either side of it.

AN OLD PROTECTIONIST FAVORS RECIPROCITY Believes "Interests" Are Crying Disloyalty and Annexation to Hoodwink the Farmers, and to Keep Them and the Consumers in Their Clutch—Only Trouble With the Trade Agreement is That the Tories Didn't Negotiate It.

(By Wm. McDermott, Beton (Ont.), in Canadian Farm.) I may trouble you for space in your valuable journal to express a few thoughts on the great issue now before the people of Canada, namely: Reciprocity in natural products with the United States.

poor. In a word the great Conservative party seem to be like sheep without a shepherd. They have ample material with which to build a platform on which the party could unite, by showing up the extravagance and misadministration of the Liberal government, without this purely obstructive opposition to reciprocity, especially as they offer nothing better as an alternative.

The Loyalty Cry (Toronto Globe.)

He is a veteran among Canadian editors. His newspaper is the leading Conservative daily in one of the western provinces. A young man with English air flew in on his motor cycle and explained that his paper had sent him out from London to write up reciprocity. He said his people "wished to do their share to keep Canada in the Empire."

SUCCESSFUL TENDERERS FOR COURTENAY BAY WORK HERE TO INSPECT SITE

Managing Director and Chief Engineer of Norton Griffiths & Co., One of the Largest Firms in the World, Arrive Here on Eve of Announcement That Their Tender for Great Harbor Work in Courtenay Bay Has Been Recommended for Acceptance—Consulting Engineer Looks for Steel Producing Plant to Follow.

\$3.50 RECIPE FOR WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc. Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Back Your Cows With An IHC Cream Harvester. Illustration of a woman milking a cow with a hand-cranked separator.

For Greater Profits. If you are not backing your cows to the fullest extent, you are not getting in all the profit they are producing.

The Right Style and Size. IHC Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive, and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes from 350 to 850 pounds capacity.

Do You Feel This Way? Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor appetite and by aways at night unable to sleep?

Why not tell them the truth? asked the editor, with growing impatience. "The truth would be live news to some of them. Tell them that this annexation talk is just bally politics, believed in by nobody with any sense."

BETTER THAN SPANKING. Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 70, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions.

view of the important announcement made by Hon. Mr. Pugsley last evening that the tender of Norton Griffiths & Co. for the Courtenay Bay work had been recommended for acceptance some information regarding this firm will be of interest to the citizens.

Chile, South America—Four hundred miles of railway known as the Great Chilean Longitudinal Railway, which works principally on the steep slopes of the Andes Mountains.

Mr. Bath, who is a dry dock and shipbuilding expert, during his visits in St. John has been much impressed with the possibilities of using the natural gas discovered in the province in the development of the steel producing industry at St. John and is in touch with an English firm who have considered this advantage in their plans for shipbuilding at this port.

Clifford Sifton Then and Now (By Hon. Sydney Fisher.) Not long ago Mr. Ames came around these parts with a magic lantern and showed up the awful record of Mr. Clifford Sifton, whom he painted as a boodler and grafter of the worst type.

MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION. Has the largest opening of any washing machine. Practically the whole top opens by means of wringer attachment on the side.

Your Liver is Clogged up. That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

Clifford Sifton Then and Now. The measures for the ordinary French dressing are: Three table-spoonsful of oil, one and a half table-spoonsful of vinegar, a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, an eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. This is enough for a pint of salad.

CREAT

Riverside Out in Dr. McAlister a ernor McCl Speak Crowded Meeting tic for Recepti ing Receptional Speakers Millstream a Corner—O'C Price Story Sh

Riverside, Albert county, McAlister, the Liberal candidate, who addressed a meeting on Monday night at Riverside. The speaker strongly urged the voters to support the Liberal party in connection with the reciprocity treaty.

Dr. McAlister was speaking when he came to the large gathering and the large gathering and the large gathering and the large gathering and the large gathering.

The doctor repudiated the Liberal party and the Liberal party and the Liberal party and the Liberal party and the Liberal party.

Mr. Hand, who sketched the reciprocity agreement and answered with the different arguments forward by Geo. W. Fisher of Albert and Keegan to the manifest opposition to the concealment of the agreement with which the endeavoring to mislead electors. He made a statement of the attitude of party, who in a desperate attempt to defeat this great work, were being aided by Mr. McCord.

At the head of Millstream a meeting party had a speech at the time of the meeting, and where the meeting two weeks ago the Conservatives would a libelous Liberator's statement that he would help out the meeting.



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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

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

THE LAURIER MEETING

If in a political campaign any event ever clearly pressed victory it was the demonstration of Monday and the Laurier meeting of Monday night.

Those who have followed political events in this city and in this province for a generation past will not hesitate to proclaim that the events of Monday were the most enthusiastic and significant in the history of the Liberal party here.

Space does not permit here this morning a detailed consideration of the statesman-like address of Sir Wilfrid, so which extended speech is given in this morning's issue, or to the convincing and important speeches made by the Minister of Public Works and his poular colleague, Mr. Lowell.

From that position of leisure, which is the fine flower of others' efforts, the plutocrats of Toronto and Montreal advise the farmers and toilers to continue hiving themselves in mute submission under their great burdens because it is the only way they can be trusted to remain British subjects.

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His triumph of Monday was shared by Hon. Mr. Pugsley and his colleague, Mr. Lowell, both of whom were received with the most significant enthusiasm.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley, in the course of his remarks made an important announcement regarding the tenders for the Courtenay Bay work. He made it clear that the

matter of awarding the contract is now settled except for the formality of bringing it before his colleagues of the ministry in council, and the Telegraph is fortunate enough this morning to amplify the minister's announcement of last evening by presenting to its readers some detailed information about the great firm which it is now understood will undertake the work.

CHEAPENING BRITISH CONNECTION

The Conservatives in this campaign are subjecting colonial citizenship to suspicion at home and to contempt abroad. Ignorant Americans have made gratuitous reference to our political future, and Canadian Conservative politicians and special interests that are not ignorant have proclaimed to the world that we may be purchased by any chance nation that will offer trade in exchange.

No attempt is made to show that the agreement removing restrictions from trade would not be profitable to both countries concerned. One of the leading organs of the "Interests" in Toronto has discovered that it would lead to so much prosperity that we would lose our primitive character and no longer be attractive to curious tourists!

This slander was answered long ago by Sir Oliver Mowat, a man who in a very unusual degree enjoyed the respect and confidence of the whole country. He said in a speech delivered in Toronto in 1881: "Do not let anyone make you suppose that loyalty requires any measure which is opposed to the national interests of the country."

The Conservatives at that time were arguing for reciprocity in natural products. They were arguing for a treaty with the United States that would bring the same advantages the present government have secured by an agreement that can be terminated at any time.

Those who seek to conjure up dangers in connection with reciprocity should try to answer these arguments of Sir Wilfrid. They will not succeed.

CONDITIONS OF CITIZENSHIP

From that position of leisure, which is the fine flower of others' efforts, the plutocrats of Toronto and Montreal advise the farmers and toilers to continue hiving themselves in mute submission under their great burdens because it is the only way they can be trusted to remain British subjects.

His triumph of Monday was shared by Hon. Mr. Pugsley and his colleague, Mr. Lowell, both of whom were received with the most significant enthusiasm.

laboring that others may reap the fruit of their labor can they be satisfied with their present citizenship.

The keenest enemy of Britain has never uttered a greater slander against the aims and ideals of her empire. Citizenship in the empire does not mean restricted trade routes and the industrial subservience of the many to the few.

Three days after Rosebery delivered this speech, the Montreal Gazette remarked, "outsiders would be justified in considering Canadians a nation of commercial crissles," so heavily were most of our industries leaning on the politicians.

The policy of the government is to give every facility to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the people of Canada to do the best they can for themselves, to enter into this agreement, and, as they think and we believe, to take thereby the best step they can for the development of Canada.

BRITISH OPINION CONCERNING RECIPROCIETY AND ANNEXATION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has answered the disloyalty cry on many occasions and by many arguments, all of them convincing to reasonable men.

Those who seek to conjure up dangers in connection with reciprocity should try to answer these arguments of Sir Wilfrid. They will not succeed.

And now, what about British opinion on this matter of reciprocity and the dangers of disloyalty and annexation in connection therewith? Do the Conservatives ask us to be more loyal than His Majesty's ministers at Westminster?

When she had an offer from the United States to lower the wall and open the door, was she to continue, in her own interest or in the interest of this country, or in any supposed interest of the British Empire, to refuse to her manufacturers the natural outlet for their products and the natural inlet for the things which they need?

LET MR. SIFTON ANSWER The Hon. Clifford Sifton, whom Mr. H. B. Ames, a noted Conservative prophet, a little while ago described as a terrible Liberal freebooter, spoke Tuesday in the Queen's Rink to a large meeting of Conservatives, who cheered his assertion that reciprocity was a menace to Imperial connection and to Canadian transportation.

The government could not regard any fiscal arrangement which tended to break down the tariff wall of any particular country, and under which, in this particular case, the trade of Canada, as the Canadians themselves think, would be increased.

the trade of the Empire, and the greater the trade this country would send to Canada. They certainly felt strongly that there was no question involved in this reciprocity agreement of the allegiance and loyalty of the Canadians themselves.

Why is it necessary for Mr. Sifton, if he has a good case, to resort to such deliberate and flagrant dishonesty in his public speaking?

READ THE AGREEMENT, AND DON'T BE MISLED

An attempt is being made by Tory canvassers to mislead the farmers and lumbermen of Kings, Albert, and other counties, by deliberately misrepresenting the contents of the Fielding-Peterson agreement.

Liberal canvassers everywhere should have an official copy of the proposed reciprocal free list, which includes fresh fruits, berries, butter, cheese, milk, cream, eggs, field and garden seeds, grain, timothy and clover seeds, cottonseed and other oil seeds, hay, straw, fresh, smoked, and salted fish, oysters, lobsters, fish oil, gypsum, salt, barbed wire fencing, cream separators and parts for repairs, rough sawn lumber, cattle, horses, swine, sheep and lambs, other live animals, poultry dead and alive, grubs, potatoes, turnips, onions, cabbages and all other vegetables in their native state, and a great many other articles of the utmost importance to all classes of our population.

TORY DISLOYALTY CURED BY RECIPROCIETY

In view of the present Tory cry about disloyalty, which they seek to make serve instead of argument against the reciprocity agreement, it is interesting to note that when Lord Elgin commended the earlier reciprocity treaty to England, he regarded it as the chief means of silencing the disloyal Tories of Montreal and Toronto, who were shouting and petitioning for annexation.

Now, what are the facts? Under the proposed agreement a duty of fifty cents a barrel on wheat flour remains, but the duty on "bran, middlings, and other offals of grain, used for animal food," which duty is now twenty per cent, will be reduced to twelve and one-half per cent, per hundred pounds, which is a reduction of seven and one-half per cent, as compared with the present duty.

And of course, there is no reason why Canadian wheat will not be ground in Canada to the same extent it is today, or even more so, for not a bushel of Canadian wheat will go to Minneapolis unless the Canadian millers decline to pay market price for it.

It must be clear, therefore, that the Canadian millers will have for sale at least as much "bran, middlings, and other offals of grain used for animal food," as formerly, and, as the duty on these articles entering from the United States is to be reduced by seven and one-half per cent, the price to the Canadian farmer should be lower under reciprocity instead of higher.

Anyone interested in these duties should not take the word of any Conservative speaker or canvasser, but should insist upon the production of the official book giving the tariff agreement in full, together with the correspondence and statements, which have been issued by the Dominion government, in order that there may be absolutely no mistake as to the facts.

