

RECIPROCITY WAVE SWEEPING OVER CANADA FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC

(Times.)

A striking presentation of the reciprocity situation and the attitude of Canada at present on this important question was given for readers of the Times today by Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, who came to the city from Rochester this morning. Dr. Pugsley said:

"I have taken considerable care to ascertain the trend of public opinion throughout Canada on the subject of the action of the government in effecting the arrangement which has been arrived at to secure better trade relations with the United States, and am satisfied that there is an overwhelming public sentiment in its favor. As the public have continued to study the question they are becoming more and more thoroughly convinced that no sensible objection can be raised to the agreement."

"They realize that reciprocity in natural products, which will open the markets of the great country to the south, and so bring about still greater opportunities for profitable employment to our farmers, and fishermen and lumbermen and our miners is but pursuing the policy inaugurated by the Liberal party, when it came into power in 1896, of seeking the world's markets for Canadian products and which has already increased the foreign trade of Canada, from \$880,000,000 in 1896 to nearly \$900,000,000."

CRY HAS FAILED.

"They have ceased to be influenced by the cry, raised for partisan purposes, and with a desire to throw dust in the eyes of the electors, that a trade arrangement with our neighbors to the south is likely to result in international entanglements, while it is perfectly safe to make arrangements with France, Italy, Belgium, Japan and other distant countries for the improvement of our trade relations with those nations."

"Our people do not overlook the fact that in the letter dated January 21, 1911, addressed by the Canadian representatives, Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Wm. Paterson, to Hon. P. C. Knox, the United States Secretary of State, they distinctly state in paragraph 4 that, 'the Governments of the two countries having made this agreement from the conviction that, if confirmed by the necessary legislative authorities, it will benefit the peoples on both sides of the border line, we may reasonably hope and expect that the arrangement, if so confirmed, will remain in operation for a considerable period. Only this expectation on the part of both governments would justify the time and labor that have been employed in the maturing of the proposed measure. Nevertheless, it is distinctly understood that we do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States Congress or the Parliament of Canada, but that each of those authorities shall be absolutely free to make any change of tariff policy or of any other matter covered by the present arrangement that may be deemed expedient. We look for the continuance of the arrangement, not because either party is bound to it, but because of our conviction that the more liberal trade policy thus to be established will be viewed by the people of the United States and Canada as one which will strengthen the friendly relations now happily prevailing and promote the commercial interests of both countries,'—which understanding was confirmed by Mr. Knox by his reply of the same date."

"The masses of the people, the more they study it, favor the agreement, because, so far as the reduction or remission of duties by the respective countries is concerned, it cannot be said that Canada has got the worst of the bargain, the reduction of duties agreed to be made by the United States, based on the total imports from Canada for the year ending 31st March, 1910, being \$4,839,933, while the reduction agreed to be made by Canada based on the total imports from the United States for the same year is only \$2,363,763, or less than one half the reduction agreed to be made by the United States. Our lumbermen are in favor of the agreement, because they realize the fact that at present, while timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing and round timber used for spars or in building wharves, sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed, paving posts, railroad ties, and telegraph poles, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar and other woods, have been admitted into Canada free from duty yet when sent from Canada to the United States they have been met with a duty of 3 cent per cubic foot in the case of timber and of \$1.25 per thousand feet B. M. in case of sawed boards, planks, deals &c."

"These lumber products, as well as wooden staves, pickets, and palings, are all to be admitted free to the United States under the proposed agreement."

"Shingles, which are now admitted free into Canada, but have to pay a duty of 50 cents per thousand when going to the United States, will, under the arrangement, pay a duty of 30 cents, or a reduction of forty per cent. The lumbermen realize that this remission of duty by the United States will prove a great stimulus to one of the most important of Canadian industries."

IT MEANS MUCH TO OUR PEOPLE
"They realize that it will mean increased employment and better wages for those engaged as laborers in this industry, that it will cause a revival in the coasting trade between Canada and the United States, and that every owner of forest land will find his property increased in value."

"At present the manufactured log goes into the United States free of duty. Under the proposed arrangement the sawn lumber will go in equally free, which will result in its being manufactured in Canada and giving increased employment to labor in our own country."

