

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

VOL. L.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1911

NO. 95

## LAURIER MEETING WAS THE GREATEST IN ALL THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE PROVINCE

Tremendous Outpouring of Electors from City and Province Cheered Sir Wilfrid at Record-Breaking Meeting in Victoria Rink--7,000 in One Vast Shouting, Flag-waving Audience--The Speech of a Statesman--The Loyalty Cry Answered Effectively--Important Announcement by Hon. Mr. Pugsley About Courtenay Bay Works--The Mammoth Parade--"Laurier Day and Night" a Magnificent Success.

Tuesday, August 29.

The Laurier demonstration yesterday, and the Laurier meeting in the Victoria Rink last night, marked the high tide of Liberal enthusiasm in this province in all the history of the dominant party. No political event here has ever approached it.

The great Liberal chieftain, when in his speech last evening he saw the vast throng before him rise to their feet waving Union Jacks and Canadian ensigns, shouting their thunderous welcome to him and voicing their confidence in his administration and the prospects for victory, paused a moment in his speech to say to them that in all his experience he doubted if ever he had witnessed such magnificent enthusiasm.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's description of this spontaneous outburst of loyalty and party enthusiasm may be accepted as well describing the spirit which animated all the memorable proceedings of yesterday and of last evening.

Seven thousand cheering people crowded the Victoria Rink last night from the outer doors to every available foot of space in the interior, thousands more thronged the streets outside, and thousands witnessed the triumphant procession which carried Sir Wilfrid, the Minister of Public Works, and the other speakers, to the scene of the evening's meeting.

The number of visitors drawn to St. John by the Laurier demonstration was great beyond all records. It is estimated that, from near and far, more than 5,000 people came in to St. John for the special purpose of hearing Sir Wilfrid Laurier speak and participating in the great demonstration in his honor.

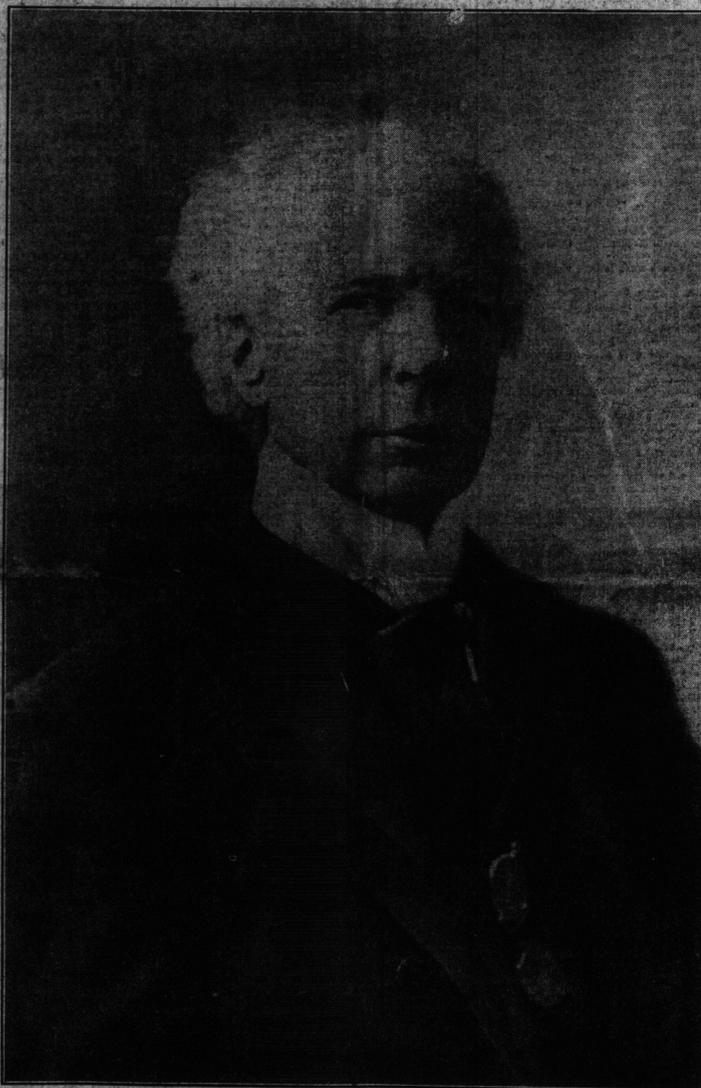
Those who witnessed last night's meeting, and who saw the crowds in the streets, who saw the parade, who noted the thronged trains, the crowded railway depot and the tremendous number of visitors everywhere in the city, must have wondered whether there was any party in the city yesterday save only the great Liberal party which is moving forward to its greatest victory on September 21 next.

The Conservatives have sought to cover some of their weaknesses by waving the old flag. The manly, straightforward, sturdy British spirit which has been the strength of the Conservative party, the Minister of Public Works, and by Mr. Lowell, gave them their reply. And last night in the Victoria Rink, beneath a thousand waving Union Jacks and Canadian ensigns, hundreds of clusters of little flags were thrown out among the great audience and were caught up eagerly, to be waved later in honor of the hero of the evening when, in ringing sentences that will live long in the memory of all who heard him, he proclaimed his fealty and that of his party to the British flag and to British institutions, and told how the Liberals had given the British preference in the face of determined Tory opposition.

Sir Wilfrid was cheered at short intervals from the moment he stepped off the train at noon yesterday until he reached his hotel again last evening after the great meeting. And again and again, during the meeting, when references were made to the result of the campaign, cheers from thousands of throats, with a depth of volume and a world of meaning no man could mistake, proclaimed the settled conviction of the vast throng that Sir Wilfrid's administration is to be returned to power three weeks hence by an unparalleled majority.

The Prime Minister, who looks ten years younger than he did three years ago, was in fine fettle and fine spirits, throughout the day and the evening, and though at first there was considerable noise in the rink, he spoke with growing power, and before he had uttered a dozen sentences he held the vast audience in his grip, and moved them as he willed, now with patriotic sentiment, now with a set of convincing statistics, now with a quotation from some Conservative leader of the past, now with a citation of the solid achievements of his administration.

Interrupted as he was by frequent cheering, he never for a



### SIR WILFRID LAURIER, THE INVINCIBLE LIBERAL CHIEFTAIN

moment lost a word or missed the thread of his argument, but continued to drive home his smashing indictment of Conservative dishonesty and cowardice in the campaign tactics they are pursuing today.

There can be but one verdict regarding Laurier Day in St. John, and that verdict must be that it was successful beyond the expectation even of the most sanguine, and that it augurs on September 21 victory not only in the St. John constituency but throughout the province of New Brunswick and the Dominion generally.

#### Courtenay Bay.

One of the outstanding events of the evening meeting was the announcement made by the Minister of Public Works in regard to the Courtenay Bay developments. He said that of the three great British contracting firms which had tendered for the Courtenay Bay terminals, the firm of Norton, Griffiths & Co.,—he was violating no secret in saying—were the lowest. There had been some differences to be adjusted between the firm's engineers and the engineers of the Department of Public Works in regard to some of the details. The tendering firm had consented to make some changes required by the department, and their engineers and those of the department were now in agreement, and it only remained for him as Minister of Public Works to submit the matter to his colleagues in council. Until this had been done he could not properly give figures, but in his opinion there was no doubt as to the outcome of the matter.

This announcement, virtually that the letting of the contract for the Courtenay Bay works is now merely a matter of form was greeted by a tremendous outburst of cheering from the audience who plainly realized the immense importance of the project which has now taken such definite form.

#### Enthusiasm for Lowell.

The appearance of Mr. James Lowell, the popular Liberal candidate for the city and county was the signal for a magnificent ovation. Mr. Lowell though he spoke briefly, spoke to the point and in a straightforward and vigorous speech discussed some of the issues of the hour, and when he predicted victory for the party and for himself the answering shout of the audience left no doubt that they fully concurred in his opinion and would back him up on election day.

The crowd began to gather at the Victoria Rink as early as 6 o'clock. The doors were not to be opened until seven, but, although the weather was already disagreeable, the street was thronged long before that hour, and when finally the doors were opened the great body of the rink was filled immediately by a determined people who had decided to take no chances of being excluded from the great meeting.

Long before half past seven the great building was so thronged that it seemed impossible that more could enter. As it turned out, a great crowd of people who came a little later were unable to gain admittance, and many of these went elsewhere, believing that an overflow meeting would be held. This, however, was not done on account of the weather and because all the available speakers were on the platform at the main meeting.

Sir Wilfrid, the minister of public works, Mr. Lowell and the other speakers did not arrive until after 8 o'clock, and so for more than an hour the great audience waited patiently, content that they had seats and were certain not to miss the events of the evening.

When Sir Wilfrid did appear, accompanied by the minister of public works and others, he received an ovation which evidently warmed his heart, accustomed as he is to the enthusiasm of his fellow citizens. When at length he was seated upon the platform, and when F. J. G. Knowlton, the chairman, rose to open the meeting, he faced an audience unequalled in numbers and enthusiasm by any previous political assembly in the history of this province.

#### Among Those on the Platform.

Among those present on the platform were: A. E. Bentley, M. P. P. St. Martin; Hon. John Morrisey, Miramichi; Hon. G. J. LeBlanc, Kent county; W. F. Todd, St. Stephen; F. B. Carwell, K. Woodstock; Senator King, Senator Gillmer, Dr. A. B. Ashton, Fredericton; Frank E. Smith, Dr. L. M. Curran, G. B.

Holland, Hon. D. J. Purdy, Sheriff Gossage, Buctouche; Hon. C. H. LaBelle, Dalhousie; Dr. Edna Alward, W. M. Jarvis, Kenneth J. MacRae, F. E. Williams, John A. Sinclair, F. G. Spencer, John H. McRobbie, F. S. Thomas, C. B. Allan, C. Fraser McDeviss, E. R. Mathum, J. Royden Thomson, A. M. Rowan, Dr. Emery, George L. Warwick, W. E. Anderson, Dr. A. D. Smith, A. O. Skinner, R. S. Ritchie, Percy W. Thomson, Rev. G. F. Scovil, W. D. Foster, Heber Vroom, Thos. F. White, E. J. Armstrong, H. W. de Forest, Joshua Clawson, Harry Morton, Penobscot; R. P. Allen, Fredericton; W. A. Quinton, Rabi Amdur, Geo. P. Allen, James Kennan, R. P. Hatchford, Ralph M. Robertson, William Yassie, T. H. Bullock, Col. Buchanan, T. Donovan, Rev. Dr. G. M. Campbell, Dr. J. M. Barry, Aid. J. W. Keirstead, Dr. Judson E. Hatherington, P. M. O'Neil, G. H. Arnold, Henry Pierce, Rev. David Hatchford, A. H. Shute, Fredericton; J. D. Phinney, K. C. Fredericton; Patrick Fitzpatrick, J. A. Barry, Rev. W. W. Brewer, Rev. G. A. Ross, Joseph McLaughlin, P. Neil Briddle, Joseph Likely, John McMillan, D. H. Nasse, Daniel Connolly, Rev. Jos. Borgmann, Henry Maher, Rev. L. A. McLean, William Beadie, Dr. Harry Nasse, Thos. Bohan, Bath, Castleton county; Rev. David Lang, George E. Day, Francis Riddick, John H. McRobbie, Michael Col, F. M. Cochrane, St. Martin; Rev. H. D. Mar, Roy P. Skinner, I. O. Thomas, Joshua Clawson, A. E. Pearson, Kings county; Rev. Neil McLaughlin, Councillor Frank Freese, Cardwell; Dr. R. F. Quigley, Chas. E. Macmillan, Hon. L. P. Farris, Rev. W. B. Stewart, Henry Gilbert, Robt. May, George M. McDade, Newcastle; D. Arnold, Fox, Capt. Potter, Edward Park, London; Charles A. Owens, Francis McCaffery, James Mansion, Mrs. P. G. Hanson, Mrs. G. H. Lamm, Mrs. Mathews, G. D. Gessman, and Dr. O'Neil, St. Andrews, and scores of others.

pride the citizens of St. John took in their representative in the cabinet, spoke of the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the great Liberal chief and statesman of whom Canada was so proud. There would always be a right royal welcome, he said, to the distinguished visitor. His mention of the name of Sir Wilfrid was the signal for great cheering, which came forth as a mighty voice from 8,000 throats. The sight as the chairman was speaking was one not soon to be forgotten as every one of the great crowd waved a small Union Jack—a fervent answer to the disloyalty cry against the Liberal party.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley was greeted with a great outburst of cheering when he advanced to the front of the platform. After gracefully acknowledging this tribute, he said in part:

"As we were escorted to the rink this evening by the procession of loyal citizens and as I watched the streets lined with enthusiastic and loyal citizens I could not help but feel that this is a fight of the people in the interests of the people and that the people will win. (Cheers.)"