Another attempt at misrepresentation has been made in regard to the duties on meats. A word or two as to these may be in order. At the present time the duty on

in Canadian channels. He said the omission to do this at the Laurier meeting was because the Liberal party had handed down its transportation flag, and, by the reciprocity agreement, adopted a policy which would prevent the Grand Trunk Pacific and the other transcontinental railways, from carrying Canadian trade to Canadian ports.

Why did Mr. Sifton when speaking here scarcely a man in the audience before him who did not know two important facts which utterly destroy Mr. Sifton's argument, and which place him in a shameful position.

One of these facts is that the C. P. R., the greatest transportation company in this country, is today preparing additional yard room on the West Side for the accommodation of 5,000 more freight cars, and by the purchase of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property at the head of the harbor is getting ready to expand its terminal facilities here.

Why is it necessary for Mr. Sifton, if he has a good case, to resort to such deliberate and flagrant dishonesty in his public speaking?

THE FAIRVILLE MEETING

The Liberal candidates spoke in Fairville Wednesday, and everyone who was present at the meeting or who reads an account of it this morning will know that Hon. Mr. Pugsley and his colleague, Mr. Lowell, received a heart-warming reception, and that Fairville and the parish of Lancaster generally will give both candidates a magnificent majority on September 21.

Fairville is Mr. Lowell's stronghold here, the whole county is a stronghold of his and the Minister of Public Works, by reason of his personal popularity, and the great service he has rendered the county since he has assumed office, has always been able to count upon a fine vote in Lancaster. It was very evident with last night's meeting that the Liberal forces in Fairville were out to win, and that they will carry on the present fight with even better spirit and with more effective organization than on any previous occasion. It is noteworthy that in Fairville even the widest of the Conservative orators speaks glowingly of Mr. Lowell. The electors will not take any other tactics.

Some Liberals were present to hear what a former colleague of Sir Wilfrid had to say against the reciprocity agreement, but it is exceedingly doubtful if any speech made a single convert.

Mr. George E. Foster, who is Minister of Finance in the government of Sir John Macdonald, said in the House at Ottawa on March 15, 1888 (Hansard, 1888, Vol. 8, Page 194):

"I say to hon. gentlemen opposite: Suppose the United States had put a clause in their tariff act saying the very moment Canada makes natural products free the United States will make them free, would it not be a pressure which it would be totally impossible for us to resist?"

Reciprocity means in brief the privilege of selling all the products of Canadian farms, save wool, in the great border cities of the United States without payment of toll in the form of Customs taxation for the privilege.

ST. JOHN'S FRIEND AND HIS ENEMIES When Mr. Sifton referred to Dr. Pugsley and the works at Courtenay Bay the Conservatives last night jeered and hooted. That is the measure of tory appreciation of anything that is done for the benefit of St. John.

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NOTE AND COMMENT Sir Wilfrid goes from triumph to triumph. The Halifax meeting was the greatest ever seen in Nova Scotia. Mr. Borden will be a lucky man if he is not defeated in his own constituency. In the province generally his party will be routed.

Reciprocity means in brief the privilege of selling all the products of Canadian farms, save wool, in the great border cities of the United States without payment of toll in the form of Customs taxation for the privilege.

When laying new matting cut each with six inches longer than necessary. Then travel the cords and tie the cords together. When the matting is taken up to be cleaned it cannot wavel out annoyingly and there is no waste.

INTER GENERAL FARM POL Useful Hints on Keeping a Woolen Rag Moistened. A woollen rag moistened with water and rubbed over the hair and rats from gnawing, for making a famous 12 year blacking is: Three lines, two of white wax over a slow fire. Add black and one dram of lard and mix together, dissolved in the turpentine, black and indigo and glycerine, washing after leave a beautiful polish keeps the leather soft, shines and buggs top.

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TO ERECT CEMENT IN ALBERTA Company to Erect Hundred Men Capital \$1,000 Hillsboro, Aug. 21 have a great cement industry.

RESULTS OF The drawing in church at Riverside, held as follows: 1. Tom of coal, w. Blaine, Moncton; 2. Cobler rocker, Moncton; ticket No. 3. Five dollars in town; ticket No. 01 4. Child's fur coat, Newell, Newtown, King 4337. 5. Handworked table, trade London, 82 St. John; ticket No. 798 6. Handworked coat, Groulx, Dunsmuir; ticket No. 330. 7. Pair lady's slippers, Union street, St. J. 8. Hand-painted fruit, Lagger, Moncton; ticket No. 9. Box of cigars, Moncton; ticket No. 10. Pipe, John Beaulieu, ticket No. 74

AND HIS ENEMIES

to Dr. Pugsley and the works at... appreciation of anything that is...

is but the beginning of construc-... and Mr. J. Butler said would...

defeat Dr. Pugsley than see St... port. They would sacrifice the...

THE FAIRVILLE MEETING

The Liberal candidates spoke in Fairville... and everyone who reads an...

Fairville is Mr. Lowell's stronghold... that matter, the whole county is a...

The speeches last evening of the Minister... which are reported in some detail...

Now that the campaign has been fairly... the prevailing spirit is one of the utmost...

NOTE AND COMMENT... Sir Wilfrid goes from triumph to triumph...

Of the Sifton meeting the Globe says: "Some Liberals were present to hear...

Mr. George E. Foster, who was Minister... of Finance in the government of Sir John...

Excitingly doubtful indeed, Mr. Sifton... so deliberately falsified the record...

This is precisely the situation today... the United States has made the offer...

Reciprocity means in brief the... privilege of selling all the products...

in the great border cities of the... United States without payment of...

When laying new matting out each... six inches longer than necessary...

1. Tom of coal, won by Miss Alice... 2. Cobble rookery, Mrs. B. C. Wynn...

3. Five dollars in gold, M. Kelley... 4. Handworked table cover, Miss Ger...

5. Handworked table cover, Mrs. P. G... 6. Handworked table cover, Mrs. P. G...

INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

GENERAL FARM POINTERS

Useful Hints on Keeping Harrows and Caring for Implements.

A woollen rag moistened with castor oil... rubbed over the harness will keep insects...

WORK FOR ODD TIMES

After the grass crop is out of the way... there usually comes a little lull in the...

THE FAIRVILLE MEETING

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WHAT THE SOIL NEEDS

The poverty or richness of a soil does... not depend altogether on the amount...

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Hillsboro, Aug. 31.—This county is to... have a great cement manufacturing industry...

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The Prince Rupert Pier when the Prince... Rupert Steamed for Digby yesterday morning...

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A mix up in Union street yesterday... over the flag question is reported today...

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STOREHOUSE FOR APPLES

In planning a storehouse for keeping... apples through warm weather as well as cold...

KEEPING HOGS HEALTHY

To keep a herd of hogs in a healthy... condition, I know of nothing better than...

TRAINING HORSES

How to Teach Him to Stand and to Lie Down... In teaching a horse to stand alone, bear...

SUMMER CARE OF POULTRY

It is surprising to see the amount of... water that a dozen hens will drink on a...

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NOTES AND COMMENT



# HALIFAX LAURIER

## Great Demonstration for Sir Wilfrid

### Monster Meeting in Arena Addressed by Premier and Fielding

#### Indications Now Point to Crushing Defeat of R. L. Borden and His Running Mate—Nova Scotia is Likely to Return a "Solid Eighteen."

Halifax, Aug. 30.—Ten thousand people jammed into the arena tonight to honor Sir Wilfrid Laurier and to give him a striking assurance that the city of Halifax will return two of his supporters in the next parliament.

Attentive and sympathetic, the large audience, many of them standing, followed closely the several speakers, and were evidently impressed with the weight of argument presented in favor of the reciprocity pact.

Dr. E. Blackadar and Hon. A. K. MacLean, the Liberal leaders, were given a magnificent reception and clearly have a strong following and every prospect for a victory over the opposition leader and his colleague.

Supported by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Sir F. W. Borden, Hon. G. H. Murray, premier of Nova Scotia, the Liberal candidates and Mr. Marcell, the Liberal chairman held tonight the most successful political meeting ever known in Halifax. Over the platform hung a framed picture of the honored guest, draped with the Canadian flag and surrounded by a wreath of laurel.

Various other mottoes were scattered about the walls of the immense building with welcoming signs and flags.

As the band played the air which heralded the entrance of the chief, the 10,000 people in the rink rose simultaneously to their feet and cheered with all their strength for Laurier, a demonstration unrivalled by the unparalleled meeting in the sister city of St. John, two nights before.

After the general applause had subsided, some one in the audience called for three cheers for Sir Wilfrid. These were given with a will and a vigor, and a similar exultation in honor of Hon. W. S. Fielding followed.

Alderman J. B. Douglas, chairman of the Liberal executive, presided, and introduced Dr. E. Blackadar, one of the Liberal candidates in Halifax.

Dr. Blackadar, who in delivery, expression and choice of English, is an orator of high order, paid eloquent tribute to Sir Wilfrid and to Hon. W. S. Fielding, which was received with storms of applause by the audience. He said Sir Wilfrid, like the Liberator, had turned his nation from brick to marble in the short period of fifteen years. Canada should be proud that she had given to the empire the greatest imperial figure of the generation.

Sir Wilfrid was the next speaker, and was again given a tumultuous welcome. He graciously acknowledged the greetings, attributing the enthusiasm which had been manifested throughout his tour as due to approval of the policy of the government, of which he was the leader.

Sir Wilfrid spoke of the monument to Joseph Howe in the city, and reminded the audience that the greatest feat of his prince of orators was a plea in behalf of reciprocity in the city of Detroit in 1867. When Sir Wilfrid mentioned Mr. Borden's name, in discussing the reciprocity pact, there was some handclapping followed immediately by hearty cheers for Laurier, many of the audience using their feet in their enthusiasm.

When order was restored, Sir Wilfrid distinctly silenced those responsible for the applause.

Laurier sees Borden's finish.

"I am not surprised or displeased at this applause for Mr. Borden," said the premier, "for I know that this is his last political battle and his last opportunity for the applause of the public."

This little game was organized so that the news might carry to Montreal and Toronto that Borden's name was greeted with applause. So there was applause, but there was much stronger applause for MacLean and Blackadar, the two men who will hold the seats for Halifax after September 21.

Sir Wilfrid went on to speak of the exciting course pursued by Mr. Borden as every matter of party policy, and he made the opposition leader look very small, indeed.

Sir Wilfrid was in splendid form and was heard by every one in the vast audience, his speech being closely followed and frequently interrupted by expressions of approval from his hearers. He spoke for more than one hour.

Hon. Mr. Fielding was most enthusiastically received, and dealt principally with the trade agreement. He was hoarse from the efforts of the past few days, but was given a sympathetic hearing, and made many tellings points in favor of reciprocity.

Hon. Mr. Fielding was greeted with a perfect storm of cheering when he declared that after thirty years of unbroken service as a minister of the crown he had never put his pen with greater pride to document than he did to the reciprocity agreement.

Hon. Charles Marcell in a most eloquent address, promised fifty seats from Quebec for Laurier, and cited the increase of population of Montreal from 225,000 in 1891 to 600,000 in 1911, as an example of the prosperity under Liberal rule.

Hon. A. K. MacLean, one of the Liberal candidates in the next parliament, speaking with a strong accent, marked by frequent applause. He stated that many conservative candidates in 1904 and 1908 had made reciprocity an issue. As in the rest of Britain during the last two elections, was not the Union Jack that was in danger but the flag of the Conservative party, he meeting closed with hearty cheers.

