
TO ADVERTISERS

When you don't advertise no-
body knows that you are doing
business, and it won't be long
before you'll not know it your-
self.

The Daily Mail.

THE WEATHER.

Light variable winds with
some rain in the east.

VOL. XV NO. 199

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 26 1911

TWO CENTS PER COPY

If the Farmers are to be Benefitted all Sections of the Country Will be Benefitted.--Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Simcoe.

A MIGHTY WAR VESSEL

A Big Dreadnaught Launched at Quincy for Argentine Republic

Thousands of People Saw the Giant Hull Take to the Water--The Event Described

Quincy, Mass., Aug. 26--Declared to have no equal afloat as a first class fighting machine, the dreadnought Rivadavia the largest ship of war now building or under design and the first battleship ever built in the United States for a foreign power was successfully launched from the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company shortly after noon today. The Rivadavia is being built for the Argentine Republic. A sister ship the Moreno is under construction at Camden, N.J., and will soon be ready for launching.

As the big hull started down the ways with a golden sunburst on a field of blue and white the colors of the republic of Argentina flying from the stern, Senora de Naon, wife of the Argentine minister of the United States, broke a gayly-heribonned bottle of champagne against the keel of the great boat and spoke words that gave the vessel its name. In performing the christening ceremony Senora de Naon acted as proxy for Senora Rosa Saez Pena, wife of the President of the Argentine Republic.

Thousands cheered and waved their hats as the giant hull rushed into the water. Among those who witnessed the spectacle was a number of South American diplomats who are spending the summer in New England together with numerous naval officers from Charleston, Brooklyn and elsewhere and experts from the naval department and various shipbuilding companies, all of whom have been greatly interested in the construction of the Rivadavia, which is of a type which has come to be known among shipbuilders as superdreadnought.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RIVADAVIA

Externally the Rivadavia resembles the British battleship Lion and the Arkansas and Wyoming of the United States navy. In height she agrees with several of the English and American dreadnoughts. Her displacement however, exceeds that of even the greatest of the English and American battleships.

Her large displacement of 26,500 tons is expected to make her seaworthy and insure a high offensive and defensive efficiency. Her length is 585 feet, beam 98 feet and normal draught 27 feet 6 inches. Her height above the normal water line at the forecastle will be 25 feet 6 inches, amidships 22 feet 8 inches and astern 17 feet 1 inch. The superstructure on the upper deck will be completely suppressed to avoid obstruction of the arc of fire of the main guns.

The main armor belt has a uniform thickness of 12 feet and is 200 feet long, extending 4 feet 9 inches above and 3 feet 4 inches below the normal water line. In general the arrangement of armor follows English American and Japanese ideas, but as regards thickness and distribution it resembles what has been adopted on the Japanese ships now building. The vessel is divided into numerous water tight compartments fitted with electrically centrifugal pumps which can be operated even when the compartment is completely flooded.

The motive power is steam turbines and the coal bunkers have a capacity of 4,000 tons. The main turbines can develop 39,500 horse-power with 1 inch of air in the fire-rooms. The ship must make a speed of 23 knots an hour for eight hours with a displacement of 27,500 tons.

The main battery of the Rivadavia will consist of 12 twelve inch guns mounted in pairs in turrets, so that they can all be fired at once. In addition to the 12-inch guns her armament will include twelve 6-inch guns and twelve 4-inch guns, besides smaller field and saluting guns. She

SHOCKING DISASTER

Many Killed and Injured in Wreck on Lehigh Valley Road

Spreading Rails Cause of the Disaster--Train Went Over Forty Foot Embankment

Manchester, N.Y., Aug. 25--Speeding eastward behind time Lehigh Valley passenger train No. 4 ran into a spread rails on a trestle near here today and two day coaches from the middle of the train plunged downward forty feet striking the east embankment like a couple of projectiles.

In the awful plunge and crash at least thirty-seven persons are tonight believed to have been killed and more than sixty injured. The injuries of several are so serious that it is feared they will die. The wreck was the worst in the history of the Lehigh Valley in this state and one of the most disastrous ever recorded on the system. Crowded with passengers, many of whom were war veterans and excursionists from the G.A.R. encampment at Rochester, train No. 4 made up of fourteen cars drawn by two big Mogul engines was forty minutes late when it reached Rochester Junction and from there sped eastward to make up time before reaching Gekeva.