"I was proud of the great reception given to our revered leader Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has led the Liberal party during the most important period of its history, during the period in which it has been emerging from the position of a mere colony to the proud position it now holds in the British Empire." (Applause.)

### HON. WM. PUGSLEY TELLS OF GREAT WORK FOR ST. JOHN

Minister Cheered Again and Again As He Announces Lowest Tender for Courtenay Bay Development Operations.

In introducing the first speaker, the minister of public works, F. J. G. Knowlton, the chairman, after referring to the

subject of reciprocity, Dr. Pugsley said: "I have given the trade agreement the most careful study and the more I have looked of its ultimate effect on the trade of the country the more I have been convinced that the advantages are all on the side of Canada, of New Brunswick and the city of St. John. In the present instance of lumber, on which so much of the wealth of this province depends we find that the United States has thrown off duty to the extent of \$1,223,930, while Canada has considered the magnificent reduction of \$60. On a single day the United States concessions amount to \$122,390, on boards \$68,108 and on laths \$172,182."

"Go to the north end of this city and look at the great lumber mills which are the pride of the city and which furnish labor to so many of our citizens and ask yourselves if they are to be deprived of the benefits of these reductions? Under the Pike treaty it has been possible for American logs, cut in the state of Maine to be rafted down the St. John river and sawn at the mills in St. John. You know that the termination of this treaty will deprive St. John of this profitable business and that it is only through the reciprocity agreement that it can be retained. Not only will the people of this city benefit by the retention of this business but I feel safe in saying that at least part of the money saved by the mill owners by the reductions on manufactured lumber will eventually find its way to the pockets of the working man."

(Continued on page 2.)



The Conservatives wanted to bargain with Great Britain. We voluntarily gave Great Britain a preference. Which, I ask you, is the party of loyalty in this country?

IGGS' KBERRY YRUP

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UGSLEY BACK

TAWA WITH AGING REPORTS

s Brands Standard's Statement ls and the Harvey & Salsbury egram from the Minister of Rail- uthering of Workers When He Ar-

finger, a business man, object to heading overalls because he was not authorized, if he had none on hand. As a matter of fact, however, as proved by the telegram from the minister of railways to his deputy minister, which I read at the meeting at Hillsboro on Thursday evening last, the board of management are authorized to turn over not only the rails needed for the Harvey & Salsbury road, but the bridge girders as well, on the acceptance of the offer of the government to take over the road. This telegram read as follows:

"Ottawa, Aug. 17, 1911.  
"Hon. William Pugsley, Hillsboro, via St. John (N. B.).  
"Have sent following telegram to A. W. Campbell, chairman at Moncton: That the owners of the railway ought to agree to the proposition of the government as to lease or purchase which they have not yet done. Agree to make arrangements to let Salsbury & Albert railway have rails, etc., from Intercolonial to be charged at market price, this price to be accounted for either in the lease or purchase of the road, if the owners of the government to accept either proposition of the government to either lease or purchase. Try and arrange matters while there."  
"GEORGE P. GRAHAM."

"I repeat that whenever the offer has been formally accepted and the documents signed that the rails and bridge girders will be turned over at once. We are waiting to hear from Mr. Swan, the owner of the road. The government has not received any notification of his intention to accept the government's offer to take over the road on what are practically the owner's terms."

Hon. Mr. Pugsley will be in the city today. He will be heartily congratulated by the citizens for the progress made in securing a site for the new post office to be built in Prince William street on a large scale.

### TRADE SEVERED DUTY WAS IMPOSED

How Reciprocity Will Reopen Eggs and Potatoes—It is Worth

able of potatoes in one week, but when the duty of twenty-five cents, and later fifteen cents additional, was placed on them, an end was put to this branch of trade. The enforcing of a duty of five cents a dozen on eggs, also put a check on this line of business. The market was good, and there were lots of potatoes and eggs to be had here, so that the prices locally were no higher.

"I think that if reciprocity is passed it will naturally result in the re-opening of the market for these staples, and there seems to me no reason why it should not prove as profitable as a few years ago. I certainly think that the farmers of New Brunswick can raise more potatoes than they are doing at present, and with the larger market there would be no necessity of feeding to cattle what were left unsold."

### ON OF DEFEAT

a big blunder when he played into the hands of the Tories by staking his all on the question of

the people should consider what reciprocity had been disposed of by the Laurier administration a blank sheet?

the Gazette's report of Mr. Bourdoin's night.

possible than that he expects to be beaten?—Montreal Herald.



And what did the Tories say in their day? Why they said: "If our policy menaces British connections, so much the worse for British connections." Yet they tell how loyal they are now, when they are seeking to get into power again."









# SACKVILLE LINE FOR EMERSON

## Crowded Meeting Held Last Night Many Conservatives Are Going to Vote for Reciprocity

Sackville, N. B., Aug. 24.—One of the best political meetings in the history of Sackville was held in Music Hall tonight, the subject of discussion being reciprocity. F. A. Dixon presided and the speakers were J. L. Ralston, M. P., Amherst, and Hon. H. R. Emmerson. The hall was crowded with a magnificent audience eager to hear the great question discussed.

Mr. Ralston touched on the history of the reciprocity movement and of the opinions of great statesmen of the past of both political parties. The platform of reciprocity, he said, had a hold on everybody and it was not necessary to tell one story to the farmer and another to the consumer.

He referred to unprecedented prosperity of the maritime provinces under the reciprocity agreement from 1854 to 1860. Reference was made to the time when the Fielding-Knox agreement was submitted to parliament, how the news had been received with cheers, of Conservatives and Liberals.

Mr. Emmerson in a splendid speech dealt comprehensively with the great question. He appealed to the audience not as Liberals or Conservatives but as citizens of Canada.

The Sackville Citizens' Band played patriotic airs, much to the enjoyment of all. The magnificent success of the meeting is evidence of the feelings of the people in this county. There were no special efforts whatever made to drum up a crowd, but the people are intensely interested in reciprocity and thronged to hear the speeches.

Sackville parish, for many years strongly Conservative, will give Mr. Emmerson a majority on September 21.

## BROWNING ACCIDENT NEAR SACKVILLE

Sackville, N. B., Aug. 24.—(Special)—Andrew Goureau, of Goureau village, near Memramouc, was drowned at the mouth of the Annapolis river this afternoon about 2 o'clock. He was on board a scow Daisy, Captain Edmund Goureau. He had obtained a load of stone near Wood Point and had unloaded at the wharf, Sackville, when the scow was making their way out of port when the accident occurred. The unfortunate man picked up a ledge anchor, which was at, and was making his way forward, when he tripped and fell overboard, the anchor going with him. As soon as he could do so, Captain Goureau got into a small boat, belonging to the scow, and tried to get near the place where the man went down. The sea was rather rough, adding to the difficulty. Goureau came up once, but was not seen again. Deceased was the son of Thomas Goureau, Goureau village, and leaves one sister and four brothers, all of that place. He was about twenty-three years old.

## THE AGENTS OF DISUNION

In the province of Quebec the Nationalist allies of Mr. Borden are instilling in the minds of the people fear and hatred of the British. In the English provinces Mr. Borden's partisans are seeking to arouse popular fear and hatred of the United States, a friendly nation lying along the Canadian border for three thousand miles. Can these conflicting elements give Canada good government? Can these appeals make for harmony of races in Canada and the growth of friendship among the peoples of the Anglo-Saxon race? Can unity be promoted by disunion? Has patriotism become a by-word, and the Union Jack a mere cloak for unscrupulous politicians who seek to attain power? Was there ever a meaner campaign than that which Borden and Bourassa are waging together against the best interests of Canada and the Empire?

# RECIPROCIITY WILL SWEEP THE COUNTRY

## Hon. Mr. Graham is Sanguine That Liberals Will Have Increased Majority

### Minister Says He Never Saw a Campaign Look Better, and That the Government Will Make Gains in Ontario—Seventy-one Liberal Candidates Already Nominated.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—Full of fight, Hon. George F. Graham, minister of railways and canals, is in town today. "I am in the city to see Provincial Organizer P. G. Inwood in reference to the campaign here," said the minister to your correspondent, "and to see how the organization work is progressing."

## CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE WILL BE SNOWED UNDER BY LOWELL, MR. BENTLEY SAYS

A. F. Bentley, M.P.P., lumber merchant, of St. Mary's, arrived in the city yesterday morning in company with Mr. Bentley. To a Times' reporter, Mr. Bentley said everything was moving along nicely in the county at the meeting in St. Martins Wednesday night, many old Conservatives attended and pledged their support to Mr. Lowell.

## SAYS TALK OF ANNEXATION IS RIDICULOUS

Boston Newspaper Man Surprised at Extravagant Statements of Conservative Journals—Thinks Reciprocity Will Help Canada.

The argument that reciprocity would lead to annexation is characterized by a Boston newspaper man, now in St. John, as utterly ridiculous and without the shadow of a foundation. He denies the wild statements that the people of the United States are looking forward to such an outcome of the trade agreement, and points out that the consent of the Canadian people would have to be obtained before annexation could become a possibility.

## GOOD PROGRESS IN WORK ON THE NEW DRILL HALL

Large Crew of Men Employed and Lower Part of Building Rapidly Taking Shape.

The excavation work for the new drill hall which is being constructed under a contract held from the militia department of the dominion government by the M. Sullivan Company, of Kingston Ont., has been made considerable progress.

## TODD IS SAFE IN CHARLOTTE

Reciprocity Is Wanted by Both Parties, and Liberal Candidate Has a Cinch.

Lord's Cove, Deer Island, Aug. 23.—Todd and reciprocity will sweep Charlotte county. Liberals are confident and Tories, in this part of the country, do not hesitate to say, "Our bread and butter is of more consequence to us than party loyalty."

## THE CASE OF BRITAIN AND GERMANY

The St. John Standard wants to know what the British Empire would say if the Emperor of Germany made remarks derogatory to the Empire. The German Emperor and the German press have been saying things for years that roused the ire of Englishmen, but the Englishmen went right on increasing their trade with Germany.

There's autumn in the air. I do not know from where it comes, nor why I know it. Are days with summer rest? The colors in the breast. Of the strong hills grow deep. With shadows that sweep toward winter. There's a mirth which laughs across the earth. Too wildly, lest the grief of summer find relief in tears.

# GREAT MEETINGS IN KING-SALBERT

## Liberal Outlook Was Never So Good

### Many Conservatives Are Joining Reciprocity Ranks

## ROSY OUTLOOK IN CARLETON COUNTY

### Rousing Liberal Meetings Attest the Feeling For Reciprocity

## TORY FALSEHOODS

### Are Circulating Yarn That Trade Agreement Could Not Be Terminated Without the Consent of the United States—Rev. Mr. Puddington Stumps for Carvell.

Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 27.—During the past week P. F. Carvell has held a series of remarkably successful reciprocity meetings, in addition to those mentioned in previous issues of The Telegraph.

## A RECORD MEETING

### Dr. McAlister and E. H. McAlpine Greeted Saturday Night by the Largest Political Audience in History of Bayswater—All the Liberal Ward Workers Very Enthusiastic.

"He's with us." This is the report most frequently heard as the lists are read over each night in the Liberal ward rooms throughout the city. "He says he will vote for Pugsley, Lowell and St. John," is the explanation submitted when some surprise is expressed in case a doubtful voter has been mentioned while there is also a large number who report that those who have been approached believe in reciprocity and bigger business.

## REV. DR. C. F. STEPHENSON, BACK IN TORONTO AFTER TWO MONTHS' TOUR, SAYS PACT IS POPULAR

Toronto (Globe, Aug. 23).—Rev. Dr. C. F. Stephenson, of the Methodist Young People's Missionary Society, has returned from a two months' tour in the maritime provinces, where he organized six summer schools in Nova Scotia, three in Newfoundland, and one in New Brunswick.

## STELLARTON CHILD, PLAYING WITH MATCHES, BURNED TO DEATH

Truro, N. S., Aug. 27.—(Special)—Dorothy Young, daughter of Claude Keith, Stellarton, was burned to death on Saturday while playing with matches.

## COL. McLEAN IS SURE OF VICTORY IN QUEENSBURY

Feeling greatly encouraged for another Liberal victory in Sunbury on September 21, the late member for re-election, arrived in Lunenburg and will attend the Lunenburg picnic on Saturday.