Laurier Cheers Cheering News.

Sir Wilfrid spent the day quietly resting from the great strain of addressing 15,000 people at five open air meetings yesterday. (Continued on page 9, third column.)

# RECIPROCITY SURE, HE SAYS

## Wilson W. Butler, Vice-President of the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Tells New York Newspaper of Coming Victory.

The New York Sun of August 28 contained an interesting and pertinent interview with Wilson W. Butler, vice-president of the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Montreal, and vice-president of the Canadian Steel Foundries, which latter company is now erecting a large plant in Montreal, costing upwards of \$1,200,000. Mr. Butler is also interested very largely in real estate in Montreal, and his attitude is, therefore, of more significance, as if he thought reciprocity would be injurious to the big companies with which he is associated, he would be the first to oppose it. The article from the New York Sun follows here:

"Wilson W. Butler, vice-president of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company of Montreal, who is at the Yorkton camp, reciprocity is going through in Canada. He looks for a Liberal majority equal to that in the last parliament, but he says he is in favor of the agreement.

"There has been a good deal of talk, not to say fiery, talk about reciprocity on both sides in Canada," said Mr. Butler yesterday. "But the Liberal party will be returned to power, though Canadian manufacturers, the great majority of them at least, are dead against it.

"We have up there the Canadian Manufacturers Association, which is fighting reciprocity and is therefore aligned with the Conservative party. That fact carries considerable weight and influence, for the association represents many millions of dollars in capital. The majority of the farmers favor reciprocity, and in a way the fight is between the manufacturers and the farmers. I don't believe any reasonable minded manufacturer thinks for one instant he is going to be hurt by reciprocity, but many consider this as a stepping stone to something else, for instance to throwing down the tariff wall. It is similar to the fact that manufacturers let into over on this side of the border when there is talk of tariff reform; capital runs to cover and manufacturers are afraid to branch out or take up new lines at such a time.

"The talk of annexation is mere political bluff. The majority of reasoning Canadians feel there is no cause for alarm in that direction. This sort of talk is used in the rural districts, and perhaps effectively. The French habitant is perhaps an ignorant sort of chap and easily influenced by anything sensational, and he is scared by the threat of Canada being gobbled up by the United States.

"I have studied the problem carefully, and I feel so sure where our own business can in any way be affected by reciprocity. I can see that business may be disturbed by an agitation over the abolition of a tariff, but Canada has never been as prosperous as it is today."

# THOUSANDS CAME FROM OUTSIDE PLACES TO HEAR LAURIER SPEAK

Tuesday, Aug. 29. St. John was thronged with visitors yesterday, all coming to pay honor to the great Liberal chief who spent the day in our midst. Through the streets from outside points to take every one of the 5,000 seats in Victoria rink for the evening, and the number who arrived on the three special trains was limited only by the standing capacity of the cars.

There were fifteen cars on the I. C. R. train, which came from Moncton and arrived at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon with no less than 1,500 aboard. These people came from Moncton and intervening points, mostly from the constituency of Kings-Alder, so ably represented in the last parliament by Dr. D. H. McAllister, and who, judging by the remarkable representation of his constituents who came to do honor to Sir Wilfrid, the Liberal party will be returned with a handsome majority.

It was Carleton county, however, that sent the largest Laurier and reciprocity delegation. This train left the junction with its load swelled by new additions at every station, until at last the car platforms were crowded and more passengers had to be refused admittance.

There were sixteen cars on this train, with fully 1,400 on board.

F. B. Carvell, the Liberal candidate, was on board and was quite the lion of the hour. From Hon. J. K. Flemming's home town, Hartland, came a strong delegation of two hundred, many of them Conservatives who are voting for reciprocity. On the train were five electors more than 80 years of age, Thomas Bohan, of Bath, and Malcolm Donnelly, of Peel, being in this class. Every following district in the county was represented, several clergymen including Rev. Mr. Puddington and Rev. Mr. Tompkins, being on board. Among the strong Conservatives who are now supporting Mr. Carvell are Dr. W. S. Shaw and J. J. G. Carr, who both came with the party.

Quebec county also sent a strong delegation in a special train over the N. B. Southern, while from all points large numbers came in by their regular trains and boats. The river counties were very strongly represented, many of the prominent Liberals of Queens-Sunbury being noticed among the crowds gathered to greet the premier at various points throughout the day. Besides Dr. A. B. Atherton, the Liberal candidate in York, there was a strong delegation from Fredericton, including R. W. McAllister, J. D. Phinney, R. P. Allen and many others. Leander Kimball made a record trip in three hours by automobile, bringing a large party.

# WHAT AMES SAID ABOUT HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON

H. B. Ames, one of the Tory prophets who recently addressed a Conservative meeting in St. John, is on public record as having said a great many things about Mr. Sifton which the Conservatives are not now publishing. But since Mr. Sifton is coming here to instruct the people of St. John what to do on election day, The Telegraph reproduces the following from the Montreal Witness:

THE SIFTON CULT.

Mr. Sifton, the land robber according to Mr. Ames, who a year or two ago traveled the country over and over to show how the Liberals were wasting our western wealth, especially the wicked Sifton, a man who had grown rich by land deals by which they will have little to answer such a demand on behalf of the British trade.

One of Mr. Sifton's sentences deserves to have wide circulation. He says (with respect to the reciprocity agreement) that it will not only open the Canadian market for food products to the United States, and to Argentina and Russia, but to "the whole British Empire" as well. This other sentence also deserves wide publicity so as to collate it with the one just quoted: "He charged yet further that reciprocity was a direct turning of the back of Canada upon England, and with her face set toward the United States." If anybody can read these two sentences, one after the other, without smiling, he must be as lost to humor as Mr. Sifton. Surely opening the Canadian markets for foodstuffs to the whole British Empire is not turning our back upon Great Britain, and is not at all a bad thing for Canadians who, whatever else they do, have to eat. This about turning our backs upon England comes very queerly from a party that never lifted a finger to increase England's trade with us, and that opposed the preference in trade which the Liberals conceded to her. If the people are deceived by this—well, they deserve to be deceived.

# WHAT AMES SAID ABOUT HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON

his products are determined in overseas markets, and no protection can increase them. The small soap that has been fed to him to keep him from growling at having to pay everybody else's bonuses, he is about to lose, while gaining the far greater benefit to him of having the United States market opened to him. He will no longer be deceived by thinking he has at least a finger in his own pie while others are devouring it. He will want more free trade, and he will want it especially, as Mr. Sifton and all the rest to very falsely put it, but especially with Great Britain. His next move will be for an increase of the British preference. The reason why Mr. Sifton and others interested in protection are so determined to throttle Liberty in its cradle is because they see that, after all this anti-American imperialism of theirs, they will have little to answer such a demand on behalf of the British trade.

One of Mr. Sifton's sentences deserves to have wide circulation. He says (with respect to the reciprocity agreement) that it will not only open the Canadian market for food products to the United States, and to Argentina and Russia, but to "the whole British Empire" as well. This other sentence also deserves wide publicity so as to collate it with the one just quoted: "He charged yet further that reciprocity was a direct turning of the back of Canada upon England, and with her face set toward the United States." If anybody can read these two sentences, one after the other, without smiling, he must be as lost to humor as Mr. Sifton. Surely opening the Canadian markets for foodstuffs to the whole British Empire is not turning our back upon Great Britain, and is not at all a bad thing for Canadians who, whatever else they do, have to eat. This about turning our backs upon England comes very queerly from a party that never lifted a finger to increase England's trade with us, and that opposed the preference in trade which the Liberals conceded to her. If the people are deceived by this—well, they deserve to be deceived.

# CANOE UPSETS, AND MAINE GIRL DROWNS

Kennebunkport, Me., Aug. 30.—Despite the brave efforts of Herbert Melcher, 18 years old, of Mount Vernon (N. Y.), to save Miss Fannie Mitchell, 17 years old, when the canoe in which they were riding capsized in the open sea of Babsons River today, the girl was drowned.

Melcher was so exhausted that his condition tonight is serious. Melcher is a good swimmer and confident and this afternoon with Miss Mitchell he paddled three miles out to sea. In the chop off the mouth of Babsons River the frail craft was overturned, and Melcher kept the girl's head above water for nearly an hour until a motor boat came along and picked them up. Melcher, disregarding his own exhausted condition, helped work over her for a long time, but she died from exhaustion.

Rice should be thoroughly washed before cooking, as this cereal nowadays is often coated with a preparation to improve its appearance. It will cook better if it is soaked for 30 minutes.

# HEADED FOR THE ROCKS



# LATEST TORY FAKE IS ABOUT POST OFFICE

And it is Very Promptly and Effectively Shown Up by Hon. Mr. Pugsley—Survey for Expropriation Under Way.

(The Evening Times.)

A wild statement was published this morning in the Standard, in an effort to cast discredit on the news that St. John is to have a new post office, located in Prince Wm. street, on the site already referred to in the Times. In the face of the fact that it has been positively announced that arrangements securing for the land were in progress, the Standard stated that so one representing the federal government had ever been to see the owners of the property.

The attention of Hon. Dr. Pugsley, minister of public works, was drawn to this latest of the Standard's campaign misrepresentations, and he made the following very effective reply:—

"The land for the new post office is to be expropriated. G. G. Murdoch, civil engineer, of this city, has been instructed by my department to make the survey which is necessary before the plans for expropriation can be laid. Mr. Murdoch told me yesterday that the plans for the survey would be ready in a few days to forward to Ottawa. Immediately after this has been done expropriation will take place."

This is but one of many instances which show that no dependence is to be placed on the Standard's statements.

# WHAT RECIPROCITY REALLY MEANS FOR THE FARMER.

When both the Eastern and Western Ontario Dairymen's Association at the annual convention held last winter voted in favor of reciprocity they had practical experience to guide them as to what the effect would be.

The experience was picked up in a rather unusual, interesting and amusing way.

By a mistake in the Payne-Aldrich tariff in 1908 the duty on cream appeared in the tariff at the low rate of five cents per gallon.

When Congress passed the tariff, however, it fixed the duty on cream at five cents per pound that was what was intended. Somebody blundered and the result was that instead of a very pretty restrictive duty Canadian dairymen had practically a free market for cream in the United States.

That was how they came to know exactly what reciprocity would mean in cream and from that they began to calculate the advantages as regards other things.

Here is the actual result so far as cream is concerned: In 1910 Canadian farmers sent \$1,860,000 worth to the United States markets and this brought them 25 per cent. more than they could have obtained for their milk at the local cheese factories.

This in round figures was a clearer gain of \$400,000. In addition to that they had the skim milk for feeding purposes on the farms.

These are official figures which prove beyond dispute the case as regards cream. One may judge from the following table showing the exports with the duties imposed in 1910 what the advantage will be in a score of commodities when these are swept away:

Shipment and Rate of Duty.	Value.	Total Duties Collected.
Horses—\$50.00 on each horse valued at \$150 or less 25 per cent. on a horse worth more than \$150.00	\$ 453,186	\$ 121,140
Sheep—\$1.50 each for sheep; 75 cts. each for lambs	569,679	103,519
Cattle—27 1/2 per cent.	642,674	
Poultry—Live 3c. per lb.; Dressed 5c. per lb.	111,241	38,990
Wheat and Flour—25c. per bush.	2,455,585	135,273
Oats—15c. per bush.	534,692	141,972
Flax Seed and Linseed—25c. per bush.	1,256,436	313,158
Peas—25c. per bush.	347,308	58,140
Barley—30c. per bush.	66,808	44,278
Potatoes—25c. per bush.	345,903	169,658
Vegetables—25 per cent.	334,804	160,570
Hay—\$4.00 per ton.	673,220	356,028
Apples—75c. per barrel.	32,810	10,903
Butter—8c. per lb.	199,354	68,802
Cheese—5c. per lb.	23,995	9,801
Cream—5c. per gallon.	1,660,000	38,588
Eggs—5c. per dozen.	11,551	1,786
Lumber and Lumber products—\$1.25 per 1,000 feet	23,927,619	1,219,970
Fish—1c. per lb.	4,627,051	511,482
Total duties paid on above products in 1910.		\$3,562,058

This is a partial list only of goods sent to the United States in 1910.