"Not long ago I was in conversation with one of the largest lumber manufacturers in British Columbia, whose firm manufactures about 800,000 superficial feet per week, and employ in their various operations about eleven thousand men, and he told me that if the reciprocity agreement goes into effect it will mean to his firm about one dollar per thousand and of increased profit, of which a portion will, it is only reasonable to expect, go in increased wages to their vast army of employees, and so add to the general prosperity. What is true of British Columbia in this respect is also true of New Brunswick and indeed the whole of Eastern Canada."

"The farmer is growing more favorable to the arrangement as he realizes more and more what it will mean to have opened to him the great markets of Boston, New York and other eastern cities for butter, eggs, poultry, cattle, lambs, potatoes, turnips and other farm products, which can be sent to these great and rapidly growing cities by water, and cheapest method of transportation."

"When in Victoria county a few days ago my attention was called to the fact that, while potatoes at present are dearer in Canada than in the United States, owing to exceptional conditions, yet taking one year with another, the average price has been much higher on the other side of the line, and that as a consequence of the Maine farmer having the larger market, the values of farms of equal fertility were considerably higher, on the Maine side of the border."

CAN SELL OUR HAY.

"The remission of the duty of \$4 a ton on hay will, the farmer recognizes, greatly add to the profits of farming, particularly in the case of interval farms, where hay is a most important crop, and is produced year after year, without the necessity of applying artificial fertilizers."

"To the farmers along the border counties of Quebec, and of Ontario bordering on the Greta Lakes, the advantage of obtaining access to the markets of the great cities south of the border appeal with peculiar force."

"When you consider the marvellous development which is going on in the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the rapid increase in the production of wheat, you cannot wonder that the farmers of those provinces are so insistent in favor of obtaining the widest and freest possible markets for their products."

"Raising, as they do, the best wheat in the world, they are not afraid of competition from any quarter, and they earnestly request the opportunity to sell not only in the English market, and the other markets of Europe, but in the United States markets as well. This opportunity will, if the agreement is ratified, be secured for them without the sacrifice of any Canadian interest. If the agreement is carried into effect the growth of wheat on our western prairies will increase by leaps and bounds, and the general prosperity will be thereby vastly increased."

"Some people say that we should discourage these aspirations of the western farmers—that we should throw obstacles in the way of their securing a market for their products in the United States, but the western farmer replies, 'We will gladly send to the English and other European markets all the grain that those markets will take; we will cheerfully sell to the Eastern Canadian miller all the grain that he wishes to buy and for which he is willing to pay a fair price.' But they also say: 'We want the fullest liberty to do with our products as we please, to sell them in such markets as suit us best, and where we can dispose of them to the best advantage.'"

"By this agreement we will have removed the shackles from the north-west farmer, and will have struck a mighty blow toward linking together the west and the east, and making the toiling masses of the people of Canada contented and happy citizens."

MANUFACTURERS CHANGE VIEWS.

"A considerable section of the financial and manufacturing interests of the east are beginning to feel that they would be making the greatest possible mistake from the national standpoint, not less than from the standpoint of their own interests in setting themselves up against the reasonable demands of the farmers of the west for the widest and freest markets possible."

As to the fishermen from east to west of Canada it is no wonder that the provision for the free admission of the products of their industry to what they recognize as their natural market wins their hearty approval. The Canadian fisheries are the most valuable in the world. They give employment to many thousands of people, and no well wisher of his country can be indifferent to any movement which makes, as this trade argument will, for their prosperity and happiness."

"To the miners, the more rapid influx of capital to develop our inexhaustible mineral resources, will mean also increased employment and at better wages. No one can persuade them that this agreement will not be good for them and for Canada."

"Is the annexation cry having any great effect among the people, adverse to the agreement," Dr. Pugsley was asked.

"I do not think so," he replied. "At first quite a feeling was produced by the appeal of the 'interests' on this cry, and some people actually believed that it was a part of the agreement that Canada was in some way to become subject to the United States."

"I received a circular from the secretary of a society of very estimable but misguided ladies of Toronto, who appealed to me to oppose the agreement on the ground that it was calculated to 'invade the sanctity of the Canadian home,' referring, I presume, to the divorce laws of the United States. I have not heard as to the actions of the society lately, but I trust that by this time they will have realized that a purely trade arrangement under which two neighboring peoples will have liberty to trade with each other is in no way linked up with the laws of divorce."

SWEEPING CANADA.