## POPULAR REPRESENTATIVE A SATURDAY AFTER MEETINGS

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## Faking the British

(Toronto Globe)—It is disgraceful that Cochrane should degrade the name of his personal life by holding a "British-born" citizenship. It is so infamous of publicity given to it that little was needed to expose the fraudulent character.

# MORRISY SAID RECIPROCIITY SWEEP

## Commissioner of Public Works Has No Doubt of Election in Northumberland

(Fredericton Mail, Aug. 24).—"Northumberland county is in favor of reciprocity," remarked Morrissey, chief commissioner, today when asked political situation in his constituency.

## GREAT LIBERAL MEETING AT HOPWELL HILL

Hopwell Hill, Aug. 25.—Meeting in the interest of the Liberal candidate for was held in Oulton hall, Aug. 25. The hall was packed to great enthusiasm was manifested.

## PEOPLE GREATLY PLEASED WITH McALISTER'S EFFORTS IN RAILWAY HAVE BEEN

People greatly pleased with McAlister's efforts in railway have been. Hopwell Hill, Aug. 25.—Meeting in the interest of the Liberal candidate for was held in Oulton hall, Aug. 25.

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# MEETINGS KINGS-ALBERT

## Liberal Outlook Was Never So Good

## Many Conservatives Are Joining Reciprocity Ranks

## Rousing Rallies Last Night at Gondola Point and Clifton Brought Enthusiastic Crowds That Filled the Halls.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 24.—The Liberal reciprocity campaign in Kings-Albert is being carried on in most vigorous fashion. There are meetings in several parishes every night and the speakers say that they have never addressed larger audiences in the constituency, or people who took a greater interest in any issue.

Last evening the Liberal candidate, Dr. McAlister, spoke in two halls in the parishes of Rothsey and Kingston, at Gondola Point and at Clifton. The Temperance hall at Gondola Point was filled to overflowing. There were many ladies present and their eager attention to the speeches of Dr. McAlister and A. B. Copp, M. P., showed how keen was their interest.

Dr. McAlister received a splendid reception. His speech was short, as he had to cross the river to attend his other meeting at Clifton. He must have been flattered by the reception he received, which was as cordial as that ever given a political candidate in Kings county.

Mr. Copp made a splendid impression with a speech that was eloquent, full of figures and argument in favor of reciprocity. He was given a most attentive hearing and liberal applause.

The interest of the people of Rothsey parish was shown plainly by the attendance from all parts of this large district. Several who have heretofore voted Conservative are strongly in favor of reciprocity this time.

# REV. DR. C. F. STEPHENSON, BACK IN TORONTO AFTER TWO MONTHS' TOUR, SAYS PACT IS POPULAR.

Toronto Globe, Aug. 23.

Rev. Dr. C. F. Stephenson, of the Methodist Young People's Missionary Society, returned from a two months' tour in the maritime provinces, where he organized six summer schools, two in Nova Scotia, three in Newfoundland, and one in Berwick. He reports that the missionary spirit seems more intense than on his previous visit, and that the conventions at November in connection with the Women's Missionary Movement, which Sir Fraser and John R. Mott will speak, are being looked forward to with great interest.

Dr. Stephenson says that, speaking generally, the provinces he visited are strongly in favor of reciprocity, and will support the government to a man on September 21. The opposition is being engineered by a few malcontents who are fighting with and against it, for personal interests, without much apparent success. Nova Scotia is desirous of making her way to the markets of the eastern states so that they can obtain equally good prices for their fruit and dairy products without a necessity of the long haul to the west.

Dr. Stephenson said that all the vessel owners were working for the pact, in the hope of re-opening the coastal trade, which has been languishing for many years. The apple crop was an object of admiration to Dr. Stephenson, who said that he had never before witnessed anything so well in the neighborhood of a million and a half barrels.

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# FRANCE AND GERMANY

Who wants to know what the Emperor of Germany has to say about the German press have a story that roused the ire of many men went right on in Germany. Britain's trade with France has been her trade with Germany, and as almost an enemy ally.

The St. John Standard says if he were told that the terms with Germany would be as favorable as those with France, he would be surprised if he finds that he has compromised himself in the judgment of the honest people of Ontario. His conduct is dastardly and without excuse.

# MORRISSEY SAYS RECIPROCITY WILL SWEEP PROVINCE.

## Commissioner of Public Works Has No Doubt of Loggie's Election in Northumberland.

(Fredericton Mail, Aug. 24.)  
"If Northumberland county does not go in favor of reciprocity, I will be very much surprised," remarked Hon. John Morrissy, chief commissioner of public works, today when asked concerning the political situation in his own county.

"The people in Northumberland county will vote for their own interests and that certainly should be for reciprocity," continued the chief commissioner. "So far all the shouting and hurrying in Northumberland has been done by the opposition. The other side will get to work shortly and then there will be a wavered hand but it has been wavered a little too early in the campaign. The effect is going to wear off. As far as I can see, Northumberland will return Mr. Loggie again."

Hon. Mr. Morrissy stated also that it was generally conceded that reciprocity would greatly benefit the lumber trade, and that the section of the electorate known as "the silent vote" would come out for better trade relations.

# GREAT LIBERAL MEETING AT ALBERT

## Crowds Cheer Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Ex-Gov. McClellan and C. J. Osman

## People Greatly Pleased That Dr. McAlister's Efforts to Open S. & H. Railway Have Been Successful

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 25.—A magnificent meeting in the interests of Dr. McAlister, the Liberal candidate for Kings-Albert, was held in Oulton hall, Albert, tonight. The big hall was packed to the doors and great enthusiasm was manifested throughout.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, the chief speaker, received a grand reception and made a powerful speech which drew round after round of applause. In a telling manner he set forth the merits of reciprocity and ridiculed the disloyalty cry.

In dealing with the branch railway policy, he said he had worked, for many years to bring this about and now saw nearing completion this action of the Liberal government.

Other speakers were Hon. A. R. McClellan, who occupied the chair; Hon. C. J. Osman and Hon. F. J. Sweeney. Mr. Deman expressed great satisfaction in the action of the government regarding the Salisbury & Albert Railway, that the proposition of the government had been accepted by the company, and that the railway was expected to be in operation shortly.

The meeting was an splendid one and the huge hall rang with the approval of the large number of people who were present.

# COL. McLEAN IS SURE OF VICTORY IN QUEENS-SUNBURY

## Popular Representative Arrived in City Saturday After Many Successful Meetings.

Monday, Aug. 28.

Feeling greatly encouraged by the prospects for another Liberal victory in Queens-Sunbury on September 21, Col. H. H. McLean, the late member who is standing for re-election, arrived in the city yesterday and will attend the Laurier demonstration.

On Saturday, Col. McLean addressed what was one of the largest and most successful of the nine picnics held throughout the constituency, at Waas in Sunbury county. About five hundred were present, the men being in the majority. The Fredrickson Junction band furnished music and all present thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Mr. Steeves presided at the speech-making, and addresses by the Liberal candidate and by E. H. Allen, of Fredericton, were listened to with great interest.

"The picnics were well attended throughout," said Col. McLean last evening, "and I cannot help feeling very much gratified by the interest shown and the enthusiasm of support which I have received. The campaign is going along well, and I am very well satisfied with its progress in every direction."

Faking the British Born  
(Toronto Globe.)  
It is disgraceful that the Hon. Frank Cochrane should degrade the office which he holds by his personal leadership in this insulting "British-born" campaign. The thing itself is so infamous that the light of publicity given to it today will do what little was needed to expose its stupidly fraudulent character.

# McAvity's Messenger

## Tea and Table Knives

Appreciating the fact that there is little economy or satisfaction in the purchase of inferior cutlery we carry only goods that will give you the greatest satisfaction and the best value for your money.

### STEEL KNIVES

With Celluloid and Ivory handles. Per dozen ..... \$1.75 to \$16.50

### ELECTRO PLATED KNIVES

Per dozen ..... \$2.50 to \$5.00

## Wiss Steelforged Shears



Steelforged is a combination of special forging steel and high carbon crucible steel.

These renowned shears cut clean from heel to point and have lasting cutting qualities.

The blades are so adjusted that they never work loose and the handles will stand the hardest strain without breaking. Every pair warranted. Sizes 6 to 10 inch... 60c. to \$1.10 pair

## Thermos Bottles

Keeps contents hot 24 hours or cold three days. Every autoist, motorist, tourist, angler, sportsman—anybody—can have hot or cold refreshments as the occasion demands, without heating, cooling or trouble of any kind if they own a Thermos.

Pint size ..... \$2.25 and \$3.50  
Quart size ..... \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50

Also Leather Cases for one and two bottles.

## Vaco Bottles

The only difference between the Vaco and the more expensive temperature bottles is the outside case, which is enameled metal instead of nickel-plate. But the Vaco is just as strong—just as effective, and brings the comfort and convenience of a vacuum bottle within the reach of everybody.

Pint size ..... \$1.50

## SUMMER VEGETABLES

Every year sees an improvement in our mode of cooking vegetables. Proper respect is shown them both in their preparation and dishing-up, and the year not merely boiled and served as a garnish to a joint of meat. We have, however, much to learn even yet of the many and delicious ways of preparing for the table the most common and inexpensive of garden produce. The following are a few suggestions which may be helpful in this connection:

### VOL-AU-VENT OF VEGETABLES.

Make a vol-au-vent case of puff pastry and decorate it with whipped white egg, using a pipe and bag for the purpose. Return it to the oven to set the egg, then fill it with the prepared vegetable ragout, dish up on a dish-paper in a hot dish, and serve at once. For the ragout, boil separately a few vegetables, such as peas, French beans, broad beans, young carrot, turnip, and broad beans into small dice. When cooked and well drained, mix them together, adding some of the following sauce, saving the liquor the vegetables were cooked in to make it with. Put one and a half ounces of butter in a stewpan with an ounce and a half of fine flour. Fry them together without discoloring. Then stir on to them three-quarters of a pint of the liquor from the vegetables. Stir till it boils, then add a quarter of a pint of cream, a pinch of salt, and four drops of lemon juice. Boil, and keep

## Case Cutlery



### MEAT AND GAME CARVERS

Three, Five and Seven Pieces; Pearl, Stag and Celluloid handles, \$2.00 to \$15.00

### FISH CARVERS

Pearl and Celluloid handles ..... 2.00 to 9.00

### FISH KNIVES AND FORKS

Pearl and Celluloid handles ..... 12.00 to 40.00

### KNIVES, FORKS and CARVERS

In Oak Cabinets ..... 20.00 to 60.00

### DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS

E. P. Blades; Celluloid and Pearl handles ..... 12.00 to 45.00

## The Gillette Safety Razor

The man who shaves himself with a Gillette is master of his own time, comfort and cleanliness.

### STANDARD SETS

In Morocco and Metal Cases ..... \$5.00  
Combination Sets in Morocco Cases \$6.50, 7.50 and 9.00

### POCKET EDITION SETS

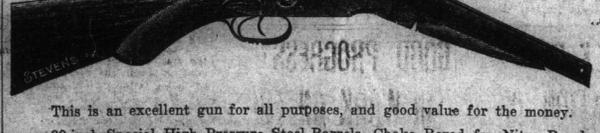
Silver-plated Case and Razor ..... \$5.00  
Gun Metal Case and Gold-plated Razor ..... 5.60  
Gold-plated Case and Gold-plated Razor ..... 6.00

The above sets contain 12 Double-edged Blades in plated box to match Razor.

### ADDITIONAL BLADES

One Dozen in Plated Box ..... \$1.00  
One-half Dozen in Paper Box ..... .50

## Stevens No. 235 Double Barrel Shot Gun



This is an excellent gun for all purposes, and good value for the money. 30-inch Special High Pressure Steel Barrels, Choke Bored for Nitro Powder, 12 gauge. Other Shot Guns from \$6.35 to \$35.00

Winchester, Stevens, Tobin and Sterlingworth Makes.

## Winchester, Marlin, Savage, Ross and Stevens Rifles

### Iver Johnson Revolvers

Safety Hammer ..... \$6.75 to \$7.70  
Automatic ..... \$7.70 to \$8.50  
Safety Hammerless ..... \$7.50 to \$8.50  
Automatic ..... \$8.50

## Do Not Forget

that we sell Shooting Supplies of all kinds and Ammunition for all kinds of shooting.

Send for copy of Messenger, describing Guns and Ammunition

# T. McAvity & Sons, Limited, - St. John, N. B.

## McAvity's Special Razor



This Razor is specially made for us from first quality Sheffield Steel, thoroughly tempered and keen edged. Ready for use and warranted.