With the \$3,562,058 tax knocked off it hardly needs a mathematician to understand how the Canadian farmer will come out under the new arrangement.—Montreal Herald.

# COL. McLEAN'S VICTORY IS SURE

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir—ideal weather prevails here for finishing haying and also for harvesting. The farmers here have done quite an extensive business this season in raising and sending to St. John ripe tomatoes. The last returns (viz. the 25c. per steamer five cents per box of five pounds. That was the price paid by the middleman. He turned the same shipment of tomatoes over to the city consumer (retail) at five cents per pound. The only trouble he had with them was hauling them from the boat to his place of business and handing them out to the customer. The producer prepares the ground, cultivates, plants, weeds, hoes, etc., picks and packs and ships them. (All hard labor.) He buys his boxes, pays freight and sometimes cartage and commission. What is there left for him? The middleman evidently do not believe in the old adage, "live and let live."

Colonel McLean's political picnic at Jemseg on Aug. 25 was a complete success. The capacious tent was filled by an appreciative audience. The speaker stood in a farm wagon, a most significant and suggestive fact. What better platform could they have had from which to talk to the electors of Queens about the benefits which will accrue to them from reciprocity? Sunbury-Queens will be sold for Col. McLean on Sept. 21. He is easily the most popular representative we have ever had. Victory is assured, and more assured if the occasion should ever arise in the future. He is giving our young men a training in the new regiment of which he is colonel, to go forth, if necessary, under his leadership to victory in defence of the empire and the old Union Jack whose sacred folds mean more to him than shallow pretense or hollow mockery. No fear of him ever joining hands with a disloyal Bourassa.

Mr. Hasen was here last night and addressed the electors. Among other things he told us that the United States raised now much more than was needed to supply their own market. Remove the duty and they would simply flood our market with farm produce and destroy our prices. But before he got through he told us that the United States had exhausted all their resources of soil and forest and now want to gobble up ours. Pretty good for Hasen.

Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.  
Narrows, Queens county, Aug. 25.

# The British Government Favors it

(Rt. Hon. Lloyd George.)

"I rejoice that it has been negotiated, and heartily trust it will carry to a successful conclusion. I regard it as a great triumph of common sense, and an immense stride in the cause of free trade, inculcating a step toward the fraternity and co-operation of the English-speaking family."

# What Business Men Said in 1891

"Earnestly desiring a fair and wide measure of Reciprocal Trade with the United States, as proposed by the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald, we shall at all times give our support to such a policy."

The above resolution was adopted in 1891 in Montreal by what the Montreal Gazette (Conservative) described next day as "a large and influential meeting of leading business men."

They said:—"We shall at all times give our support to such a policy." Are they all giving it now? If not, why not?

# CARTWRIGHT SEES GREAT VICTORY

## Declares Liberals Have Had Mandate for Reciprocity for Fifteen Years And Will Receive a More Emphatic One on Sept. 21.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 30.—Speaking in the association hall in this city last night before an audience of 2,000, Sir Richard Cartwright met with a great demonstration of welcome and cheer.

Sir Richard said he had discussed reciprocity for fifty years with statement of the highest rank of Great Britain, the United States and Canada, and had never met a single man but who said that reciprocity in natural products between Canada and the United States must be greatly to the advantage of Canada. (Applause.)

There were two things he desired to point out. One was the remarkable admission by their opponents that the country was prosperous under Liberal rule. (Applause.) Equally significant was the fact that for the first time in all his experience certain gentlemen well known to his hearers had come to the government, not pleading for an increase of the tariff, but only asking them to let the tariff they now enjoyed alone. (Applause.)

The annexation argument, he said, reminded him of Dr. Johnson's definition of patriotism. He defined patriotism as the love of one's country. Therefore I commend Dr. Johnson's definition to you. In my experience of Canadian politicians I have found that loyalty is the last refuge of scoundrels.

"So far as I have been able to trace it this cry of loyalty appears to have taken its origin with certain hysterical women of the male sex chiefly resident in Toronto," said Sir Richard amid laughter. He added, "they are of the class of whom you may have heard, who are in the habit, before retiring, to peer around and under the bed to see if any Irish-American Fenian armed to the teeth is hiding there."

Sir Richard took up the opposition charge of unconstitutional action in negotiating a reciprocity treaty without a mandate from the people. "We have had a mandate from the people of Canada for the last fifteen years," he declared. "We got the first one in 1890. We were given another in 1900. That mandate was endorsed in 1904 and re-endorsed in 1908 and I can tell these gentlemen that it will be much more than re-endorsed on September 21."

"The big audience cheered its approval of the sentiment. 'Our mandate,' he added amid applause, "was two-fold in character. First, it was to turn the vassal of the annexationist to govern Canada to the best of our ability, and we have to a reasonable extent accomplished both."

Sir Richard pointed out to his hearers the confederation had been brought about by the government of Sir John Macdonald without any appeal to the people for a mandate.

# \$5,000,000 FIN TO BEAT RECIPROCITY

## Portland Paper Says American and Canadian Trusts Have Joined Hands in Final Effort to Defeat Laurier Government.

Boston, Aug. 29.—The press of the country continues to take great interest in the campaign. Today's Portland Argus (Democratic) said editorially:

"The protected interests are straining their utmost to defeat Laurier. Their methods are as unscrupulous as were those of the protected interests on this side of the line. The American protected interests were finally defeated, but they see hope for their side in the Canadian campaign. If reciprocity can be defeated in Canada their end will have been obtained. Thereafter they are doing all they can to bring that about. It is said that they have subscribed \$5,000,000 to the campaign fund of the opposition."

"If the opposition in Canada fail it will not be from lack of the sinews of war. The Laurier government is fighting the protected interests of Canada and the United States combined."

# TENDERS FOR NEW CARLETON WORKS ARE CALLED FOR

In an advertisement in today's Telegraph tenders are called for the construction of an extensive series of wharves at west St. John. This follows the transfer of the shore lots to the C. P. R., and these wharves will not only provide the sea-wall necessary to enable the railway company to fill in the lots and construct railway yards, but they will be the beginning of the comprehensive system of steamship berths to be constructed south of the present elevator wharf.

This is good news for St. John. It is an effective answer to the assertion that reciprocity will destroy the trade of this port. The Canadian Pacific railway will go on increasing its facilities for handling freight at west St. John, and the government will construct the necessary wharves. The tenders for this extensive work will close on Sept. 29. It will involve a large expenditure and provide employment for a great many men while it is in progress. Tenders are also called for a low water wharf at Pleasant Hill Road, Parish of Kars, N. B. They will be received until Monday, September 25.

# GUTHRIE SHATTERS BORDEN'S ARGUMENT

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—A statement made by Hugh Guthrie, ex-M.P., at a joint Conservative and Liberal meeting held at Eggarville, Kentville, county, today, and attended by 4,000 people, puts a severe crimp in Mr. Borden's argument that Canada should not enter into any arrangement for freer trade with the United States, but should wait for the realization of the Chamberlain scheme of preferential trade. Mr. Guthrie said:

"During my recent visit to England as a member of the parliamentary commission contingent, I was told by Lord Hugh Cecil, one of the leaders of the Unionist party, that he would oppose any taxation of the tariff in the taxation of the food, what would they ask of us in return? What a reduction of the duties upon British manufactures. Then you would see the their eloquence on empty benches."

# TORY MEETING AT NAUWIGEW, N.S. SLIMLY ATTENDED

Sussex, N. B., Aug. 29.—(Special).—A very slimly attended Conservative meeting was held in the hall at Nauwigewauk Saturday night. The speakers were W. B. Jones and E. C. Weyman. It was very discouraging from a Conservative point of view to see the speakers waste their eloquence on empty benches.



THE REAL ISSUE

election is larger markets for Canada of reciprocity who have an axe to be to be of the real subject. Racial...

Table with 4 columns: 1911, 1906-11, Present, Reciprocity. Rows include various economic indicators like U.S. Duty, U.S. Duty, etc.

in existing markets know that no speaks the motto: "Let well enough for a Canadian manufacturer, and Canadian farmer."

ROUSING RALLY AT MOUNT MIDDLETON

Great Reception Accorded Liberal Speakers by Large and Enthusiastic Audience.

Sussex, N. B., Aug. 31.—Mount Middleton, King's, has not for a long time been the scene of such enthusiasm as it experienced last night. To say the hall was crowded was to pit it mildly and the speakers on reciprocity listened to with rapt attention.

ENTHUSIASTIC LIBERAL RALLY AT ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., Aug. 31.—(Special)—A Liberal meeting was held here last night in Orange hall, the hall being packed with an enthusiastic audience.

DR. J. H. KING IS LIBERAL CANDIDATE IN EAST KOOTENAY

The news that Dr. J. H. King, son of Senator G. G. King, of Chatham, has been selected to run as Liberal candidate in East Kootenay district, British Columbia...

WANTED

WANTED—A second class teacher for District No. 6, Andover, N. B. White, stating terms, to James Miller, Secretary Lakeside School District, No. 6, Andover, N. B. 7299-9-12-11.

WANTED—A maid for general housework in family of three. Apply Mrs. P. R. L. Fairweather, Rothesay. 1218-11.

WANTED—By Sept. 6th, a girl for general housework in family of three. References required. Address, Mrs. W. J. Davidson, Rothesay. 1211-11.

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework. References required. Apply to Mrs. Brock, Rothesay. 1147-11-11.

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for North Clonca school, parish of Peterville (district rated poor). Apply, stating salary, to W. L. Polley, secretary, Clonca, Queens county, N. B. 238-44-11.

Woolen Weavers Wanted Experienced weavers can be given steady employment the year round. Apply at once to HEWSON WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD. Amherst, N.S. 9-23

AGENTS WANTED Reliable representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents.

FOR SALE FARM FOR SALE—The Slip, containing 300 acres upon St. John River, home-stead 300 acres upland and intervals, suitable for farming; 50 acres lumber and cordwood, 3 acres orchard. Alfred E. Shopp, Central Hampton, N. B. 7192-6-11.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 12th, 1911 We train you to "Free Professions" as Telegraph Operators on the G. T. P. Our short course will start you on \$10 a month, in New Catalogue and Residential Rates—Address G. T. P. SCHMIDT, OF TELEGRAPHY & R. R. Fredericton, N. B.

No Need of Waiting For Cool Weather Our rooms are so airy and well ventilated we do not know the weather is hot till we get outside.

Study Osteopathy EASY TO LEARN GREAT DEMAND Remunerative Profession

Massachusetts College of Osteopathy 15 Craigie Street, Cambridge.

Cures Your Ills No Doctors No Drugs Oxygen for (Ozone) Inhalation. The perfected "Oxygenator King" is a scientific device for the treatment of all ailments due to the deficiency of oxygen.

WOODSTOCK PLANT DESTROYED BY FIRE Woodstock, Aug. 30.—Fire broke out about 4 o'clock this morning in the engine room of the Woodstock Wood Working Company and despite the heroic efforts of the firemen the building was completely destroyed.