WENT OVER TRESTLE

The engines and two day coaches had just passed the centre of a 400 foot trestle over Canadaigua outlet, 150 yards east of the station at Manchester at 12.35 o'clock when the Pullman car Austin, the third of a long train left the rails. It dragged the dining car with it and two day coaches and two Pullmans in this order followed.

All bumped over the ties a short distance when the coupling between day coach No. 237 and the rear end of the train dragged the derailed Pullman Austin and the diner over safely, after which both plunged down the south embankment and rolled over the free end of the ill-fated Lehigh Valley day coach, where most of the slaughter occurred, was shoved out of the gulch followed by a Grand Trunk day coach, stripped the rear guard off the south side of the trestle and plunged to the shallow river bed more than forty-five feet below.

The end of the first day coach that went over struck the east embankment of solid masonry, and with the other sixty foot cars behind it both shot against the wall with terrific force.

Both cars were filled with humanity as the plunge was made and in a few moments the cars lay a mass of crumpled wood, metal glass under which men, women and children many of whom were instantly killed were buried.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 26--Sir Wilfrid Laurier closes his campaign in the Montreal district tonight. The Premier will spend the coming week in the Maritime Provinces, speaking in St. John, Halifax, Charlottetown, Moncton and several other places.

also has two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes. A new feature is placing the axis of the 6-inch guns at 19 feet 6 inches above the normal water line in order to avoid the necessity of closing the ports in rough weather and rendering the guns practically useless.

There are two conning towers, one forward of 12-inch armor, and the other aft of 9-inch armor. The fire control towers are located one on the auxiliary mast, one above each conning tower, one auxiliary station on each side of the ship on small independent armored turrets, and one main control station within the case mate under the protective deck. The electric power will be supplied by two main stations in duplicate, and there will be a third auxiliary station for illuminating the ship and handling the turrets in practice.

CAMPAIGN IN YORK OPENED LAST NIGHT

Friends of Reciprocity Held Grand Rally in the Committee Rooms--Strong Speeches by Ex-Mayor Chestnut, J. D. Phinney, K. C., Dr. D. R. Moore and R. W. McLellan--Reciprocity Will be a Great Boon to Fredericton and York County--Mr. Phinney Deals With Tory Campaign Yarns

The first gun in the cause of reciprocity in this city was fired at the reciprocity headquarters last evening in the Pitts Building York street, when a large and representative audience listened to several excellent addresses delivered by the different speakers.

At the meeting was to be noticed the familiar faces of the old guard who had fought the battles of the Liberal party in the past and also many new men who have not taken much interest in politics and others who have hitherto been identified with the party now opposing reciprocity. Ex-Mayor Chestnut, president of the Fredericton Liberal Association acted as chairman and dealt with the important issues of the campaign. He spoke strongly in favor of reciprocity and showed how it was a measure designed for the public good.

The different speakers were received with cheers and the rounds of applause as point after point was made in favor of reciprocity left no room for doubt as to the feeling that is general over the county and on the wave of which Dr. Atherton will be carried to victory on September 21st.

EX-MAYOR CHESTNUT

who acted as chairman stated that the rooms would be open each day and night until the close of the campaign September 21st. In speaking of reciprocity Mr. Chestnut showed how it would be a benefit to Canadians and how it would open a large market to our farmers and that they would be encouraged to grow larger crops which would be disposed of at much better profits. He quoted the arguments in favor of reciprocity published by Hon. Geo. E. Foster in the University Magazine in December last and thought the arguments forward by that gentleman should be good enough for the Conservatives.