Five-eighth and three-quarter inch blade, extra hollow ground, round or square point, with black handle. \$1.25

## Pen Knives



We make a specialty of Pocket Knives and carry a large stock comprising every size, style and quality. Rodgers, Butler's, Jonathan Crooke's and Boker's make. You will find them interesting to examine.

A Pen Knife as cut, pearl handle, with two blades and file ..... 90c.  
Same in two blades without file 70c.

## Pocket Knives



THE McAVITY KNIFE  
A good strong knife with two blades, buffalo horn handle, brass linings and brass bolster.

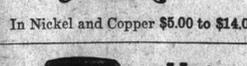
Length ..... 2 1/2 3 1/4 3 3/4  
Each ..... 35c. 50c. 60c.

## Chafing Dishes



In Nickel and Copper \$5.00 to \$14.00

## Hot Water Kettles



Brass and Copper \$2.50 to \$9.00

## Coffee Percolators

In Nickel and Copper \$6.50 to \$13.50

# SAYS TORY CAUSE IS HOPELESS

## Ottawa Man Touring Maritime Provinces Gives Them Only Three Seats of the Thirty- Five.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—A personal letter written by a non-partisan and astute Ottawa man now traveling in the maritime provinces to an Ottawa lawyer reads as follows:

"There seems to be a greater interest taken in this election throughout the provinces than in any election since Confederation. It is simply marvellous how reciprocity has galvanized the people into new hope and business optimism.

"I do not think that Nova Scotia will return a single Conservative. I have spoken to men who were Tory voters, but who plainly tell me that while they are still Tory they will vote for reciprocity and will increase their business at once.

"It is the same everywhere, the Americans are erecting large fish curing plants at various points and everybody is preparing for larger business.

"The finance minister will have 300 to 400 majority in St. John's.

"In New Brunswick it is the same, I give the Tories one seat only in that province. From what I can gather they will get no more than three maritime seats out of the whole 35.

"To understand the feeling and the enthusiasm one must be on the spot."

"This is the illuminative opinion, not of a politician writing for publication, but of a reliable observer not especially interested in politics.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### VANCOUVERIZING ST. JOHN

To the Editor of The Telegraph:  
Sir,—While on a recent visit to P. E. Island I was much gratified to read in The Daily Telegraph that the city council of St. John had taken steps to begin the exemption of improvements from taxation and to gradually increase the tax on land values. That is the system of taxation which has made Vancouver famous, and has made that British Columbia city grow by leaps and bounds. It is the hope of the writer that the citizens of St. John will experience a similar prosperity.

There are lots of reasons why buildings and improvements should not be taxed, the principal one to my mind being that a tax on such things acts as a fine on the builder and has a tendency to discourage the improving of land. What should be recognized is industry, thrift and enterprise. No tax should be levied on labor or the products of labor. And there would be no need to put taxes on labor products if governmental revenue was taken from the value of land, a value which is caused by the presence of population, and the making of public and private improvements.

The following bit of philosophy was printed a few years ago in a weekly paper in an obscure town in Ontario, and is worth repeating here as the concluding paragraph of this communication: "The necessity for government and the value of land are both the result of population, and the revenue of ground rent from the one should be used to pay the cost of the other."

### FLAG INCIDENT IN FAIRVILLE

To the Editor of Daily Telegraph.  
Sir,—Had you been in Fairville at any time today you would have seen on a vacant lot fronting on Charles street a British red ensign nailed to a piece of squared timber ten or twelve feet long, Union Jack down. This piece of timber was erect once, a foot hole had been dug into the earth, the flag had been raised, a pile of large stones had been built around the foot of the staff to keep it erect. It had evidently been done in the night, for the pile of stones was not large enough to keep the staff erect for very long. The first breeze of winter tumbled it over. Either that or it fell of its own weight. Whichever way it was, the fact remained there the disgraced flag lay from morning until night. It may be there yet. It was no small ensign, either. It was six feet or more in length and made of good material. The British red ensign is getting too cheap at elections. The writer of this never expected to see such a sample of disgrace to the flag as he saw today in Fairville.

### INSPECTORS CONFER OVER SCHOOL MATTERS

Discus Important Questions—Hope to Improve Sanitary Conditions in Rural Schools.

Saturday, Aug. 26.

At the conference of the school inspectors of the province yesterday afternoon many subjects in connection with the welfare of the schools of the province were discussed. The question of the moving picture houses and the younger children was considered at some length. At the morning session discussions on the following subjects were carried on:

The desirability of bringing to the notice of school boards the necessity of having school buildings and property insured.

The sanitary condition of schools.

How may we secure more accurate school returns?

What disposition should be made of the property taxable for schools in unorganized and vacant school districts?

What have been the results of the teaching of elementary agriculture in the public school? How may they be improved?

The most important phase of the first subject dealt with was the difficulty experienced in inducing the trustees in the rural districts to make proper sanitary provisions.

When taking up the subject of agricultural education the chief superintendent announced that a new pamphlet has been issued for the benefit of the teachers.

Those present at the conference were the chief superintendent, Dr. W. S. Carter, inspectors G. W. Mersereau, of Dartmouth; R. P. Stevens, of Sussex; A. O'Brien, of Moncton; J. F. Doucet, of Bathurst; Wm. M. McLean, of St. John; R. D. Henshaw, of Fredericton; F. B. Meagher, of Woodstock, and C. D. Hebert, of Shediac.

## NEW POTATOES.

Take as many as required of medium-sized new potatoes, clean and scrape them, using cold water. Put them in a stewpan with a little salt and a sprig or two of mint. Cover with cold water. Bring quickly to the boil, then boil gently for about fifteen minutes. Remove the mint, pour away all the water, partly cover the stewpan, and stand it on the side of the stove for the potatoes to dry. Dish them up in a pile in a hot dish, and pour over them a tomato puree made thus: Cut up four large ripe tomatoes, put them in a stewpan with two ounces of butter, an egg-spoonful of arrowroot, half a teaspoonful of chopped shallot, a little pepper and salt, and castor sugar. Cook gently for a quarter of an hour. Add a few drops of cayenne, and rub all through a hair sieve. Reheat the puree, and use as directed, sprinkling it with a little chopped parsley.

## A REALLY LARGE VOTE.

(Washington Star.)  
The year that Cleveland and Hendricks were elected president and vice-president, Hendricks went down to Louisiana to hunt and fish and rest up after the work of the campaign. Justice White was with him a good deal. While he was greatly pleased with the results of the election, the thing that gave him the most gratification was that the people of Indiana had been so patriotic and enthusiastic that they had turned out in great numbers to vote.

"Why," he said, "98 per cent of the registered vote went to the polls. Hardly anybody stayed at home. Think of that! Ninety-eight per cent of the registered vote!"

"Oh, that's nothing," Justice White rejoined. "Right now we are passing through a precinct in which, according to the returns, 468 per cent of the registered vote was polled."

Minced watercress and diced tart apples make a delicious salad with oil and vinegar for dressing.

## GREEN PEAS.

Take as many freshly-gathered peas as required, shell them, and keep them covered with a damp cloth. Put them in a stewpan with an onion, a well-washed lettuce, and a piece of mint, tying the lettuce in a piece of muslin. Season with salt, and cover the peas with boiling water.

## TOMATO SOUFFLES.

Pass half a pound of firm tomatoes—not over-ripe—through a fine sieve. Whip in a basin till white and thick one and a half gills of cold liquid aspic jelly. Add to it three-quarters of a pint of very stiffly whipped cream, a dessertspoonful of tarragon vinegar, a dust of coralline pepper, salt, an egg-spoonful of castor sugar, a few drops of cayenne, and the tomato pulp. Surround some little soufflé cases with bands of white paper secured with sealing-wax. Pour the prepared mixture into the cases, and stand them in the refrigerator for about half an hour. Then remove the papers, sprinkle the soufflés with a little chopped parsley, dish them on a dish-paper in a silver dish, and serve as an entree for dinner or luncheon.

## FRENCH BEANS.

Take two pounds of freshly-gathered French beans. String and, if quite young, only cut them in half. Wash in cold water. Drain and plunge them into plenty of boiling water, seasoned with salt, and were cooked in to make it with. Put one and a half ounces of butter in a stewpan with an ounce and a half of fine flour. Fry them together without discoloring. Then stir on to them three-quarters of a pint of the liquor from the vegetables. Stir till it boils, then add a quarter of a pint of cream, a pinch of salt, and four drops of lemon juice. Boil, and keep

## SPINNACH PATTIES.

Make some pastry cases, such as used for oyster patties, and keep them hot. Take two pounds of spinach, pick the stalks off, and wash well. Put the spinach in a large saucepan and cover with cold water. Add a saltspoonful of salt, and a tiny piece of washing soda. Bring quickly to the boil, keeping the spinach pressed under the water with a spoon. Boil for two minutes, then drain and wash well in cold water. Press all the water from the spinach, chop it, and rub it through a coarse wire sieve. Put it in a stewpan with two ounces of butter, a dust of pepper, salt, and castor sugar, and a teaspoonful of flour. Mix well together, and add two tablespoonfuls of cream. Bring to the boil, and fill the pastry cases with the spinach. Dish up on a dish paper, and serve very hot.

## CURRY OF VEGETABLES ICED.

Melt two ounces of butter in a stewpan add four onions, sliced and cut into dice. Fry till a light brown, then add a pinch of herbs, a teaspoonful of Oxa, an ounce of ground rice, the strained juice of a lemon, a dessertspoonful of curry powder, or less if very strong, a pinch of salt and coralline pepper, a pint and a half of vegetable stock, and five sheets of finest leaf gelatine. Stir all together till boiling. Then simmer gently till the onions are soft. Rub all through a wire sieve, add a quarter of a pint of stiffly-whipped

## cream to the puree when cool, and mix in a pint of cooked vegetables that have been cut into neat shapes. Keep on ice for half an hour, then dish up with a border of cold cooked rice, sprinkling this chopped parsley.

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# NO MORE RECIPROCITY TO THE LIBERAL RANKS

## Liberal Candidate's Victory Assured

## Reciprocity Is Growing More Popular Every Day

## Many Former Conservatives Recognize How It Will Benefit Them, and Are Going to Vote for It—Annexation Bogey Doesn't Scare Intelligent Farmers.

Sussex, Aug. 29.—Salt Springs hall, Upper St. John, was the scene of a Liberal meeting Friday evening, when from Salt Springs, Southfield and Clover Hill farmers, their wives, sons and daughters came en masse to listen to the glad tidings of reciprocity as explained by A. E. Pearson and G. R. McCord.

The speakers received a warm welcome and were loudly applauded as they came to the platform. Every available seat was occupied and both the Liberal and Conservative elements were represented, but in the present campaign they have cast their party affiliations aside and will vote for reciprocity. The sentiment of the audience was favorably toward the reciprocity agreement, and as the speakers made point after point, which showed the audience where they would profit by its ratification, they gave vent to storms of applause.

Mr. Pearson enumerated the great achievements of the Liberal party and showed the necessity for more extensive markets in order to keep pace with the development of Canadian resources. The Conservative leaders had turned their backs on the traditions of their political forebears. Was it just or honest for them to ask the masses to do the same? No, just opportunities could not be resigned and the chance for a better future was the Canadian farmer's opportunity.

### Reciprocity a Mortgage Lifter.

Reciprocity was a mortgage lifter, and prosperity, never before realized, would follow in its train. In order to be convinced that the farmers of the United States are realizing more for their farm produce than the Canadian farmer gets, Mr. Pearson asked every elector in the audience to write some friend in the United States and inquire the prices he or she is paying for the various farm produce commodities.

He explained the difference between an agreement and a treaty, and asked the electors present to figure for themselves the calamity that would befall Canada should she turn down reciprocity on the 21st. No political party would ever again present it to the people, and the United States would be more than likely to raise their tariff against Canada, the very highest notch.

The disloyalty bogey was a ridiculous fabrication. Canada was bound to prosper under reciprocity, and the exchange of commodities with the United States was bound to redound to the benefit of the Canadian farmer.

### Prosperity Under Old Pact.

He went on to tell how Wm. Smith, of Salt Springs, who had been prominent in the reciprocity period of 1854-66, told him the result prior to and during that time he used to drive the mails to St. John. He would fill his wagon with farm produce and would take it over the city to the daily market for very low prices prior to the advent of reciprocity, but shortly after 1854, times improved and the demand for his produce became so great that there was always several buyers waiting his arrival at the stables ready to take the whole load at remunerative prices.

Mr. Smith, who changed to be in the audience, corroborated the statement.