Wanted—A second class teacher for District No. 6, Andover, N. B. White, stating terms, to James Miller, Secretary Lakeside School District, No. 6, Andover, N. B. 7299-9-12-11.

Wanted—A maid for general housework in family of three. Apply Mrs. P. R. L. Fairweather, Rothesay. 1218-11.

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MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Monday, Aug. 28. Schrs Lorain, 32, Copp, Apple River; Janus Barber, 30, Gough, River Hebert; Andella, 7, Matthews, Back Bay; Harry Taylor, 78, McLean, Parsonage, Chagnon; 47, Dewey, River Hebert; Friendship, 65, Wilbur, Apple River; Emily R, 30, Sullivan, Melehan; Alice R, 96, Rudbeck; Digby, G. H. Perry, 98, Donough, River Hebert; stars Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Chignecto, 38, Carling, Port Greenville; Astarie, 77, Young, Parrishore; Brunswick, 77, Horsey, Canada; also, power boat, Hobo, 7, Ramsell, Musquash.

Tuesday, Aug. 29. Schrs Katherine V Mills, 216, Sarty, B; Schrs Isiah K Stetson, 271, Hamilton, Eastport; Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Clementsport; Centreville, 32, Graham, Sandy Cove; Valinda, 30, Genner, Bridgetown.

Wednesday, Aug. 30. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Thursday, Aug. 31. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Friday, Aug. 1. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Saturday, Aug. 2. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Sunday, Aug. 3. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Monday, Aug. 4. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Tuesday, Aug. 5. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Wednesday, Aug. 6. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Thursday, Aug. 7. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Friday, Aug. 8. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Saturday, Aug. 9. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Sunday, Aug. 10. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Monday, Aug. 11. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Tuesday, Aug. 12. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Wednesday, Aug. 13. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Thursday, Aug. 14. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Friday, Aug. 15. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Saturday, Aug. 16. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Sunday, Aug. 17. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Monday, Aug. 18. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Schrs Kenneth C, New York to Halifax, coal, 95, and back from Miramichi, lumber, p. 6; Leonard Parker, New York to Summerside (P. E. I.), coal, \$1.10; P. G. Freeman, same to Bonaventure, \$1.25; Fall month, same to Halifax, B. H. Irving, Fall same to North Sydney, \$1.25; schrs Rothsay, Baltimore to Charlottetown (P. E. I.), coal and cargo, p. 6.

By schrs James Williams, 305 tons, Baltimore to St. John (N. B.), sails, p. 1; Promp, B. H. Barker, 408 tons, Bridgewater to New York, lumber, \$3.25.

By schrs Leonard Parker, 240 tons, New York to Summerside (P. E. I.), coal, \$1.10. By schrs Kenneth C, 475 tons, New York to Halifax, coal, \$5, and back from Miramichi, lumber, p. 6.

By schrs Leonard Parker, 240 tons, New York to Summerside (P. E. I.), coal, \$1.10. By schrs F. G. French, 152 tons, same to Dorchester, \$1.25.

By schrs Falmouth, 100 tons, same to Halifax, \$1.10. By schrs Harry, 114 tons, same to North Sydney, \$1.25.

By schrs Lawson, 274 tons, same to St. John (N. B.), sails, p. 1. By schrs Rothsay, 200 tons, Baltimore to Charlottetown (P. E. I.), coal and cargo, p. 6.

By schrs Victoria, 337 tons, Bahama-Cuba lumber trade, 4 months, p. 6. By schrs Gypsum Emperor, 600 tons, Philadelphia to Gibara, coal, p. 4.

By schrs Adonia, 315 tons, Miramichi to Bonaventure, lumber, etc., \$2.50, and port charges, p. 6. By schrs Lillian Blauvelt, 105 tons, Moss Point to St. Croix, lumber, \$10.

By schrs John, 275 tons, New York to Caracas, coal, p. 4. By schrs Samsara, 2,000 tons (previously), Campbellton to the River Plate, lumber, p. 1; Promp.

By schrs Taff, 542 tons, Sydney (C. B.) to the Mediterranean, fish, p. 1; Promp. A steamer has been chartered to load at Pugwash for the United Kingdom at \$2.60.

Monday, Aug. 28. Stmr Governor Cobb, 2,358, Mitchell, Eastport. Schrs Andella, 7, Matthews, Lubec; sloop, power boat, Hobo, 7, Lubec; stars Andella, 7, Matthews, Lubec; Chignecto, 38, Carling, Advocate Harbor.

Tuesday, Aug. 29. Schrs Mineola, 239, Forsythe, Grenville (Conn.). Stmr Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Lawson, 274, Digby, Economy; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Centreville, 32, Graham, Sandy Cove; Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Schrs Henry H Chamberlain, 204, Wascon, Inyanday Haven. Schrs Charlotte C Lister, 260, for New York. Coastwise—Schrs Alice R, 96, Rudbeck, Harbor; Harting, 46, Rockwell, Riverside; Valinda, 30, Genner, Bridgetown; schrs Emily R, 30, Sullivan, Melehan; Daniel, 31, Stewart, Apple River; Star Mountain, 43, Warrock, Beaver Harbor.

Wednesday, Aug. 30. Stmr Governor Cobb, 2,358, Mitchell, Eastport. Schrs Andella, 7, Matthews, Lubec; sloop, power boat, Hobo, 7, Lubec; stars Andella, 7, Matthews, Lubec; Chignecto, 38, Carling, Advocate Harbor.

Thursday, Aug. 31. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Friday, Aug. 1. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Saturday, Aug. 2. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Sunday, Aug. 3. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Monday, Aug. 4. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Tuesday, Aug. 5. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Wednesday, Aug. 6. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Thursday, Aug. 7. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

Friday, Aug. 8. Coastwise—Schrs Mary M Lord, 21, Poland, Beaver Harbor; Coromilla, 28, Melanson, Annapolis Royal; stars Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Digby; Grand Mannan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston.

HERE'S THE REAL HOME TEST CASE OF THE FACT WHICH ACCOMPLISH

(The Evening Times) With only a rail fence separating him from the United States—the boundary between New Brunswick and the State of Maine being the dividing line between Maine and that of an American farmer—J. H. Barker, of Listerville, Carleton County, knows what it is like when he says that under the reciprocity agreement the New Brunswick farmer will be greatly benefited.

"I think that the Liberal party with reciprocity in the case will carry Carleton county," Mr. Barker said to a Times reporter this morning, "and I don't see any logical reason why it shouldn't. There are many Conservatives who are pro-voting for it and for Mr. Carvell, but I know a few who are making a great mistake by changing to party principles who are against it. They are pro-voting for it, because they are in opposition to the fact, which they certainly know is going to let the farmer have his turn."

Mr. Barker gave sound, sensible reasons for his opinion. He said that the reciprocity agreement, and said that he was certainly going to reap a benefit from it. He had learned the hard way, when Carleton county was strongly opposed to the adoption of reciprocity would be.

"Prices in the larger American market are so much better than in the Canadian market," he said, "that it is little wonder that the farmer wants an outlet for the products of his farm. Take such articles as potatoes and hay, which everyone knows are grown in Carleton county in abundance. Only a roof of potatoes are now grown in New Brunswick from the United States, but look at the difference in the prices, compare them, and then you will certainly see that the Carleton county farmer is strong for reciprocity."

"Early in the spring the American paid well for their potatoes and up to a short time ago they have been paying \$1.30 a barrel in Maine, while we have been getting \$1.50 on our side of the line, and the duty of sixty cents prevents any shipments. There is a difference of about a cent in the price of potatoes against Carleton county as compared with Maine. Of course, referring to Maine this way really means the larger American market, because the shippers send their goods for the most part there."

"Do you think that the exporting of large quantities of potatoes to the States," the reporter asked Mr. Barker, "would have a tendency to keep them out of the Canadian market, out of St. John for instance?" It has been heard here that this is what would happen, and that the local consumer would have to pay more dearly for his farm and dairy produce.

"I can't see that," replied Mr. Barker. "We have quite a surplus of stock, and are always able to supply enough for home consumption, and the extension of our markets would prevent our raising prices. Why, then, should there be any danger of a local scarcity? It is not every farmer in New Brunswick who gets the best results possible from his land, or if this were so, more potatoes would be raised than in the case, and there would not be so many vacant farms. Under reciprocity I look forward to seeing the best of these things, and many of them at last."

As to the hay market, Mr. Barker said, "Well, it's just a matter of dollars and cents. If we can get a better price for our hay, the border can dispose of all we desire, and on this side of the line get for the same quantity, which, in your opinion, would be the more profitable. I don't think that the local consumer would do us any harm by selling across the line, but under reciprocity that duty is taken off."

As to the same matter, Mr. Barker said, "I believe the consumer in the city of St. John will benefit greatly when the whole season is considered by the adoption of the reciprocity agreement. Our best season is over before the New Brunswick product is placed upon the market at all. It will be possible to place the American vegetables in the St. John market at a reasonable price before the New Brunswick growers can get their product on the market. This means that \$10,000 has been paid by the Canadian farmer into the treasury of the United States on vegetables alone."

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MAINE FARMERS TRYING TO DEFEAT RECIPROCIITY

One Association Sending Money to Help Conservatives Protect Them

FEAR COMPETITION OF NEW BRUNSWICKERS Maine Farmer Declares Reciprocity is Strongly Opposed by Producers on the Other Side Because They Realize it Would Mean So Much to Our People.

Speaking strongly in favor of reciprocity, a young man who has been engaged in extensive farming operations on both sides of the international boundary recently passed, has been the state muckraker. He was on his home in Queens county, where he has been spending a vacation, to Portland (Me.) He has been interested for some years in market gardening on a large farm near the state metropolis. He wore on his coat lapel a button bearing the letters "P. O. H.," which he explained was the sign of membership in the order of the Patrons of Husbandry. The order is a co-operative farmers' association which has many branches and a very large membership throughout the State of Maine. The farmer in question said that the association was strongly opposed to the adoption of the reciprocity agreement. The officials realized that it meant the opening of a door which the policy of protection had kept locked. The competition of the thriving provinces farmer would strike a heavy blow at the exclusiveness of the present market in the large manufacturing cities of the New England States.

"Thousands of dollars have been voted," he said, "by the association to swell the election campaign funds of the Conservative party in the adjoining provinces, with the object of defeating the measure. The statement was made at one of the meetings in which the money was voted that the Maine farmer could afford to bribe his competitor in the province to shut himself out of the American market. The association was glad to assist one of the national parties of Canada who was canvassing throughout the country to accomplish the aims of the American farmer of the border states."

"The advantages ensured to the New Brunswick farmer by the opening of the markets to the south may be shown by a comparison of some prices. When the prices for strawberries were low as 6, 7 and 8 cents per box in St. John, the prices in Portland never went below 10, 12 or 14 cents. Many berries are shipped here in spite of the duty, which stimulates in a great measure the profits of the provincial growers. The strawberry kings of the Washademoak, and others, will not fail to remember these prices when casting their ballots on September 21.

"Squash and cabbage are crops which are grown extensively near Portland. Maine growers were bringing \$1 per bushel in the St. John market last year, Maine growers were getting \$7 to \$8 per barrel of these bushels each. The 20 per cent duty is sufficient to discourage exportation on a large scale from New Brunswick. It has been stated that vegetables in spite of the handicap to the value of \$304,904 have entered the American market from a Canadian farmer. This means that \$10,000 has been paid by the Canadian farmer into the treasury of the United States on vegetables alone."