"In conclusion," the minister said, "let me add that the present clear understanding by a majority of the people that British preference, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier so strikingly expressed it recently in London, has been nailed to Canada's topmast, there to remain. That there is absolutely nothing in the agreement to prevent Canada increasing the British preference, or making any agreement which may be open to us at any time, of having reciprocal trade within the empire; or—and this is important to St. John—preventing the carrying out of the policy already announced to go into effect when the Transcontinental railway is completed—of limiting the British preference of goods coming direct to a Canadian port—has pretty effectively silenced the annexation cry."

"The wave of public opinion in favor of reciprocity is sweeping over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the 'interests' are powerless, to stay its progress."

THE WEST SOLID FOR RECIPROCITY

CALGARY, June 26—"Many happy returns of the day." This red-lettered banner hung across Calgary's welcome arch, greeted the Opposition leader on his arrival here this morning, after Sunday's quiet rest in Lethbridge. Mr. Borden celebrated his 57th birthday. It was a strenuous celebration. He arrived here at 10 a. m. and officially opened the city's new City Hall by unlocking the front door with a golden key, after first receiving and making a congratulatory address.

Then he journeyed south to High River, where at an open air meeting he again made his anti-reciprocity appeal to the pro-reciprocity constituents of the pro-reciprocity Conservative member, John Herron, M. P. Then he came back here for a big meeting in the skating rink in the interests of M. S. McCarthy, M. P., the local member. Three addresses and two hundred miles of railway travel is not bad for a birthday celebration."

THE WESTERN BOOMSTERS.

The visitors were driven around the city in autos and super-saturated with the amazing present and future prosperity of the city. All the Western points so far visited have taken great pleasure in assuring the effete Easterners that land values are going up by leaps and bounds and population growing apace.

The general rains of the past week have made still surer the prospect of a record crop yield in all three prairie Provinces, and already the Westerners are living in the golden month of November.

That is one of the drawbacks of Mr. Borden's anti-reciprocity campaign. Good crops mean more wheat for sale and that in turn increases the West's eagerness for Dakota, Montana and Idaho prices for wheat.

RIDICULE HIS PROPHECIES.

All of the opposition leader's prophecies and arguments as to the chimera of American grain prices continuing to prevail if Canadian wheat is poured across the line are discounted by the comparative prices of many years past. The Grain Growers' Associations have in their memorials answered with optimism the pessimism of the Conservative speakers. And whether there is anything in Mr. Borden's argument or not, the West has certainly made up its mind that reciprocity will mean higher prices for grain, and consequently another big jump in land values. The latter consideration especially affects Calgary, where real estate offices are as thick as grocery stores."

The American influx in Alberta is numbered by tens of thousands each month.—The American settler who takes up land here knows it will produce on the average nearly twice the crop of the land he leaves. He wants only to be assured of the same prices for his crops. The city man is constantly speculating in farm lands. He wants the American settler to have this assurance, because it means a steadily growing influx, and consequent quicker rise in land values."

ALL FOR RECIPROCITY.

Consequently Mr. Borden is finding out with accumulative force as he proceeds that both rural and urban electors in the West, while welcoming him cordially, are not wavering in their demand for reciprocity."

The opposition leader is apparently making a gross impression on his audiences on every subject but the vital one of reciprocity. That issue will have to be

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL.

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flashes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 114, Windsor, Ont.

BANKER TURNS TO BURGLARY.

New York, July 8.—Karl Von Metz Meyer, a lieutenant in the Norwegian army, who came to this country on a years furlough to study banking, was arrested in his home, No 185 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, last night on a charge of burglary. His father is a wealthy banker of Christiansands.

"I am a burglar," cried Meyer, a handsome, soldierly looking man of twenty-four, when arrested. "I am a burglar and a conscience-stricken burglar. I have recently committed eighteen robberies in Columbia Heights alone."

"Come with me," continued Meyer. "I'll show you where many of the pawn tickets are." He led the detectives into a room that adjoined his own room and turned up the carpet in a corner. There were twenty-one tickets, representing jewelry and silverware valued at \$5,000.

HE FOUND BURGLARY EASY.

"Why did I turn burglar?" Meyer went on: "Well, I turned burglar when I began to live beyond my means. I needed money and I got it by breaking into homes. It is an easy thing to break into a Brooklyn home. I never carried a jimmy or a revolver. I don't want to be caught with either in case of arrest. I went to the rear of houses by climbing fences. Always I found that some careless servant had left a window unlocked. This window would open easily, and the rest was still easier."