MR. J. D. PHINNEY, K.C.,

who was well received, spoke of the encouragement felt by the friends of reciprocity at the selection of Dr. Atherton as the candidate. He said that so far from going outside to help candidates in other counties Mr. Crockett was now remaining at home and in addition was calling in the assistance of Hon. Geo. E. Foster. Our candidate was a worthy one, and we were not putting up a sham fight such as the Conservatives were doing in Queens-Sunbury, Westmorland, Madawaska and in several counties in the province. The Gleaner, which has attacked almost every public man in New Brunswick, could say nothing against Dr. Atherton except that he was in favor of annexation. It now turns out that this was published on the authority of Mr. Pinder, who states that Dr. Atherton told him this in a private conversation. This statement of Mr. Pinder was a mis-statement. Dr. Atherton was born in the county and after studying his profession abroad did not settle in the States, where his possibilities of success would have been much better but in Fredericton, and for a time in Toronto. He had proved his loyalty to his native county and here, where he had spent nearly all his life was without a stain on his character. Many of the States of the union were settled by sturdy Englishmen from the Motherland, and a large percentage of their descendants have today veneration and kindly feelings for the Motherland and her institutions. The loyalty of His Majesty's subjects is placed above the profits derived from the sale of a few potatoes and a quantity of hay.

Mr. Phinney showed the kind of loyalty which characterized Mr. Bourassa and his friend, Mr. Monk, who is Mr. Borden's lieutenant in the province of Quebec, and quoted the disloyal statements made by Mr. Bourassa at the time of the South

African war and of the way Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been attacked by these men because he had spent money and sent troops to South Africa.

The Conservatives, said Mr. Phinney, approve of these men and at the same time are waving the British flag and are pretending to fear the breaking up of the Empire. In one breathe they profess to fear annexation and in the next were saying that Canadians would never forsake British institutions. The speaker pointed out the efforts made by Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Geo. E. Foster to secure reciprocity and showed that there was no fear of annexation then, although were were much smaller in population than we are today.

What we wanted was to bring our sons and daughters back from the United States to the farm. Canada had made wonderful progress since the Liberals came into power, but not such progress but what we were not satisfied to let well enough alone.

MR. CROCKET HAD NOT BEEN SATISFIED TO LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE WHEN HE CROWDED REV. DR. McLEOD OUT OF THE NOMINATION SEVEN YEARS AGO AND WENT TO OTTAWA. THE FIRST THING HE HAD DONE WAS TO SIGN A ROUND ROBIN INCREASING HIS INDEMNITY FROM \$1,500 TO \$2,500.

Mr. Phinney pointed out the benefits to be derived to the lumber and hay industries by reciprocity. The farmers here were now fairly prosperous owing to their hard work and economy. But the average farmer in the State of Maine had a larger house, well-filled barns and in many cases owned autos. This was due to the potato trade. The reason why our farmers did not have the same chance was owing to the high tariff wall which shut us out from these benefits.

Leading public men, Liberals and Conservatives alike, all over the country, were in favor of this agreement. Premier Haultain of Saskatchewan, and the whole legislature of that province had voted in favor of it as a policy which meant a step forward in the right direction and as Premier Haultain had stated, it would provide a market for foodstuffs in the United States. The premier of Saskatchewan had also stated that the United States would come to Canada for her foodstuffs and the only thing to be done was to go ahead with reciprocity without regard for party policy or party tradition. The west, which was largely peopled by loyal people from the Motherland was in favor of reciprocity as Mr. R. L. Borden had found out when he visited there a short time ago. The people were bound to have it and the will of the people would prevail. He hoped the people of the East would join with the people of the West and that the great movement for reciprocity in spite of the cries of loyalty which were a slur and an insult upon the people in favor of the agreement.

Lloyd George had stated that 'it was childish to say that if Canadians entered into an agreement with the American States, whereby the former would become richer that they would be disloyal. Rt. Hon. James Bryce who represents the British government in the United States and Mr. Asquith, are also in favor of it. But then the petty office holders under the provincial government are going around the country saying we are disloyal.

THE CRY WAS MADE THAT DR. ATHERTON WAS TOO OLD, BUT HE IS NOT AS OLD AS MR. PINDER. OF COURSE MR. PINDER HAD BEEN TURNED DOWN FOR A YOUNGER MAN WHEN HE SOUGHT A POSITION IN THE PROVINCIAL CABINET. (Applause.)

Mr. Crockett since he has been at Ottawa had got nothing for the county but had antagonized those in authority and what had been secured had been secured through friends of the party in spite of Mr. Crockett. Mr. Crockett was now bringing Mr. Foster to help him. This was the same Mr. Foster who on one occasion Mr. Crockett had crossed swords with in this city.