On Saturday night, when he had also crowded to the doors and gave S. H. Flewelling and G. R. McCord a most attentive hearing. Mr. Flewelling made a very impressive appeal to his audience as he explained the benefits of reciprocity. In their own interests he asked the electors to vote for reciprocity by casting their vote for Dr. McAllister, a man who had taken a prominent part in the discussions on public questions in the house at Ottawa, and a man who represented his people twelve months in the year, and who was not guilty of squandering the people's time for private interests. Dr. McAllister could work hand in hand with Dr. Pugsley, the minister of public work, for the upbuilding of Kings county. Mr. Fowler, in the role of an opponent, could not accomplish anything.

### The Selfish Manufacturer.

In clear terms, he showed what was given the manufacturers of Canada by the National Policy of Sir John Macdonald and how since that date the Canadian manufacturer had been fostered and protected by tariff laws at the expense of the farmers, lumbermen and fishermen of Canada, and under which the manufacturer has grown wealthy and independent. No Nor were these tariff taxes thus paid by the producers the sole tribute exacted from them to help the manufacturer. The real reason why reciprocity had been denied to the Canadian provinces was that the Americans repeatedly had attached to the condition that our tariffs protecting the Canadian manufacturer should be lowered. The successive governments of Canada would not concede this, and justly and properly so. But nevertheless the truth was that in order to protect the Canadian manufacturer, the farmer, lumberman and fishermen of Canada had been denied the right to sell without favor in the great American market. Thus they had paid tribute all these years to the manufacturer who also stood in the way of the greatest market.

Now the situation is changed, the Am-

ericans offer to open their markets of 95,000,000 people to the Canadian farmer, lumberman and fisherman, but unexpectedly there is opposition. From whom did it originate? From the manufacturer who all these years has been a pensioner upon the bounty of the common people of Canada. That is the situation.

The speaker did not believe in class legislation much less in appeals to any class as against another, but the manufacturers by their selfish opposition and gross affront to their uncomplaining benefactors have thrown down the gauntlet and the common people of the country accept the challenge and upon the 21st of September they hold their privileges only by the consent of the people who will not be dictated to by them in this great question.

Mr. McCord then considered the pretenses which the opponents of reciprocity advanced against it. The loyalty they disdained to discuss. It was not necessary. After ten days of flag-flapping and drum-pounding the opponents of reciprocity have discovered that the people are tired of it. He would say only this, that loyalty was, like all other best virtues, most generally to be found among the common people of the country. The people are concerned with the benefits, the agreement and they want to know what there is to say against this offer of the trade concessions so long sought for by Conservatives and Liberals alike.

### Home Market Not Enough.

Mr. McCord here dissected most clearly and convincingly the pretence that the home market is sufficient. As a concrete illustration he took the raising of potatoes. Less than four acres is the average planting in Westmorland, Albert and Kings. Farmers in those counties have large farms yet if these farmers needed their twenty or thirty, forty or fifty acres in potatoes where would they get the market? The home market is fully supplied in any average season by the two acre crop. But if given the great market of the United States farmers those counties could make potato raising a staple rather than an insignificant item. That meant that our farmers then would have a fair assurance of steady prices which would yield handsome profits but because of a large steady market.

As an ordinary consumer, the speaker felt he would then be able to buy his table potatoes cheaper and at steady prices in a community where farmers had an average acreage of twenty-five acres and upwards than where two acres only were planted and a partial crop failure like last year means excessive prices for the reason that there were practically no potatoes harvested in the country.

He took up also other items by particular analysis as lumber, fish, gypsum, etc. Reciprocity means the opening up of the plaster mines of Albert, Westmorland and Cumberland on the Bay of Fundy and the Bras d'Or lakes of Cape Breton. That means better selling prices in this trade out of the Bay of Fundy where now one remains of the great fleets that once made New Brunswick famous in Atlantic shipping annals.

Mr. McCord closed by a most earnest and moving appeal to the people to consider this question above party or personal obligations. He felt a supreme confidence in the integrity and hard common sense of the people of New Brunswick and he believed that to a man they would be loyal to their own interests, the welfare of their own community and the long neglected rights of New Brunswick.

### Another Conservative Convert.

A. E. Pearson and Frank Freeze held a rousing rally at Newtown tonight. The whole question at issue was threshed out, and the sentiment of the meeting pointed to a clean sweep for Dr. McAllister on the 21st. Chas. Tamlyn, a life-long Conservative of that district, who remembers the prosperous times of 1854-66, made a strong appeal to his neighbors, like him, to forget party in this campaign and vote for their interests. He knew reciprocity would help the farmer of Kings county and he was going to support it with might and main. No farmer should be so blind to his own interests as to support the anti-reciprocity movement. The opposition party had been mistaken so often in the past in predictions and he believed that the Liberal party that no sane elector could follow their judgment any longer. The Liberal party had proven themselves to be progressive and their progressiveness had brought prosperity to the Canadian masses.

# FALLS DEAD IN FISHING BOAT OFF MUSQUASH

## John Gorham, After a Hard Time in Landing Big Fish, Dies of Heart Trouble—Body Brought to This City.

Saturday, Aug. 26.

Within a very few minutes after he had labored industriously in taking from the water a large catch of fish in Gooseberry Cove, near Musquash, Thursday night, John Gorham, of Wood's Island, Shelburne county, N. S., tumbled over into the arms of Capt. P. W. Stoddart, of the sloop Genevieve, a corpse. He had just complained that the "strain" had been hard on him, as it was a tough pull.

Heart trouble is supposed to have been responsible for his death.

His body was brought to port yesterday morning by Capt. Stoddart on the sloop Genevieve, on which the two had been fishing. Coroner D. E. Berryman viewed the body and gave permission for burial. It was taken home yesterday to Wood's Island, where Mr. Gorham was well known and liked. He had been a member of the firm of Gorham Bros., general dealers, of that place, for many years and was interested in fishing to a great extent.

He was fifty-eight years of age and is survived by his wife, six sons, and two daughters. The sons are Arthur, John, Frank, Everett, William, and Clifton, and Mrs. M. McLean of Chatham and Miss Mary Gorham, of Boston, a trained nurse, are the daughters.

Physicians claim that sleep is more refreshing in a darkened room. It is well to accustom children from infancy to sleep in the dark.

# OH, WHAT A DIFFERENCE!



DEC. 1910—FOSTER—AUG. 1911

The speech which the super-loyal audience is so vigorously howling down is as follows: "Our reply to Uncle Sam should be: Granted that you fully realize that . . . no scheme of Reciprocity which interferes therewith (i.e., with Canada's autonomy) is desirable; that understood, we welcome the fullest trade and intercourse consistent therewith. Meanwhile, as a neighborly beginning, could you not give our products tariff entrance to your market on the same terms which we accord to yours in our market? . . . This would be an earnest of good feeling, and might dispose us to further converse."

(See article by Hon. G. E. Foster, University Magazine, Dec., 1910.) —Toronto Globe.

# GRAND FALLS LIBERALS MEET AND ORGANIZE

## Committees Appointed for the Different Districts, and Speeches by Prominent Members.

Grand Falls, Aug. 24.—A meeting of the Liberal members of this town has been held in the new committee rooms just opened and was largely attended. Committees were appointed for campaign work in the interest of the party in the different polling districts in the parishes of Drummond and Grand Falls.

After the election of officers and the appointment of committees several short addresses were made by James Burgess, M. P., William Pirie, James Watson and others in behalf of the reciprocity agreement.

After three cheers for Laurier and his administration, the meeting adjourned till Tuesday evening, the 29th.

The committee rooms will be open to Liberals during the campaign and all are invited to attend. There will be meetings twice a week and arrangements are being made by the committee to have some outside speakers.

# TORIES ABANDON TWENTY-ONE QUEBEC SEATS

## Will Nominate in Forty-five of the Sixty-six Constituencies—T. Chase Casgrain Refuses to Run.

Montreal, Aug. 25.—Two more Conservative nominations were accepted today, leaving only three out of forty-five to be made. Paul Emil Lamarche, notary, is the choice for Nicolet, following the refusal of T. Chase Casgrain to run in that division, while Alex. Leclaire, alderman, will oppose Alphonse Verville in Maisonneuve.

# WELL KNOWN HORSEMAN ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF MONCTON MAN

Moncton, N. B., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—Samuel Rockford, a jockey, was arrested by Chief of Police Sullivan in Sackville yesterday at the instigation of Chief Rideout, who holds a warrant for Rockford's arrest, charging him with obtaining a horse from Geo. W. Fowler, K. C., of Sussex, under false pretences. Rockford had charge of Mr. Fowler's horses, and it is charged that he sold one to Geo. Reeves, a barber, for \$60.

Mr. Fowler claimed the horse and Mr. Reeves readily gave the animal up, and then swore out a warrant for Rockford's arrest. The latter could not be found till Chief Rideout learned that he was in Sackville, and he telephoned to that place yesterday to have Rockford arrested, which was done. He will be arraigned before Magistrate Kay.

Physicians claim that sleep is more refreshing in a darkened room. It is well to accustom children from infancy to sleep in the dark.

# Hon. J. D. Hazen and the Conservative party as represented in the House of Commons in 1891 were not disloyal, but they all favored RECIPROCITY

It is interesting to see where Mr. Hazen and all the Conservative members of the House of Commons stood on the reciprocity question in parliament when they were under the leadership of Sir John Macdonald.

In 1891, Mr. Hazen moved the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, which contained a reference to reciprocity, and which read as follows:

"That we are pleased to be informed that his excellency's advisors availing themselves of opportunities which were presented in the closing months of last year, caused the administration of the United States to be reminded of the willingness of the government of Canada to join in making efforts for the extension and development of the trade between the republic and the dominion, as well as for the friendly adjustment of those matters of an international character which remain unsettled; that we learn with great satisfaction that these representations have resulted in an assurance that, in October next, the government of the United States will be prepared to enter on a conference to consider the best means of arriving at a practical solution of these questions."

In Hansard of May 1, 1891, there is recorded the speech of Mr. Hazen, in moving the address, in which he said:

"It was, I think, most expedient and very proper that the advisors of his excellency, late last year, should have reminded the government of the great republic to the south, of our willingness to join with them, in developing the trade between the two countries. In doing this the government of the day were simply following out the policy which we have pursued in this country ever since the year 1879, when they caused that policy to be embodied in an act which was then placed on our statute book. Now, Sir, it must also be very gratifying to this house to know that, our government having reminded the government of the United States of their willingness to treat with them, a time has been fixed in the month of October next, for holding a conference for the purpose, not only of considering trade matters, but, for the purpose, also, if possible, of arriving at an amicable settlement of all matters in dispute between the two countries, including the fishing question and the Behring Sea dispute. That conference, I believe, will be watched with very great interest by the people of this whole North American Continent. THE RELATIONS AND THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE OF THE TWO COUNTRIES WHICH COMPOSE THE NORTHERN PART OF THIS CONTINENT, ARE, IN A COMMERCIAL WAY, IN A SOCIAL WAY, AND IN A FRIENDLY WAY, CLOSELY INTERWOVEN IN MANY RESPECTS, AND I BELIEVE, THAT IF A FAIR RECIPROCITY TREATY CAN BE EFFECTED ALONG THE LINES OF THE OLD TREATY OF 1854, IT WILL BE OF CONSIDERABLE BENEFIT TO BOTH COUNTRIES, AND THAT IT WILL MEET WITH FAVOR FROM ALL PARTIES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA."

That which Mr. Hazen approved was a binding treaty, while the trade agreement which the Liberals have secured may be terminated at any time.

It must also be borne in mind that the Speech from the Throne, as well as the address in reply, are prepared by the government, and the member to move the address is selected by the government.

The address, therefore, as well as Mr. Hazen's speech in support of it, represented not only Mr. Hazen's views but also the views of the Conservative government and the Conservative party.

# LET MR. BORDEN ANSWER

Speaking in Toronto yesterday, Mr. R. L. Borden said:—"CANADA WOULD BE HELPLESS IF THE RECIPROCITY PROPOSALS WERE ALLOWED TO REACH THEIR ULTIMATE CONCLUSION."

Speaking in Montreal, before the Manufacturers' Association in 1904, only seven years ago, Mr. R. L. Borden said:—

"WAS THERE ANY IDEA THAT A RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES WOULD IN ANY WAY INTERFERE WITH SELF-GOVERNMENT IN CANADA? NO!"

Mr. Borden in 1904 said there could be no danger in a reciprocity treaty. How can there be danger in a mere trade agreement which Canada can terminate at any time?