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# PROPOSING RECEIVING TO CANADIAN RATES

(Continued from page 1.)

development, all for the purpose of improving the transportation facilities of the people and for the better enabling the products of Canada to be sent at the cheapest possible cost to the markets of the world and to better enable Canadian exports to be brought into the country through Canadian channels. (Applause.)

**Great Work Done.**

When I became your representative and also was called upon by your great leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to fill the important position of Minister of Public Works, I applied myself with all the energy I was capable of toward the still larger carrying out of this policy. While such vast improvements have been made toward facilitating transportation along what might be called the great national routes, other ports have not been neglected. A glance at the Blue Books will show that the greatest possible attention has been paid to the needs of the people in all sections of the country. The harbors which have been improved, harbors have been dredged out, wharves and breakwaters have been built and, although some of our opponents have criticized the large expenditure, I am confident that the results have been so favorable to the country at large that the expenditure will meet with general approval. At the port of St. John very great improvements have been made during the last four years. I have had a statement prepared by the engineers of my department and I find that in the four years ending March 31, 1911, there has been expended in the harbor of St. John by my department the very large sum of \$1,985,759.83. This includes among other things, the dredging in the vicinity of the Beacon bar for the additional terminal facilities to be provided in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, also the dredging of the harbor at Courtenay Bay, the deepening of the water at low tide is being increased from fourteen feet to thirty feet, and also includes the dredging at Sand Point and Rodney wharves and the wharves and warehouses which have lately been constructed, also the boring operations carried on at Courtenay Bay, the repairs to the Negro Point breakwater, and other works of a smaller character, familiar to the citizens of St. John, but which it is not necessary to mention in detail.

**Province Looked After.**

The interests of the rest of the province have not been neglected, because I find in the same statement that during these four years we have expended in dredging and improving the harbors of the Westmorland county upwards of \$34,000, dredging out the channel of Grassy Island in the St. John river, upwards of \$12,000, dredging in the Miramichi river, upwards of \$10,000, dredging in the Grand Falls river, upwards of \$10,000, dredging the Oroonoto shoals \$49,000, dredging Dalhousie harbor \$108,000, dredging Bathurst harbor \$65,000, and in all the counties bordering upon the navigable portion of the St. John river and upon the sea coast a large number of wharves and breakwaters have been constructed, the traffic has been afforded protection to the vessels frequenting the various harbors in this province. I find that the total expenditure in the province of New Brunswick in the time between March, 1907, and March, 1911, amounts to a grand total of \$9,846,527.35. (Great applause.)

**The Dredging Work.**

Let me go back for a moment and refer to the more detailed dredging work which is now being carried out at and in the vicinity of Beacon Bar upon the west side. The object of this is to enable the government to build a series of wharves which will soon be needed to meet the expanding business of the port in connection with the imports and exports by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. At the present time some time negotiations have been pending looking to the transfer of certain of the fore shore upon the west side by the city to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in exchange for a portion of the harbor front owned by the company. I am happy to say that his worship the mayor has informed me that the terms of the transfer have been agreed upon. Under my directions, the department of public works has now called for tenders for the first work to be done in connection with the building of wharves, and the construction of the sea wall for the purpose of protecting the material which is to be placed between it and the shore in order to provide additional yard room for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. You will be interested to know that the plans of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in connection with these proposed improvements have been drawn out upon a large scale and they contemplate providing a railway yard for at least 5,000 cars, which will greatly facilitate their business and give them ideal terminal facilities. The work for which tenders have been called will involve an expenditure of between \$700,000 and \$800,000 as estimated by the engineers of my department. Being fully impressed with the value and importance of this work, and I am sure that in this I have the hearty concurrence of my colleagues, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will extend their business through this port, has afforded me such confidence in the government the greatest possible pleasure to join with them in this important work. I have felt that the interests of this port are very closely tied up with the interests of the country as a whole, and I am sure that we can move forward with the greatest possible hope and confidence that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will extend their business through this port. (Great applause.)

**Courtenay Bay.**

Let me now call your attention to the work which is contemplated at Courtenay Bay and for the commencement of which the necessary amount has been placed in the estimates and approved of by parliament by the voting of a percentage of the amount. This work being one of great magnitude, it was only proper that the part of prudence that the most careful examination and surveys of that part of the harbor should be made before undertaking the work. Therefore we have had borings carefully made over every part of Courtenay Bay, including the site of the

proposed entrance channel. I recognized that if St. John was to become one of the Atlantic termini of the new Transcontinental railway, it would be necessary to push forward the terminal facilities upon a large scale, because when the line is completed the traffic is bound to grow very rapidly and to attain large proportions. Therefore the whole situation was carefully looked into by the engineers of my department, and, by their request, by the engineers and other officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and they all came to the conclusion that the only place where these terminal facilities could be provided was at Courtenay Bay, and they were also unanimously of the opinion that if the work of development there was carried through upon a broad and comprehensive scale it would be possible to create at Courtenay Bay a harbor which would be in every respect ideal and could not be surpassed, if it were indeed equalled, by any harbor on the Atlantic coast. Mr. Hays, the president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, made some months ago to St. John, and he was exceedingly pleased with the possible interest in the work of development which has been going on at this port. They have recognized that the interests of the whole province are identical with those of St. John, and on the other hand it has always been my pleasure to have a sympathetic ear to the representations which they have made in regard to matters relating to their interests. Whenever they have worked hand in hand for the development and improvement of all sections of the province, and I am sure that when the day of election comes the people in all parts of New Brunswick will testify by their votes their appreciation of the course of the government in this respect. (Applause.)

**Reciprocity.**

Having made these remarks which I thought would be of interest to you, I will now invite your attention to the paramount question which is before the province, and that is, the question of reciprocity. The one great issue is reciprocity, that which all the great leaders of the past, of both political parties, have been seeking during the last forty years, ever since the ratification of the old reciprocity treaty which lasted from 1854 to 1896, and under which the provinces of Canada and these maritime provinces so greatly prospered, and for which I say again, the people of both political parties since 1896 have been seeking for in vain, has been obtained by this government and is now offered to the people of Canada by the government of the United States. It is before the people, and I shall not accept it before or shall we accept it? Remember, there is no binding treaty to last for a specified term of years. The agreement is clearly set forth in the Blue Books submitted to parliament.

**Of Great Magnitude.**

Let me point out to you that this work is one of the very greatest magnitude which the employment of a vast amount of material and the use of enormous quantities of money. The crib work in the breaker, which is made of 7,000 cubic yards of stone, and upwards of 70,000 cubic yards of concrete. There will be upwards of 40,000 yards of concrete in the breaker, while in the construction there will be required 200,000 cubic yards of stone, and upwards of 70,000 cubic yards of concrete for the superstructure of the wharves. This will give you some idea of the magnitude of the work, the amount of materials in the breaker and wharves alone. In dredging the channel, there will be removed 4,000,000 cubic yards of material, while in the dredging of the basin in Courtenay Bay to around 6,500,000 cubic yards. In addition to all this work a dry dock, the largest in the continent of America, being over 1,000 yards in length, and the concrete so arranged that it can be divided into three parts, so that it may be used either for docking the largest battle ships afloat or for the largest commercial vessels. In connection with a dry dock there is a building erected an up-to-date ship repairing plant consisting of the requisite buildings and machinery necessary to carry on the business of ship repairing. The dock and ship repairing plant are to be constructed under the provisions of the Dry Dock Subsidy Act, and, as I have said, to be of the first class. Now you will understand all this work will involve a vast expenditure, but having faith in our country, and faith in St. John, I am prepared to justify the expenditure which will be involved to the fullest extent possible. It is the opinion of the government would not be adequate, by carrying out the national transportation policy by securing the building of railroads, the largest opening up and developing the interior of the country unless a line is carried out a broad and comprehensive policy of equipping thoroughly the most important portions of the country, so that the large carrying ships will find it advantageous and profitable to use Canadian ports. I have had some of the engineers of my department visit the best equipped harbors in the old world, and it was amazing to me to learn of the amounts of money which have been expended in the improving and equipping of harbors. There is still further work to be done at St. John by the extension of the Negro Point breakwater to Partridge Island and also by the building of a breakwater from a point on Partridge Island outward to the edge of the dredged channel. When these improvements are completed the harbor of St. John will be ideal in the advantages which it will afford to ships, as it is ideal in its situation for becoming one of the greatest ports of the world. I am sure that you will observe that in some remarks which I made at the Conservative meeting in the Queen's rink on Tuesday night, my opponent, Mr. Powell, referred to the fact that I was making great promises as to what I was going to do for the port of St. John. In reply, let me say that I do not care for the people of St. John to take my promises when I am going to the future or to act upon them. I ask them merely to look at the record of what has been accomplished by this government for the development of the port of St. John in the last few years, to look to the expenditures made by the government at the head of the harbor in the building of the breakwater, the dredging of the channel, the wharves and warehouses which were built by the Long wharf, to look at the dredging work performed upon the West Side, both during the time when my predecessor, Mr. Emmerson, represented this province in the government, and also since I have become minister, to look to the print-

ed estimates which show two items of \$500,000 each, one for improvements at the West Side and the other for improvements at Courtenay Bay, to look to the items also in the estimates for the building of the large drill hall in this city which is now under construction, and also for the erection of a new post office, both of which buildings will be of design and construction worthy of this great city, and of its splendid future, which we now all believe it is certain to have, and with this record of what has been accomplished, I am sure that the great majority of the right-thinking and progressive citizens of St. John will come to the conclusion that in giving their support to my colleague and myself they will be giving a vote, not for Pugsley and Lowell alone, but for a greater St. John, that they will be voting for their own best interests. (Cheers.)

**Sir Wilfrid's Sympathy.**

In making this appeal to the citizens of St. John, I wish to say that in all the work which I have sought to do for the improvement of this harbor, I have had the hearty sympathy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and my other colleagues in the government, and I have had also, and it has been the greatest possible pleasure to me to have it, the united support of the ten other Liberal members from this province who were sent to Ottawa by the different constituencies in 1908, and who are at all times of my opinion, on behalf of the government, in which we are not in a position to make any agreement. The restrictions at present existing in Canada are of a provincial character. They have been imposed by several provincial governments with regard to what are believed to be provincial interests. We have neither the right nor the desire to interfere with the provincial authorities in the free exercise of their constitutional powers in the administration of their public lands. The provisions you are proposing to make respecting the collection of duties on the importation of pulp and paper may be imported into the United States free of duty must necessarily be for the present imperative. The provincial governments will desire to see that each of these bodies would be absolutely free to make any change that may be deemed expedient. Therefore if for any reason either country should come to the conclusion to put an arrangement in which it is absolutely free to do so at any time.

**Not Binding for the Future.**

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that while the government of the two countries are of the opinion that if the arrangement is confirmed by necessary legislation on the part of the people of both sides of the border, it is thoroughly understood that they do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States Congress or the Parliament of Great Britain, and that each of these bodies would be absolutely free to make any change that may be deemed expedient. Therefore if for any reason either country should come to the conclusion to put an arrangement in which it is absolutely free to do so at any time.

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able, of securing free entry into the large cities of the United States for the products of this industry and thirty percent of the population who are pursuing their occupation under conditions of great hardship and danger and a livelihood for themselves and their families by reaping the harvest of the sea. You would have pointed out that the fish products of Canada met at the United States border last year by a duty of about \$200,000 and you would have urged that the barrier be removed. Well this has been agreed to. (Applause.)

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# THE CANADIAN

able of securing free entry into the markets of the United States for the products of this industry and thereby to the population who are pursuing their occupation under conditions of great hardship and danger and a livelihood for themselves and their families.