DR. MOORE, ex-M. P. P. was loudly cheered as he arose to speak and in a short but eloquent speech showed the advantages which reciprocity would be to Canada. He showed that the United States with her ninety-two million population had not the natural resources to supply her people, and that this market was now open to our farmers, lumbermen and others if they would only grasp it. We needed the market and it would be wise for us to try it.

Dr. Moore said that had the opportunity allowed years ago it would have become the policy of the Conservative party.

Many of the leading lumbermen and others irrespective of party were today voting for reciprocity. The question was one above party politics and was being so considered by many Conservatives who were for the time being leaving their party and voting on the best interests.

Canada had progressed, he said during the fifteen years of Liberal rule and he traced in an eloquent way the development of the trade in the produce of the farm, the factory and the mine and the increase in the transportation facilities since the Grand Old Man Laurier assumed the reins of power.

He also paid a warm tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's loyalty to the King and spoke of the high esteem and respect with which he had been received at the jubilee of Queen Victoria and at the recent Coronation ceremonies.

R. W. McLELLAN.

referred to the convention at which Dr. Atherton was nominated as one of the largest and most representative meetings ever held in this county. Those opposed to reciprocity had recognized the fact that there was no walk-over here and Mr. Crockett was obliged not only to remain at home and fight but to call for assistance. IT WAS WELL TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT ONLY COVERS NATURAL PRODUCTS; AND IS NOT A FREE TRADE ARRANGEMENT IN MANUFACTURED GOODS. Farm, fish and lumber products are alone effected.

Canada had prospered since 1896, and was becoming a mighty nation; but this great prosperity had not moved westward. What we in New Brunswick want is to get a share. Immigrants from Great Britain go west. The petty immigration department of the provincial government only brings in about two hundred persons a year and most of these go west. There is no doubt about it but that the province was at a standstill and was not holding the natural increase. Quoting from the census figures from 1851 to 1901 Mr. McLellan showed that while in the first couple of decades the province had gone behind in the last twenty years. Even this very day fifteen men had left Oranmore as many from Stanley and a large number from this city and had gone west.

Geographically we have the State of Maine to compete against on one side and Ontario and Quebec on the other. We import our manufactured goods from the upper provinces and what do we send them, in return.

The remedy is free access to the American market and the breaking down of the high tariff wall. Then will we find every acre of land double in value and will be more in a line with Maine to raise more potatoes. Last year in the whole province of (Continued on page four)

LIVELY ROW IN MONTREAL

Argument Over the Weather Resulted in Serious Shooting Affray

One Man Pulled a Revolver and Discharged a Fusillade of Shots--Three Were Wounded

Montreal, Aug. 26--One man is hovling between life and death, and two others may be fatally injured as the result of a row which started in an argument over weather conditions developed into a free fight, and ended by one of the combatants pulling a revolver and sending a fusillade of shots among his opponents. Emile Lisotte 24 years, was shot in the side and will die, Octave Lereleux, 24 years old, has a bullet in his right leg. Arthur Peachy, a patrolman for a burglar alarm concern, and the man who did the shooting, is badly battered up and in the hospital with his two victims, with Havier Cavier, who escaped the bullets, had his head cut open in the fight which preceded the revolver fusillade.

THE GALLANT COL. McLEOD AGAIN SAVES THE EMPIRE

The Hon. Col. McLeod goes to a great deal of trouble to contradict a report in The Mail that several of his warriors at Covered Bridge had expressed their intention of voting against reciprocity. Of course he is justified to some extent in doing this as he knows that people believe what The Mail says while unreliable newspapers like the one Mr. McLeod is connected with is not believed. It is passing strange that an interview with the Hon. John Morrissey, predicting a Liberal sweep and published in the same issue of The Mail escaped the notice of the Solicitor General. This goes to show that Hon. Harry is inclined to see the small things of life, while overlooking the big things. The Hon. Harry is not a broad gauge statesman in any sense of the term. We are glad to learn from the Colonel that none of his Covered Bridge warriors have been guilty of insubordination or treason and that the Empire is still safe.