# IMPORTANT CHANGES MAY BE DECIDED UPON

## Meeting of General Anglican Synod of Canada in London, Ontario, Next Month to Be One of the Most Important in History of the Church—The Local Delegates.

A delegation of prominent New Brunswick church workers has been selected to attend the general Anglican synod of Canada, which will meet Sept. 8 at London, Ontario. The delegates elected to go are Ven. Archdeacon Raymond, Dean Schofield, Rev. Scovil Neales, Canon Smithers, and Rev. G. A. Kuhring. The laymen are Messrs. H. B. Schofield, G. O. Dickson, City, M. G. Todd, T. Carleton, J. P. Burchill, Dr. W. S. Carter and Wm. Jarvis, substitute. Rev. G. A. Kuhring is a member of the Sunday school committee which will meet a day previous to the regular session, and he will leave here on Sept. 1.

Bishop Richardson accompanied by Archdeacon Fortin, of Winnipeg, will be the guests of Archdeacon Richardson, of London (Ont.).

The meeting will be one of the most important in the history of the Canadian church, as questions of the revision of the prayer book and a change in jurisdiction are contemplated. The prayer book which so closely follows the text used in England will be revised to meet the needs of the country. There may be a change in the wording of the state prayers, and a revision of the lesson readings assigned for the days of the year will also be considered. Many of the archaic words will be replaced by modern English.

The ecclesiastical division of the dominion into the two archbishoprics of Toronto and of Prince Rupert's Land, may be changed. The division probably adopted will be that of four dioceses, including Atlantic provinces, Ontario, the prairie provinces, and British Columbia. This will require the provision for four bishops rather than two as at present. One of the archbishops will have jurisdiction over the maritime provinces in his diocese and the appointment of a Canadian bishop to assume control of the Anglican episcopate of Japan will also receive the consideration of the synod. Reports will be received from the committee covering the construction of mills and development of water power in Quebec to manufacture newsprint, cardboard and similar products, also chemical pulp for further manufacture into higher grades of paper. Under the present arrangement a \$1,000,000 mill on the St. Maurice to employ 300 men. The capital, it is understood, is ready for immediate investment, though most of it will await the decision of the provincial government on the crown lands timber question.

Large quantities of spruce logs are imported from Canada every year by American paper manufacturers, because they are admitted free—except crown land products in Quebec and Ontario—as raw material under the Payne-Adair law and because also of the increasing scarcity of spruce timber here in the United States. Under the treaty American consumers would get Canadian paper free of duty and American paper mills would get Canadian pulp free, just as they now do logs. But there would be no great advantage in the arrangement if there were only a little or no paper and pulp in Canada for exportation across "the line." Naturally, the Canadians want to see good American dealers come over there for the development of their manufacturing industries. But would the spectacle be quite as welcome to a patriotic American who wants to see American money kept at home? The profits accruing from American investments in paper mills in Canada would be kept in American pockets, to be sure, but the advantage would be very much more with the Canadians than with the Americans.

Canadian interests were not asleep when that reciprocity agreement was being drawn.

There are signs of a weakening in the lines of opposition in Canada to the ratification by parliament of the reciprocity treaty with the United States. The Honorable J. Herron, who sat for the southern district of Alberta in the recently dissolved house of commons and now the member of the Conservative party for re-election, has "seen a great light" and has announced that practically everybody in the district favors reciprocity—so he has announced on the stump that, although his party, the Conservatives, is opposed to the reciprocity policy and he has himself opposed it personally, he will vote for ratification, if elected; and his election is a foregone conclusion, anyway.

This announcement was, of course, a good deal of a bomb in the Conservative camp throughout the dominion, and it is already having a perceptible effect on the canvass. The fact that an influential and popular member of parliament now standing for re-election has been moved to change his own personal opinions and to renounce a part of his party platform in deference to popular opinion is appealing forcibly to the Canadian masses—and predictions of further defections from the anti-reciprocity camp are freely made.

But how will some of our ardent supporters for reciprocity on this side of "the line" view the announcement made by the Montreal Herald last Saturday night that in anticipation of ratification of the treaty by the new parliament at Ottawa, American capital for paper-making is about to "invade" the provinces of Quebec and Ontario? One provision of the reciprocity agreement, it will be recalled, is the admission of Canadian pulp and paper from the States, provided the wood entering into its manufacture has not been subject to any export taxation. This in Quebec and Ontario would shut out wood cut on crown lands but would admit that cut on private lands. As a natural consequence these lands have already experienced a sharp rise in value. Already, says the Herald—which, by the way, is a supporter of the Laurier government and ad-

vocates ratification of the treaty—large areas of spruce lands have been taken up by American paper interests near Ottawa and along the St. Maurice river, and it is understood that representations will be made to the Quebec government regarding the investment of many millions of American money if the export tax is removed. The present proposition involves the expenditure of \$30,000,000 for the construction of mills and development of water power in Quebec to manufacture newsprint, cardboard and similar products, also chemical pulp for further manufacture into higher grades of paper. Under the present arrangement a \$1,000,000 mill on the St. Maurice to employ 300 men. The capital, it is understood, is ready for immediate investment, though most of it will await the decision of the provincial government on the crown lands timber question.

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# THE "INDEPENDENCE" OF THE MONTREAL STAR

1896—Opposed Laurier. Ostensible reason: Protection was endangered.

1900—Opposed Laurier. Ostensible reason: British connection endangered.

1904—Opposed Laurier. Ostensible reason: Grand Trunk Pacific an American institution. Time for a change.

1911—Opposes Laurier. Ostensible reason: Reciprocity is treason.

The "Independence" of The Star appears to have kept it hard at work during five general elections, covering fifteen years, endeavoring to destroy Laurier and the Liberal party.

Judging by experience, there is no surer indication of the triumph of the Liberal party than violent opposition of the Montreal Star.

James Lowell, the Lib. (Continued from p. 7)

"Let us consider the effect of the adoption of reciprocity, an important part of the program of the province. The agreement provides that the pulp removed from pulp and paper mills in the United States and entering the boundary line. Dr. Daniel's Failure.

"I understand that my friend, the splendid Fairville and sought the men engaged there, endeavoring to ruin the pulp and paper mills in the United States and entering the boundary line. They are already in the United States and entering the boundary line. Some of the figures are as follows:

Wood pulp	Exp. \$5,712,000
Paper	3,924,000
Laths and palings	1,977,000
Shingles	1,088,000
Gypsum, crude, to U. S.	any other country.
Total exports of Canada, U. S.	\$33,931,854.

An Important Statement

Dr. Pugsley also submits showing, as follows, the real imports for the year 31, 1910:

On cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry	\$8,712,000
Oats	3,924,000
Hay	1,977,000
Fish of all kinds except sardines and fish packed in oil, and fish oil	1,088,000
Coal, bituminous, run of mine, etc.	3,924,000
Coke	1,977,000
Timber, sawn boards, planks, railway ties, pickets, etc.	1,088,000
(On wooden staves of poplar) (Can. U. S.)	3,924,000
Laths	1,977,000
Shingles	1,088,000
Boards, etc., planed	1,088,000
Pulp	3,924,000

Dr. Pugsley pointed out that over \$500,000 had been granted by the Dominion to the Star. If there is one product on which a concession of con-

# WHAT'S THIS? AMERICANS FEAR CANADA HAS ALL THE BEST OF IT

(New York Commercial.)

There are signs of a weakening in the lines of opposition in Canada to the ratification by parliament of the reciprocity treaty with the United States. The Honorable J. Herron, who sat for the southern district of Alberta in the recently dissolved house of commons and now the member of the Conservative party for re-election, has "seen a great light" and has announced that practically everybody in the district favors reciprocity—so he has announced on the stump that, although his party, the Conservatives, is opposed to the reciprocity policy and he has himself opposed it personally, he will vote for ratification, if elected; and his election is a foregone conclusion, anyway.

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### A Positive Cure For Rheumatism



For many years, both during Father Morriscy's lifetime and since he passed away, his No. 7 Tablets have been curing many of the worst cases of rheumatism in Eastern Canada.

During his lifetime it became the custom, when people could not get relief from other sources, to consult Father Morriscy, and few indeed did so in vain. His standard prescription came to be called

### Father Morriscy's No. 7 Tablets

and it can now be procured from any druggist or dealer in medicine.

No. 7 Tablets act directly on the kidneys, stimulating them so that they can remove from the blood all the Uric Acid, which alone causes the rheumatism. Two or three weeks' treatment cures ordinary cases, while with the worst chronic cases it seldom takes more than three or four boxes of No. 7 Tablets to thoroughly eradicate the rheumatism from the system.

In every case, right from the start, the sufferer gets relief from the torturing pains and aches.

We would be glad to refer you to one-time rheumatics, now well through taking Father Morriscy's No. 7 Tablets.

50c. a box—at your dealer's.

108

Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., MONTREAL, QUE.

# SEVE

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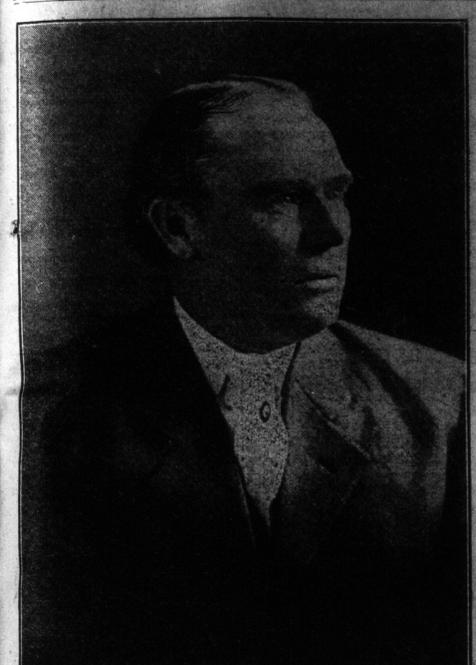
“DENCE” OF MONTREAL STAR

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Rev. Father Morrissey's No. 7 Tablets... the kidneys, stimulating them so that all the Uric Acid, which alone causes...

SEVEN THOUSAND CHEER LAUREL AT GREAT MEETING



James Lowell, the Liberal Candidate in St. John City and County.

(Continued from page 1) "Let us consider the effect of the agreement on pulp and paper which form such an important part of the products of the forests of the province. The terms of the agreement provide that the duty will be removed from pulp and paper and you can readily see how this will stimulate the manufacture of these articles on this side of the boundary line.

Dr. Daniel's Failure. "I understand that my friend, Dr. Daniel, visited the splendid pulp mills at Fairville and sought the support of the men engaged there, endeavoring to show them the ruin that would follow the adoption of reciprocity. I also understand that he did not get the promise of their support because they were able to show him that, under the terms of the agreement they are already shipping pulp to the United States and enjoying the saving gained by the elimination of the duty."

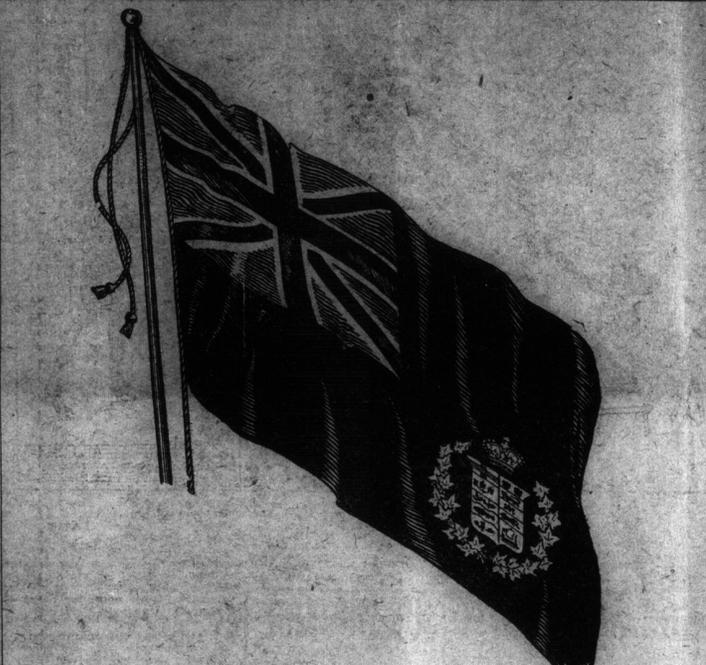
An Important Statement. Dr. Pugsley also submitted a statement showing, as follows, the remission of duty on imports for the year ending March 31, 1910:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Wood pulp, Paper, Laths and palings, Shingles, Gypsum, etc.