Other Aspects. Then as to the other aspect of the case, that is that the American would purchase the grain of the western Canadian farmers and so leave nothing for export through Canadian ports.

As to this, in the first place it would be a cruel act of injustice to the western farmer to say to him that he shall be debarred from selling his wheat to consumers south of the boundary near home if he can get a better price for it than elsewhere.

In the second place, the production of wheat upon the fertile prairies of the Canadian west is only in its infancy, and yet this year there will be 200,000,000 bushels of wheat raised in the Canadian west.

While Great Britain only took from the whole world last year 168,000,000 bushels or 37,000,000 bushels less than the crop of Canada alone, in three years, at the present rate of progress, western Canada will be producing three hundred million bushels, and it will not be many years before the production of wheat in the Dominion will be such that it will be a major part of the people of Canada of the future.

Will you reject the offer? If so, why? Some very foolish people say, "Yes, reject it because Canada today is prosperous." They say in protest that while the average might have been good for Canada to have such an arrangement, yet Canada has now become such a great and prosperous country that it does not need it.

Well, we all admit that Canada as a whole is highly prosperous. We all admit that under the terms of the tariff act introduced by Mr. Fielding as Minister of Finance in 1897, the establishment of a British preference, the adoption of a vigorous immigration policy, the appointment of commercial agents in the various countries of the world, wherever it seemed profitable to develop a profitable trade with Canada, our business has grown rapidly.

Let me give you the figures taken from the report of the department of trade and commerce, which are worthy of repetition again and again:

Total trade between Canada and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the year ending June 30, 1897, it was of imports \$29,412,138 and exports \$7,227,592.

Or a total of \$36,639,730. What was it at that time with the United States? For year ending June 30, 1897—Imports \$9,449,041 and exports \$9,378,472.

Total \$111,022,513. What is our trade with the United Kingdom today? For the year ending March last the imports were \$109,869,168 and exports \$132,158,711.

Total \$242,027,879. What is our trade with the United States today? For the year ending March last the imports were \$284,934,739 and exports \$110,203,201.

Or a total of \$395,137,940. Goods imported from the United Kingdom for the year ending March last were \$25,424,657 and goods imported from the United States last year free of duty \$431,867,807.

It has been proposed a matter of concern to the government that the balance of our trade with the United States was so largely against Canada, shown by the fact that last year we imported from that country \$168,731,228 more than we exported to it.

At Mr. Sifton's meeting in the Queen's Hall, Tuesday, and I cannot but believe with an entire lack of sincerity, for he must know better—ought to make our people believe that the policy which would be to the farmers of the west free access for their wheat to the United States, would be the means of preventing what passing through the ports of the United States. This question must be considered in two aspects, first, as to the wheat which would be bought from our western farmers for home consumption, second, as to what would pass over the line and be carried to United States ports for shipment to European markets.

As to the latter, the complete answer is that the products of the United States have been for years, allowed, under mutual bonding privileges, to pass freely through either country to be shipped through the ports of the other. The result of this privilege was that during the last winter season at St. John about one-third of the total exports were United States products, and it is the same for Toronto, as I believe, brought to Canada in the winter season through the ports of Portland and New York. It might just as well be said that the products of the United States would pass through Canadian ports as that all the products of Canada would pass through United States ports.

United States will make no difference in this respect. The whole question depends upon the cheapness of and facilities for transportation and the fact that the Canadian steamship lines can be depended on to do in the future what they have done in the past, secure the bulk of Canadian traffic, and a fair share of United States traffic, well through Canadian ports. (Cheers.)

Think for a moment of the logical result of Mr. Sifton's argument. It is that the United States, at any time in the past and could now, merely by taking the duty off wheat, destroy Canadian ports, to wit, the ports of the United States, a thing possible, and I am sure that none of the great Canadian railway or

steamship companies when investing the vast sums which they have in railways and steamships have ever imagined for a moment that their business depended upon the action of the United States in respect to their tariff.

Then as to the other aspect of the case, that is that the American would purchase the grain of the western Canadian farmers and so leave nothing for export through Canadian ports.

As to this, in the first place it would be a cruel act of injustice to the western farmer to say to him that he shall be debarred from selling his wheat to consumers south of the boundary near home if he can get a better price for it than elsewhere.

In the second place, the production of wheat upon the fertile prairies of the Canadian west is only in its infancy, and yet this year there will be 200,000,000 bushels of wheat raised in the Canadian west.

While Great Britain only took from the whole world last year 168,000,000 bushels or 37,000,000 bushels less than the crop of Canada alone, in three years, at the present rate of progress, western Canada will be producing three hundred million bushels, and it will not be many years before the production of wheat in the Dominion will be such that it will be a major part of the people of Canada of the future.

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nouncing the man who would dare charge him with disloyalty—him, a Hazen, a descendant of the Loyalists—him whose Loyalist ancestor had been recognized in a substantial way by a grateful sovereign, with seeking to separate this fair Dominion from the empire he had inherited, referred to their great chief, Sir John Macdonald, whose life had been devoted to the upbuilding of Canada and to strengthening the ties which bind Canada to the empire, and asked, and justly asked if this great statesman, who in the appeal which he had then just recently made to the electorate had used the word stirring expression, "A British subject I will die," could be so foolish as to imagine if any man could be so foolish as to imagine for a single moment that Sir John Macdonald would endeavor to obtain a treaty of reciprocity if it was likely to in the slightest degree weaken the ties which bind us to the mother land. (Prolonged applause and cheers.)

Out of Office. Oh, but the time has changed. The Tories are out of office, and the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has obtained from the government of Sir John Macdonald sought for in vain, and therefore the present leaders of the Tory party (Hear, hear) are not the men who were the present leaders of the Tory party, and they are not the men who were the present leaders of the Tory party.

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the large audience as the minister thus closed his able speech.

FINE RECEPTION FOR MR. LOWELL. A shouting welcome awaited Mr. Lowell and his entourage by Chairman Gregory brought forth ringing cheers.

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# LIBERAL ADVICE TO CANADIAN FARMERS

Reciprocity Better Than Party

Prominent Ontario Agriculturist Will Vote for It

Declares He is Still a Conservative, But the Liberal Policy Will Benefit Every Tiller of the Soil and He Will Support It.

Special to The Telegraph. Chatham, Ont., Aug. 31—John A. Cameron, for four years manager of the Kent Farmers' Produce Company, one of the best known Conservative farmers of South

Harwick, has declared himself emphatically for reciprocity. He says: "I have always been a Conservative, am now, and will continue to be one; but I don't care who knows that this time I will mark my ballot for McCoig, thus voting for the benefit of myself and the farmers in general."

"No farmer should allow his party feeling to go so far as to vote against a measure that means so much to himself in increased value to his farm and farm products, no matter what party brings it in."

Eleven Rescued in Wick of Time. Captain, His Wife and Two Children, With Seven of Schr. Joseph Burt's Crew, Saved by Life-Savers.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 31—Capt. H. S. Simpson, his wife, two children and a crew of seven men of the schooner Joseph Burt, from Baltimore to Belfast (Me.), were rescued today by the crew of the Little Egg Harbor Life Saving Station, after having spent a perilous night in a yawl boat at the mercy of the mountainous waves.

The schooner was caught in the northeast storm which has been raging on this coast for the last forty-eight hours, and was stripped of every sail from stem to stern. With all sails gone, the vessel was completely at the mercy of the heavy sea, and after weathering the storm for a brief time the schooner jiggered.

Fredericton Man Chosen to Head Union of Canadian Municipalities -- Other Officers.

Quebec, Aug. 31—With the election of officers this morning the eleventh annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, which opened here on Wednesday morning, came to a close at 10 o'clock today. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, J. W. McCready, city clerk, Fredericton (N. B.); J. G. Macdonald, N. S. Champeau, controller of Ottawa; 2nd vice-president, W. H. Evanson, controller of Winnipeg; 3rd vice-president, Ald. L. A. assistant secretary.

The choice of the next convention city was left to the executive.

Col. McLean and E. H. Allen the Speakers--Sheffield is Strong for Reciprocity.

Gagetown, Aug. 31—A rousing meeting was held at Upper Gagetown last Wednesday night at which Colonel H. H. McLean, the Liberal candidate, was present, with John Hoken president.

The chief speaker of the night was E. H. Allen of Fredericton, who gave a lengthy and convincing address in support of the Liberal candidate and his policy.

The meeting was a very enthusiastic one and was another evidence of the strength of the Liberal cause in Queens-Sunbury.

It was predicted yesterday by one who is closely in touch with conditions, that the Conservative majority of the last election in Sheffield will this time be turned to a majority for Colonel McLean.

Customs Receipts. The customs receipts for the month of August just closed are among the largest in the history of the port, totalling the handsome sum of \$129,205.65, an increase, which is also a record, of \$5,794.08.

August, 1911. Customs \$129,205.65 Sick mariners' fees 241.81 \$129,207.46 August, 1910. Customs \$122,972.24 Sick mariners' fees 591.13 \$123,473.37 Increase \$5,794.08

One of the strangest streams in the world is in East Africa. It flows in the direction of the sea, but never reaches it. Just north of the Equator, and when only a few miles from the Indian Ocean, it flows into a desert, and suddenly and completely disappears.

able of securing free entry into the markets of the United States for the products of this industry and thereby to the population who are pursuing their occupation under conditions of great hardship and danger and a livelihood for themselves and their families.

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# Blasting Powder

Single and double tape fuses detonators.  
Electric fuses, batteries.  
Cast steel for drills.

**W. H. THORNE CO., Limited**  
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

## THOUSANDS LINED STREETS TO SEE THE GREAT PROCESSION

### Demonstration in Honor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier Last Night Greatest Ever Seen in St. John for Political Leader— Bands, Torchlights and Automobiles Added to Splendor of Great Scene.

Tuesday, Aug. 29  
Last night was one long to be remembered in St. John. The demonstration given in honor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, has only been equalled on two occasions in the memory of the citizens of St. John, and on these occasions members of the royal family who were welcomed by the throne of the empire were welcomed by the loyalist city. Laurier was the word in everyone's mouth last night, and his coming has completely shattered what remained of the hope of the Conservatives to retain one of the seats in this double constituency.

This was fully expressed by a Conservative who ran up the Telegraph office early last evening to inquire if an overflow meeting was to be held.

"There are 5,000 people trying to crowd into Victoria rink already," he said. "I never saw such a demonstration in my life. I have always voted Conservative, but see this time that Laurier is the man the people want."

The unpleasant drizzle which fell the greater part of the afternoon and continued into the evening abated to a white, the overwhelming enthusiasm and tumultuous welcome to the man who has four times been chosen to direct the affairs of the country. At 7 o'clock the veterans gathered to assemble in Water street, where the torches were distributed, and thousands were handed out in a very short time. Aged workmen, marched side by side with dapper young clerks, the veteran lined up with the younger, all intent on one thought—that of honoring Laurier.

Very fittingly the banner of the Trades and Labor Union was carried aloft in the Liberal procession, advertising the picnic to be held at Waters Landing on Labor day. In this election as never before the labor men are rallying to the support of the government which guards their interests so carefully and has taken up for them the fight against special privilege.

Col. J. L. McAvity and Major S. B. Smith were kept busy during the night in marshalling the forces, and were assisted by about 100 marshals, drawn from the Liberal committees.

Almost as soon as the torches were handed out the ranks were packed with citizens anxious to see the starting off of the parade and applaud the central figure, Prince William and King streets were lined with a crowd of the finest automobiles, heavy mist and damp perspiration, but waited patiently for the premier to appear.