Meyer was asked if he were not the man of royal blood who advertised for a wife in March, saying he wanted a bride without money; that he had money and blood enough for the two. He wanted a brunette.

WOMEN WROTE IN LOVING TERMS.

One of the detectives thrust his hand into the prisoner's pockets and drew forth several letters from women. All were couched in most endearing terms. They indicated that Meyer was engaged to marry the writers."

One letter dated in Europe and mailed on June 18, was signed "Ethel Hutchinson." A letter signed "M. M." Y. B. under which was scrawled "Myrna," was written from Elms Inn, Harrison, Me. The girl begged Meyer to give up his work in New York and join her in Maine.

"The banking business is too hard for you," she wrote. "It is ruining your health. Come to me and let me nurse you back to health and strength."

For two months ten detectives from Brooklyn headquarters have been looking for Meyer. In their night vigils they became acquainted with the handsomely dressed young man who lived at No 18 Columbia Heights, and they felt sorry for him when he told them he was unable to sleep. To the detectives the man was known as "Lieutenant," having informed them who he was and what he was doing in this country.

SUFFERS FROM "INSOMNIA."

The man was seen almost nightly on the streets by the detectives and policemen. He was always telling them that a man was better dead than a sufferer from insomnia. He would enter his own home and next morning a new robbery would be reported."

The Naval Review.

The fleet reviewed by the King on June 24 was probably the finest ever assembled in English waters. There were one hundred and sixty-seven British and eighteen foreign men-of-war drawn up in lines; there were six miles of Harvey-steel walls for the King's yacht to steam between. No other country could have produced such a show; one chronicler, well-meaning, no doubt, but unfortunate in his enthusiasm, is driven for a parallel to the review of Xerxes in the Hellespont. We are glad to think that there was no sort of parallel between the spirit of the review and Xerxes' exploit of beating the Hellespont with rods. The fleet that assembled was something to be proud of, and after all the ridiculous self-depreciation in naval affairs during the last few years we should be the last to depreciate the uses of a reasonable and sober pride. It was the home fleet, and not a single ship had been added to it by withdrawing from our strength in foreign waters; in its appearance of efficiency and readiness it was an eloquent justification of the system of nucleus crews that has been so much attacked by the scaremongers; the oldest battleships in the fleet relegated to the very end of the line, were of the majestic class which at King Edward's Coronation were the best and the most modern of their day. But let the ex-scaremongers

out of the way before he can hope for any large results from his present tour.—Meanwhile he is succeeding in allowing the Liberals to catch the American vote. Only about one third of the new settlers from across the line can as yet take out naturalization papers and qualify as voters, but even at that, many Conservative politicians here declare that the present Opposition policy means political suicide as far as the West is concerned.—Chronicle.

Woman's Power Over Man



Woman's most glorious endowment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man. When she loses it and still loves on, no one in the wide world can know the heart agony she endures. The woman who suffers from weakness and derangement of her special womanly organism soon loses the power to sway the heart of a man. Her general health suffers and she loses her good looks, her attractiveness, her amiability and her power and prestige as a woman. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., with the assistance of his staff of able physicians, has prescribed for and cured many thousands of women. He has devised a successful remedy for woman's ailments. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive specific for the weaknesses and disorders peculiar to women. It purifies, regulates, strengthens and heals. Medicine dealers sell it. No honest dealer will advise you to accept a substitute in order to make a little larger profit.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

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Sale now on and will continue for Twenty Days

We find that we have several broken lines of

Ladies' Waists, Wash Suits, and Skirts

which we are not going to repeat and in order to close them out at once we have made the prices low enough to do the work. We will put in this Sale several

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which we have for samples, priced at about ONE HALF the regular cost. We are also placing on the Bargain Counter a great many

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Harvard University has received gifts during the past college year aggregating \$1,200,000.

The Cuban legislature has abolished the teaching of English in the public schools on the ground of economy.

The United States Government and the Southern Pacific Railroad are about to contest the ownership of oil lands in California to the value of \$500,000,000.

The Chinese Government is sounding

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the ministers of the foreign powers as to their willingness to recommend the withdrawal of the foreign legation guards.

There are 31 communities in the United States named Taft, 29 Washington, 26 Lincoln, 16 Roosevelt and 14 McKinley. Ten new towns and cities are called Fairbanks, in honor of the former vice president.

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