ACCIDENT AT HALIFAX

Word has been received here that Driver William Shearon is in hospital at Halifax from severe injuries received in a collision while working out his horse Prince Louie on the Halifax track. Mr. Shearon's Fredericton friends will be sorry to learn that he will be confined to hospital for three weeks at least. The horse which ran into Prince Louie was P. K. driven by Mr. Fenwick. The horses were uninjured. It is also reported from Halifax that Baring, Frank Boutiller's trotter has developed trouble in one forward shoulder and the trouble cannot be located. Oswego Boy was kicked some time ago by Leonard Whitton and is also out of commission.

ONE OF OLD GUARD

Mr. Duncan L. Kelly formerly of Stanley but who for some time past has resided in this city was present at the Reciprocity Committee rooms last evening and signed Dr. Atherton's nomination papers. Mr. Kelly who is taking a keen interest in the present campaign has signed every Liberal nomination paper for forty eight years and is one of the old guard of Liberals.

UP AGAINST IT.

Mr. Crockett voted against in 1904 and 1906 without the assistance of Hon. George E. Foster. But he is up against it this time.

Montreal, Aug. 25--Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, President of the C.P.R. left yesterday for his annual trip over the system to the Pacific.

D.R.A. MATCHES CLOSE TODAY

Winner of the Grand Aggregate Prize Has Been Announced

At Least One Maritime Man Will be on the Bisley Team--The Governor General's Match

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 26--Today will decide the winner in the governor general's match, the big event of the D. R. A. meet which is nearing the end. The winner of the great event will not be known until late this afternoon.

The Dundonald match was fired late yesterday afternoon, and it was quite dark before it was completed, being won by the sailors of the Niobe. The Gzowski, in which the regimental teams in complete uniform advance and retreat across the ranges firing at each appearance of targets provided the most spectacular match of the meet. It was won by the 43rd regiment of Ottawa.

The grand aggregate is the aggregate of the Bankers, Walker, McDougall, Dominion, City of Ottawa, and the first stage of the governor general's matches. It is aggregate of seven rounds at 200 yards, seven at 300, fourteen at 500, 28 at 600, 14 at 500, 28 at 600, 14 at 600, and 14 at 900.

Possible 420. The first ten best were:

- First--D. R. A. Silver Medal and \$20, Sergt. J. W. Hattershill, 90th, Limited, 386f
- D. R. A. Silver Medal and \$18--Lt. J. A. Steele, 1st C. A. S. C., 385.
- D. R. A. Bronze Medal and \$15--Capt. C. R. Crow, 40th, 382.
- \$10--Corp. A. Rutherford, Q. C. R. 377.
- \$10--Sergt. F. McInnis, P. E. I. I. N., 376.
- \$8--Lt. F. Morris, 46th, 374.
- \$5 each, Capt. T. Mitchell, R. L., 272; Lieut. R. Kennedy, 373; Pte. Auld, 90th, 373; Pte. R. Storror, 48th, 373.

Miss E. M. Kerr of Boston, Mass., is visiting her cousin, Miss Laura Benham.

YORK TORY MACHINE HAD ANOTHER VERY BAD SCARE

The exclusive announcement in the Tory organ of Wednesday that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was coming to Fredericton on Monday created consternation in the ranks of those who compose the local machine. The news was unexpectedly telephoned to Mr. D. S. Crockett who was located at Temperance Vale and a council of war was held. It was unanimously agreed that something would have to be done and done quickly. Mr. Pinder suggested that they wire for Bourassa but Col. McLeod thought it more suitable to send for Borden. "No," said Crockett, "that will be evidence of weakness. You know I gave him to understand that I had a sure thing of it here and would be in a position to help the party in outside places.

"I'll tell you what we'll do. Foster is coming to the province to make three addresses, I will get him to cancel one of his meetings and come to Fredericton."

Later in the evening a rush message something like the following was sent to the Hon. George Unsworth, at Toronto.

"Laurier speaks Fredericton afternoon of Monday. Unless you can arrange to be here for evening York is gone."

Yesterday a reply was received from Mr. Foster stating that he had arranged to be in Fredericton on Monday evening. Just before the telegram came to hand the Tories learned that Sir Wilfrid was unable to include Fredericton in his itinerary. But it was too late, the mischief had been done.