Dr. Pugsley pointed out the great concession of over \$500,000 duty on fish which had been granted by the United States. Continuing, he said: "I will admit that there is one product on which Canada makes a concession of considerable magni-



"If Mr. Borden will answer for the Conservatives, I will answer for the Grits. There is no greater absurdity, no greater insult to the Canadian people than this shameful talk about annexation."



Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works.

advantages gained under reciprocity. This is absolutely false. I have shipped hundreds of thousands of cans containing fish from our factories making entry at the ports of Eastport, Boston and New York and have never been asked to pay duty on cans or outside covering.

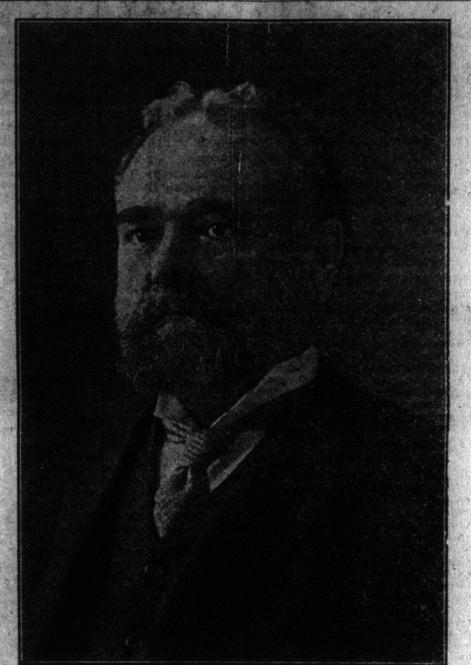
MR. LOWELL CHEERED BY GREAT THROG GREAT CHEERING GREETS LIBERAL CHIEFTAIN. Liberal Candidate for City and County of St. John Given Fine Reception—His Handling of Robt. Maxwell, M. P. P.

James Lowell, the Liberal candidate for the city and county of St. John, and colleague of the Minister of Public Works, received an ovation, and so great was the cheering on his being introduced by Chairman Knowlton, that it was some minutes before he was able to speak.

"This is but a sample of what the government is doing for the citizens of the Pacific, in such places as Fort Williams, Port Arthur and Vancouver, building up our Canadian ports and fitting them for the traffic which will come in the not distant future."

"The most important feature of this work at the port of St. John at the present time is found in the plans for the development of Courtenay Bay to make it the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and also, I may say, of the railway which is to be built through the St. John River Valley to a point at Grand Falls at which it will connect with the Transcontinental railway."

"ALL BOSH," SAYS TAFT. In view of the frequent assertions of the anti-reciprocity press that President Taft is trying to trap Canada into annexation, the following extract from the President's speech before the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York on April 27 is of interest:



Sir Wilfrid Laurier

himself on his loyalty in as much as he had voted against a resolution introduced in the local house by Mr. Copp and himself (Lowell) favoring a 50 per cent British preference. Again turning to Mr. Maxwell's record, he referred to the resolution introduced by the local opposition which stipulated that the Valley road should connect with G. P. P. and the recourses be at St. John and on which occasion Mr. Maxwell had recorded his vote against the resolution. Mr. Lowell's handling of Mr. Hazen's 'caste member' was received with delight by the hugh gathering and cheer after cheer greeted the speaker, and cries of "You're all right, Jimmy."

Attacked by Trusts. "We made an arrangement which had been sought by Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley and other great leaders of the Conservative party. That agreement was attacked by the trusts and monopolies in the United States, who were afraid of Canadian competition. To the credit of the Democratic party it must be said that they stood up for the best traditions of their party and supported President Taft and the trade agreement. There was on their part a fine example of adherence to principles, but in Canada the opposition went back upon their principles and those of the great men who made the Conservative party."

No Limit to Obstruction. "I am," he said, "astounded with speeches and figures submitted to prove that two and two make five instead of four. (Renewed laughter). There was no limit to the obstruction, except in so far as the obstructionists might be reasonable men, and when they continued unreasonable there was no recourse but to appeal to the people. However, retribution always comes some time or other, and it would be meted out to these gentlemen at the bar of public opinion on September 21. (Cheers). That would be the day of their chastisement, and the day of the last judgment for many of them. Instead of wasting unlimited time to try to bring them to reason, the government felt that it would be better to bring them before

Sir Wilfrid Deals With Record of Conservative Party and Changed Conditions in Canada—The Opposition Downhearted.

When the prime minister arose to reply he was again greeted with long-continued cheering and waving of flags, which fluttered in every part of the vast auditorium. He was also applauded frequently in the course of his brilliant address.

Sir Wilfrid said it had been his experience in a somewhat long career to witness many demonstrations, and he had thought that in Quebec last week was the greatest in his experience, but he must pay his friend and colleague, Dr. Pugsley, the compliment of saying that the demonstration in St. John surpassed in enthusiasm anything he had ever seen. His only regret was that after two weeks of hard work his voice might not reach to the limits of that vast audience. He had not come to the maritime provinces with the hope of adding anything to the Liberal side of the controversy. He desired, however, to address himself to Conservatives, the best and brightest men whose party, including Sir John Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir John Thompson and others were all in favor of an interchange of natural products with the United States. Again and again it was sought. Again and again they went on pilgrimages to Washington, but they went in vain. One of the first acts of the Liberal government was to send Sir Richard Cartwright to Washington, but it was to no purpose.

"But the Tories are more loyal in Opposition than they were when in power. They opposed the British Preference."



# ELECTRICITY IN TRADES CANADIAN WANTS

(Continued from preceding page.)  
that last year we imported only some 1247 tons. The duty on Canadian grain going into the States was \$4 a ton, and the exports of this article from Canada across the border totalled \$1,449,000. There was readily to be seen how much greater was the reciprocity agreement benefit to the Canadian farmer in this one article than to the American farmer exporting to Canada.

Take the matter of wheat. There was a duty of 20 cents a bushel on American wheat imported into Canada, but we imported to the extent of only 985,000 worth. The duty on wheat exported into the United States from Canada was 25 cents a bushel and the exports totalled \$236,000. Again it was readily seen that the Canadian farmer would be the one most benefited when the duties were withdrawn. So in the matter of wheat, the duties were barriers down the benefits were greatly in favor of Canada. In every item covered by the agreement made between the two countries, the agricultural statistics showed that Canada exported more to the United States than she imported from across the border. (Applause and cheers.)

**A Striking Example.**  
"Removal of the duty," continued the premier, "means that trade will flow from Canada into the United States as water through a millrace."  
Sir Wilfrid touched on the matter of the duty upon cream. It had been five cents on the pound and really by an error of the United States had been reduced to five cents a gallon. What was the result? There was at once a largely increased export of our cream to the country of our neighbors to the south. So much so, in fact, that Canadian manufacturers of cheese became alarmed that they might not get enough for their factories. "An old friend of mine," said the premier, "who was in this business—he is now a millionaire—came to me about the matter. He was very much against it because he feared he would have no cream for his business."

"When does it go?" I asked him, and he answered: "To the United States," and he argued that we should put on an export duty.

"Oh," I said, "you can keep all the cream you want in your country, it is very simple. Just pay the price that the Americans pay your client. I know our farmers and dairymen will be only too happy to sell to you instead of to the Americans." (Applause.) But when he asked me to pay the price the Americans will get it."

**British Preference.**  
against the reciprocity agreement, continued Sir Wilfrid, was that it would prevent Canada having a preferential agreement with Great Britain. This was a great cry with the Conservatives, on their platform and in their press.

What were the facts. In 1897 the Liberal government of Canada gave Great Britain a preferential tariff, and the Tories then repudiated it with all their might. A few years later it was increased, and strenuous objections were again made by the opposition at Ottawa. Then the Liberal government of the Dominion increased it to 33 1/2 per cent, and still the Tories were found protesting. "There should," they said, "be no preference for Great Britain in our markets unless Great Britain gave us a benefit in her markets."  
"We could not stand ready to assist as any time under the old tariff," said Sir Wilfrid, "I was branded a traitor and a separatist by the Tory press of London and elsewhere." (Applause and cheers.)

"I was branded a traitor and a separatist by the Tory press of London and elsewhere," continued Sir Wilfrid. "I was born under the British flag and the people to whom I belong are more free under that flag than under any other. (Great cheering.) The British connection I value highly. I do not, as a separatist, because I introduced that resolution."  
Continuing to speak of these treaties, Sir Wilfrid said that only this year the British government negotiated with Japan for the removal of the old tariff, and had it renewed. Was the step not approved by Canadians and yet Canada has a separate agreement with Japan and no one thinks we are separatists. The same thing applies to these old treaties and that was all that need be said on that score.

**The Loyalty Cry.**  
There were other objections the Tories raised but he would reply to only one of them because it was the one they heard most. "They had been told that the agreement might be a good one but the Loyalists they objected to it because it would lead to annexation. (Laughter.) This was the cry used by the Conservatives to defeat the agreement. They were never more loyal to our fact than when in here. Here the premier aptly quoted the words of one of the leaders when a conservative in Canada. He suggested a conservative standing before him and he asked him to explain if the agreement were to lead to annexation how that was to take place. Furnishing the answer, Sir Wilfrid said there were only two ways—force or persuasion—the United States most conquer us or we must vote to be annexed. There was no other way. No one had dared say yet that the result of this agreement would be war. On the contrary, the agreement was a bond of peace and amity and good will. There would be no conquering, and it must be by the will of the Canadian people and he was quite sure that those who said the agreement would lead to annexation would not vote for annexation."

"Further than this," said Sir Wilfrid—and thunders of applause followed—I will offer to make a bargain and put an end to this. Let Mr. Borden answer for the Tories and I will answer for the Liberals."  
"Further the Tories sought to argue that if the agreement were made the Americans would tire of it after a few years and put up the protective duties and thereby kill trade. "Here's a trade admittedly profitable," he said, "but after a few years, they tell us, we must have seek markets elsewhere. Is that a reason against it. Are Britons afraid to take a risk?"

"A voice—'No sir!'"  
Sir Wilfrid—"That's right, sir. There's the proper spirit. I thank that man." (Applause.)  
Sir Wilfrid quoted a Toronto Board of Trade resolution setting forth the fear of a disruption of trade should the agreement be passed and then repeated: "Was it the British spirit to say, as this meant, that rather than submit to this we would sell

away with the agreement if it did not prove acceptable. (Applause.)

**Answers Another Objection.**  
There was another objection often heard in this Tories' campaign against reciprocity. He said his ministers had been told they had been hasty and that there was no necessity for making a bargain for the reduction of duty with the American government. They say that after a few years the Americans will repeal the agreement and impose high duties again.

He was acquainted with the history of the American Republic. He was also acquainted with the history of France and of the Canadian people. There was nothing more difficult than to reduce a protective tariff once it is put up, because it created industries in an atmosphere which were developed by the tariff and which were affected by a reduction. France tried it once and failed. The United States tried it and failed. And in this case it might be that the Democrats might reduce the duties but there was only a chance that they would do so; it was a bird in the bush while the agreement we now have was a bird in the hand. It was too, a certain market at hand as compared with an uncertain market in other countries.

"You have been told," continued the premier, "with wails and lamentations, that in giving this agreement to the States we have opened our doors to the old world. What does such a statement mean? They say it is because of some old treaties entered into by Great Britain in the days of favored-man privileges that there are some countries to which we will be compelled by this agreement to apply the same tariff terms as to the United States. Do we find Germany or any of the great powers in the list? No. There is first of all Bolivia. I don't think the name Bolivia will strike terror in your breasts. Is there a man here who knows where about Bolivia is. If there are five men who know where Bolivia is I will take my seat. We have never sold anything to Bolivia and have we ever bought a thing from Bolivia?"

"Then there is Argentina. But what did we buy from Argentina? We bought nothing mentioned in this agreement. Well, you see that the competition we have from these countries is not serious at all. It is ridiculous to say that we need to fear them at all!"

"Then there was Japan. What did we buy from Japan? Wheat. No. There was one article we bought from Japan, and that was rice. Was that going to be affected by the reciprocity agreement? There were twelve in all of these countries. But when we look at the trade and the trade in each case, he showed, was of such character or so small as to render the Tories' objections on this score ridiculous and absurd.

**Imperial Conference Resolution.**  
At the imperial conference he had pointed out that these old treaties might come to be an obstacle to future trade for Canada and he moved a resolution which was passed unanimously, and at any time Canada felt pressed by any one of these nations, his majesty's government stood ready to enter into negotiations to render assistance.