Apparently, indescribable confusion reigned in King, Canterbury and Prince William streets during the half hour before the parade started, but through all the noise and tumult there ran complete organization and when the time came for the parade to start the marshals had their material well in hand. Thirty automobiles, many of them handsomely decorated, were clanking their engines and tooting their horns in a demonstrative welcome, and from the front ranks the finest automobiles of thousands of the torchbearers were forming up. Rockets dived to the sky and the lurid glare of the torches lit up the faces of those who had gathered to declare themselves for Laurier and larger markets.

**Deafening Cheers.**  
It was only a few minutes past the scheduled time of 7:30 o'clock when deafening cheers from the vicinity of the Royal hotel conveyed to the waiting thousands the information that Sir Wilfrid had left the hotel and was on the first automobile in line. As Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works and the Liberal candidate for the city of St. John, followed, he was also greeted with hearty cheers and the two leaders, followed by Hon. G. Knowlton, chairman of the Liberal executive.

While the car was waiting to be assigned its place in the parade, hundreds of citizens of the city and province gathered about, and the cheering in honor of Sir Wilfrid was almost continuous. The count of people was much in evidence and some of the more prominent visitors were presented to the premier informally, while crowds in every direction were cheering themselves hoarse. A mounted policeman led the procession to clear the path, and was followed by a band. The premier's car then moved forward between two lines of sturdy voters as a bodyguard, all furnished with torches and flags. Defying the dampness, the torches could not have burned more brightly and the flags were waved vigorously enough to suit the staunchest Tory audience.

The enthusiastic populace crowded the street in one solid mass from the buildings right to the street car track, leaving just room enough for the automobiles to pass. As Sir Wilfrid passed through pandemonium reigned, and his experience at the coronation in passing through the lines of cheering millions must have stood him in good stead, for the cheering was prolonged from the time he left the hotel almost until he reached the rink.

All along Charlotte and Union streets and the greater part of the way down Brussels street the people formed one unbroken line along the line of march, and cheered lustily as the well known figure passed by. In the second car were Hon. Charles Marcell, the able and eloquent speaker of the last house of commons, and Hon. Lewis, the Liberal candidate for the city and county of St. John, who has a tremendous following in the city and who was greeted with remarkable enthusiasm. Mr. Knowlton, the ex-president of the Liberal executive, was also in this car. The automobiles then fell into line and the ranks of the torch-bearers closed up until there was almost an unbroken line of glaring flame over nearly the whole route from the foot of King street to Victoria rink, so lengthy was the procession.

Others in the auto were: F. B. Carvell, the Liberal candidate for Carleton county; W. E. Foster, James Pender, W. H. Barnaby, T. H. Estabrooks, E. Lantulum, J. S. Gregory, W. J. Mahoney, George McAvity, W. C. Allison, W. A. Lockhart, W. E. Scully, T. Collins, M. J. Nugent, J. V. Russell, C. B. Allan, T. McAvity, Dr. A. F. McAvenny, T. H. Bullock, Percy Burnham, Dr. C. F. Gorham, Chas. A. Knodell, M. D. Coll, Wm. Knodell, Senator Donville, Senator Ellis, A. W. Adams and many others.

The five bands in the procession played stirring music throughout the march and added much to the inspiring character of the procession. When the parade arrived at the rink it was found that not only the building itself but the street in the vicinity was thronged with an immense crowd and it only required a moment to see that none of those in the procession would be able to hear the speeches.

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The premier appeared to splendid advantage as he stood to the front, erect, under the powerful electric light with his keen eyes flashing over the crowd who were extending their hands in one last grand effort of adulation. When the last of the parade arrived, the ministerial party lost no time in entering the rink and went upon the platform only a few minutes late.

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The order of procession was:  
Mounted Police.  
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### OBITUARY

#### Mrs. Lewis Simon.

Tuesday, Aug. 29  
On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Lewis Simon, a native of Syria, passed away in the 30th year of her age. She leaves her husband, three daughters and one son. The funeral will be at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon from her late residence, 65 Erin street.

#### Quinton B. Black.

Canan Forks, Aug. 28.—The death occurred at Canan Forks, Queens county, on Sunday, Aug. 27, of Quinton B. Black, son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Black, aged three years and seven months. The little boy was very bright and popular, and the greatest sympathy is expressed for the bereaved parents.

#### Mrs. Mary P. Peterson.

Tuesday, Aug. 29  
The death occurred in this city yesterday after a lengthy illness of Mary Elizabeth, widow of Alexander W. Peterson and daughter of the late Valentine and Elizabeth Harding.

Mrs. Peterson, who is survived by four sons and three daughters, was of Huguenot descent, being a descendant of Daniel and Elizabeth Girard, of Rochelle, France. The sons are W. Frank and Alexander B. of this city; Sidney B. of Canan Forks, N. B.; and John T. of Canan Forks. The daughters are Mrs. James P. Case, of Newcastle; Mrs. T. Newton Vincent and Mrs. Walter Scott, of this city.

#### Mrs. Elizabeth A. Upham.

Sussex, N. B., Aug. 28.—(Special).—The death of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Upham occurred yesterday afternoon at her late residence, 100 Broad street. She was 62 years of age and had been in poor health some time.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. and Mrs. William J. Thompson in their bereavement caused by the death of their only daughter, Nellie Blanche Thompson, which occurred at Bayard Station, near Welsford, yesterday. Of recent years Mr. Thompson has been a resident of the west side during the winter months. The funeral will take place at the Methodist church at Welsford tomorrow at 10:30 a. m.

#### Samuel A. Fowkes.

Thursday, Aug. 31  
The people of the village of St. Martins were shocked to learn of the death of an old and respected resident in the person of Samuel A. Fowkes, which occurred at his residence there yesterday morning. He was sixty-six years of age and had been in poor health some time.

He had been engaged in the lumber business for many years, and had recently been in partnership in that business with George W. Fowler, of Sussex. He was a member of the Baptist church in St. Martins. He is survived by his wife, one sister and two sons to mourn their loss.

#### Robert Tarlee.

Thursday, Aug. 31  
Robert Tarlee, of this city, passed away yesterday morning about 9 o'clock. He leaves, besides his wife, a brother in Canan Forks, N. B., and two sisters, Miss Parson, of Boston, and Miss Parson, of Sussex, N. B. The funeral will take place today at 2:30 p. m. from his late residence, 271 Main street, to Cedar Hill cemetery.

#### Mrs. George M. Ryan.

Thursday, Aug. 31  
The death of Martha A. Ryan, widow of the late George M. Ryan, occurred in Shediac yesterday afternoon. She had been ill for some months, having suffered from a gripe last spring, from which she never fully recovered. She was about 50 years of age and was the daughter of the late William J. Weldon. During the last four years she had been residing with her mother, Mrs. W. J. Weldon, and her sister, Mrs. G. W. Weldon, in Shediac. The remaining members of the family are four brothers—James G. and Charles D. Weldon, of Shediac; W. J. Weldon, of Welsford; and Edward D. Weldon, of New York.

#### Mrs. Sarah Connelly.

Tuesday, Aug. 29  
Milford was deprived of one of its oldest and best citizens by the death of Mrs. Sarah Connelly, which took place at her residence, Milford road, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Connelly was born in Ireland about 30 years ago, and coming to this country with her husband, she has resided at Milford for the greater part of her life.

She is survived by two sons and two daughters. The sons are Edward Connelly, of the C. P. R., and Thomas Connelly, of the inland fishery department. The daughters are Mrs. Robert Hennessey, of Providence, and Miss Elizabeth Connelly at Milford. The funeral will take place from her late residence, Milford road, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

#### Mrs. Elizabeth Warren.

Harbour, Aug. 29.—On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, of Northville, passed quietly away at the death of age of 87 years. Mrs. Warren had been in failing health for some time but until a few days before her death was able to go about the house. On Friday she became suddenly worse and passed away on Saturday. She leaves to mourn the loss of a kind and thoughtful mother, three sons—Andrew, Ebenezer and George.

The funeral was held yesterday afternoon. The services were officiated by Rev. R. H. Stavert. Interment was in the Presbyterian cemetery, Harbour.

#### Christopher Smith.

Wednesday, Aug. 30  
The funeral of Christopher Smith was held at Annapolis Sunday afternoon at 9 o'clock. The large and representative gathering of friends testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held. Rev. C. E. Flemington had charge of the church service. Prayers were offered by Rev. Joseph Pascoe. The address was given by Rev. Isaac Howie. Rev. Gideon Swin and Rev. E. C. Corey were on the platform.

Mr. Smith is survived by his wife and three daughters—Mrs. W. D. Dinfeld and Mrs. S. A. Stockton, of Annapolis; and Mrs. Rose Brown, of Pettaudic, and by four sons, all in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and prominent in being state secretary for Maine; Thomas S., educational secretary, Winnipeg; Herbert S., general secretary, and Frank L., boys secretary at Hornell (N. Y.). The four boys assisted by two close friends acted as bearers, Duncan McNaughton and Alfred Dunfield.

Mr. Howie took as his text "I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith; I have kept the faith." and showed how appropriate this was to the life of Mr. Smith. He was a faithful worker in the church, being Sunday school superintendent for years, and prominent in Christian activity. He was always a leader in everything that tended to the general benefit of the community and he will be missed not only by his immediate family but by a large circle of friends who have benefited by his advice, friendship and example. He was sixty-five years old.

#### Angus McGilvray.

Parabrook, N. S., Aug. 29.—(Special).—By the death of Squire Angus McGilvray, which occurred at an early hour this morning, Parabrook lost one of its oldest and most respected citizens. Mr. McGilvray was born in Antigonish county where he had a large connection, more than eighty years ago. He came to Parabrook in early life. He was a man of several respects. He was a life long Con-

servative and for many years was always chairman of Conservative meetings held here. In religion he was a Roman Catholic.

#### Mrs. James Napier.

Thursday, Aug. 31  
The death occurred in the city yesterday afternoon after a lengthy illness of Mrs. James Napier, widow of the late James Napier, and daughter of the late Charles and Margaret Bustard. Mrs. Napier is survived by three sons and one daughter, all in the city. The funeral will be at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon from her late residence, 100 Broad street.

#### Mrs. Andrew McHugh.

Thursday, Aug. 31  
The death of Mrs. Mary McHugh, wife of Andrew McHugh, took place early yesterday morning at her home in Murray street. She leaves, besides her husband, two sons and four daughters. The sons are William D., of New Haven, and Frank J., at home. The daughters are Mrs. P. J. Fallon and Mrs. W. B. Early, of Dorchester (Mass.), and Misses Catherine and Margaret, at home.

#### Nellie Blanche Thompson.

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#### Christopher Smith.

Wednesday, Aug. 30  
The funeral of Christopher Smith was held at Annapolis Sunday afternoon at 9 o'clock. The large and representative gathering of friends testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held. Rev. C. E. Flemington had charge of the church service. Prayers were offered by Rev. Joseph Pascoe. The address was given by Rev. Isaac Howie. Rev. Gideon Swin and Rev. E. C. Corey were on the platform.

Mr. Smith is survived by his wife and three daughters—Mrs. W. D. Dinfeld and Mrs. S. A. Stockton, of Annapolis; and Mrs. Rose Brown, of Pettaudic, and by four sons, all in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and prominent in being state secretary for Maine; Thomas S., educational secretary, Winnipeg; Herbert S., general secretary, and Frank L., boys secretary at Hornell (N. Y.). The four boys assisted by two close friends acted as bearers, Duncan McNaughton