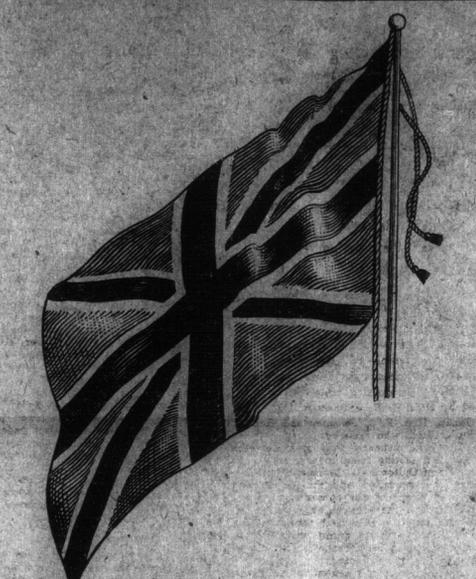
Sir Wilfrid read the resolution moved by him, passed unanimously at the last imperial conference and adopted by the British government.

This resolution was supported by New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland and approved by the British government. "We could not stand ready to assist as any time under the old tariff," said Sir Wilfrid, "I was branded a traitor and a separatist by the Tory press of London and elsewhere." (Applause and cheers.)

"My opinion of this cry," said Sir Wilfrid, "is that it is at once absolute nonsense and an insult to the intelligence of the Canadian people. He suggested a conservative standing before him and he asked him to explain if the agreement were to lead to annexation how that was to take place. Furnishing the answer, Sir Wilfrid said there were only two ways—force or persuasion—the United States most conquer us or we must vote to be annexed. There was no other way. No one had dared say yet that the result of this agreement would be war. On the contrary, the agreement was a bond of peace and amity and good will. There would be no conquering, and it must be by the will of the Canadian people and he was quite sure that those who said the agreement would lead to annexation would not vote for annexation."

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## THE ADDRESS TO SIR WILFRID

F. J. G. Knowlton, chairman of the Liberal executive, read the following address to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on behalf of the Liberal party of the city and the county of St. John:

To the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P. C., G. C. M. G., K. C., D. C. L., LL. D.:  
Sir: It is at once a high honor and a great pleasure to tender to you on this occasion, on behalf of the Liberals of the city and of the county of St. John, the warmest possible welcome. The high duties which you, as the first Canadian statesman of our generation, are engaged in carrying on with such marked distinction and with such signal satisfaction to the people of the Dominion, have interrupted for a short season by the necessity for appealing to the electors of the country. This interruption we know will be but brief, and Sir, although His Majesty's Opposition have been moved by stubborn folly and partisan blindness to prevent the satisfactory despatch of public business in parliament, the great mass of the Canadian people desire above all things that the far-reaching and enlightened policies which you have inaugurated should be carried forward to completion. It is, therefore, almost a commonplace to assure you today that the verdict of the people is registered on September 21 will be an overwhelming endorsement of your administration, a mandate of unparalleled unanimity to return to your duties as Prime Minister of this, His Majesty's greatest dominion overseas, and proceed with those policies and projects which make so powerfully for the growth, prosperity, and happiness of the land you have served so long and so well.

Sir, so fresh in the minds of your fellow countrymen are the principal milestones of your public career and of your administration, that it would be unnecessary to refer to them here, were it not that, now, as on some former occasions, your political opponents, the absolute lack of sound and convincing arguments with which to appeal to the people, have resorted, (nobly and indefeasibly as we conceive) to certain forms of misrepresentation, to certain appeals to passion and prejudice, which, while they might, otherwise, challenge some brief public attention in this hour, may be quickly and definitely refuted by simple references to indisputable facts in the public life of yourself and your administration.

It is a matter of pride with us, Sir, as members of the great Liberal party, that we have an outstanding record, but one whose wisdom and whose statesmanship have done so much to unite and render contented, in a common and glorious Canadianism, the men of all races and creeds, and to promote in Canada a broad tolerance and a mutual trust and understanding, to the end that all citizens of this country may see together for its glory and its progress, and give forth the best that they are capable of.

And further, Sir, in an hour like this, when political passion causes some men to mingle so sacred a thing as loyalty, and so dear a thing as self-respect, with their partisan aversion, it is at once a duty and a matter of pride and inspiration, to refer, however briefly, to the great imperial service rendered by you in inaugurating the British preference, the flashing to the other British dominions the signal for so conspicuous and pregnant a policy—that of giving voluntarily to the mother country a liberal advantage over foreigners in our markets. We remember, Sir, the patriotic enthusiasm which the introduction of the British preference caused throughout the empire; but we remember also, though your opponents when they praise it, seem to forget it, the opposition which the Conservative party made to that policy, and the further opposition they made when your administration increased the preference from twenty-five per cent to thirty-three and one-third per cent. The whole country, including with confidence and satisfaction your statement that the Liberal party had made the British preference the cornerstone of our tariff policy, and that in our commercial relations our fellow subjects of the empire in other parts of the world will continue to have the favored position.

Again, Sir, reference may be made to the action of your administration in dispatching a fleet of warships to South Africa at a time when the motherland had need of her sons overseas; and we cannot refrain from noting today that the leader of the opposition has as his principal ally in your own province a man who, at the time the contingents were sent, became notably conspicuous in parliament by his attacks upon yourself and your government for the patriotic course you were then pursuing.

Sir, we are reminded at this time not only that your government gave Canadian patriotism an outlet in South Africa, where some of our beloved sons died for the flag, but that, should you have taken the time to consider a Canadian way, in order that Canada may undertake the defence of her shores in the event of war, and that this navy, which will become a part of his majesty's fleet, subject to his control in safeguarding the flag and the honor of the British Empire.

plause and great cheering.) Canada has the first place in my heart, Canada, my native land." (Renewed cheering.)  
"I was prepared to take the risk, Canada took it once before. A treaty of reciprocity was made with the United States in 1896 by Lord Elgin, and was ended ten years later. They would remember that the never was such prosperity in Canada as during those ten years until the present government came into power. When the treaty was repealed, in 1906 it was a sad blow, but did Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir George Cartier or Sir Leonard Tilley go to the United States and say: 'Restore our trade or annex us.' No, the Tories that time were firmer than those of today."  
When Sir Wilfrid had concluded his discussion of the events following the annulment of the Elgin reciprocity treaty, and the applause which greeted him, had died away, he turned his attention to events in Quebec and denounced in plain and earnest language the black bargain between Mr. Borden and the Tory imperialists, and Mr. Bourassa, the Nationalist. Amid cheers he said:

"I appeal to you who know me and the work of my administration to uphold me and my government against the unholy alliance of the Tories of Quebec and of the Tories of Ontario. I am branded in Quebec as a traitor to the French, and in Ontario as a separatist. In Quebec I am attacked as an imperialist, and in Ontario as an anti-imperialist."  
"I am a Canadian, (Continued cheering.) Canada has been the inspiration of my life. I have had before me as a pillar of fire by night and a pillar of light by day, a policy of true Canadianism, of moderation and conciliation. I have followed it consistently since the day of our triumph in 1896, and I now appeal with confidence to the whole Canadian people to uphold this policy of sound Canadianism which makes for the greatness of our country and of the empire."

As Sir Wilfrid concluded the whole audience, on the platform and in the body of the rink, sprang to their feet, and the speaker three cheers and a tiger which made the windows rattle and could be heard for blocks away. Three rousing cheers and a tiger for the king followed; and then, while many resumed their seats, many more surrounded Sir Wilfrid Laurier and hundreds seized him by the hand. He stood the centre of a group of wildly enthusiastic crowd, smiling and shaking the speaker three cheers and a tiger which made the windows rattle and could be heard for blocks away. Three rousing cheers and a tiger for the king followed; and then, while many resumed their seats, many more surrounded Sir Wilfrid Laurier and hundreds seized him by the hand. He stood the centre of a group of wildly enthusiastic crowd, smiling and shaking the speaker three cheers and a tiger which made the windows rattle and could be heard for blocks away. 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A WANTS DECORATIONS

ence had been supplied with a small Union Jack and not one seemed at all backward in displaying it to the best advantage.

FOSTER SAYS THE FARMERS ARE DOING WELL ENOUGH

Hon. George E. Declares Reciprocity is Not Needed Now As It Was Once.

Special to The Telegraph. Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 28.—Hon. Geo. E. Foster addressed anti-reciprocity meeting in the Opera House here tonight. Mr. Foster argued that Canada should not accept any overtures of the United States to help in the up-building of the Canadian nation, but to do it themselves.

RECIPROCITY MEANS \$600 MORE FOR ONTARIO MAN'S CROP

Is Holding His 2,000 Bushels of Barley, and Expects 30 Cents More Per Bushel if Trade Agreement Carries.

Special to The Telegraph. Toronto, Aug. 28.—Stewart Craven, a farmer of East Fredericburg, in London and Addison county, has 2,000 bushels of barley in his barn. He wishes to sell it until after the 1st of September, when reciprocity to pass. By holding his barley until that date he counts upon making a clear \$600 extra profit, saving 30 cents a bushel.

DESPONDENT MAN KILLS HIS THREE CHILDREN AND SELF

Thomaston, Me., Aug. 28.—Grief over the death of his wife led Edward Bennett, a graduate of Oxford University, England, who had been a resident of this town for the past six years, to murder his three children and then take his own life today. Two of the children were killed by the use of chloroform and the third by cyanide of potassium and chloroform.

WANTED—A maid for general housework in family of three. Apply Mrs. P. R. L. Fairweather, Rothsey, 1213-14.

Woolen Weavers Wanted—Experienced weavers can be given steady employment the year round. Good wages. Apply at once to HEWSON WOOLEN MILLS, LTD., Amherst, N. S.

AGENTS WANTED—RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 12th, 1911—We train you to "Free Positions" as Telegraph Operators on the N. P. Our short course will earn you \$60 to \$140 monthly.

No Need of Waiting For Cool Weather—Our rooms are so airy and well ventilated that we do not know the weather is hot at all.

Cures Your Hiss No Doctors No Drugs—Oxygen (or Ozone) sustains life, prevents decay, and kills bacteria.

ROCK-A-BY-BABY—There are few girls in this country who have not heard the nursery rhyme sung by the mother.

MARRIAGES—GIRDWOOD-GREER—At the residence of the bride's father, New Maryland (N. B.), Aug. 28, 1911, by the Rev. W. H. Knox.

DEATHS—WHITTAKER—At her home, 178 Metcalfe street, Aug. 27, Mrs. Mary A. Whittaker, widow of the late Wm. S. Whittaker.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Thursday, Aug. 24. Schr. Marie, 110, McDonald, from Bridgetown (P.).

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Thursday, Aug. 24. Schr. Smead, 2492, Trinick, for London via Halifax. Schr. Two Sisters, 68, Sebain, for Salem for orders.

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Albert Sold For McAlister—Rousing Meeting at Albert Friday Night Drew Great Crowd.

A BOON TO THE PEOPLE—Reopening of Shut Down Portion of S. & H. Railway Through Efforts of the Liberal Candidate Causes Great Satisfaction.

A DELIBERATE MISSTATEMENT—Despatch in Montreal Paper About Intercolonial Not Justified—Road Managed Regardless of Politics.

DR. ATHERTON MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS—Finds Growing Sentiment in Favor of Reciprocity—Hundreds Coming to Hear Laurier.

ANOTHER BOGEY TROTTED OUT—When the fight for reciprocity was being made in the United States, the Buffalo Republic, in April last, asserted that under reciprocity Buffalo would get the grain business away from Montreal.

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CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson. In Use For Over Thirty Years.

Ontario Veterinary College—Temperance Street, Toronto. Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.

RECIPROCITY WILL MEAN MUCH TO CHATHAM—Chatham, N. B., Aug. 27.—Mr. Loggie's meeting at Milerton Friday evening was another success and as a result of his speeches at Milerton, Blackville and Remous he has made certain of strong support up river, and now reciprocity is practically assured of a large majority in Morrison's ward.

WHEN DR. J. W. DANIEL SERVED UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES—Editor Times: On Wednesday evening I attended the Conservative meeting in the north and to glean some information as to the effects of reciprocity on the trade of Canada from Dr. Daniel and Mr. Powell.

ANOTHER REASON WHY DR. McALISTER IS POPULAR IN KINGS-ALBERT—A letter was received by the chairman of the Rouses Bay Liberal committee Thursday evening, unfortunately too late for reference at the large public meeting held at Gondola Point, and as it was from one well known physician speaking of the character of the professional work of another physician who is a candidate in Kings-Albert, it will be exceedingly interesting to the people of those two counties.

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