

IT IS GOOD FOR EVERYBODY

(Toronto Globe)

Day after day the swing of the pendulum of public sentiment towards tariff relief gathers momentum. Day after day the wires tell their story of acquisitions to the ranks of progressive Canadians who support reciprocity.

Take the past two days, for instance. Halifax, Mr. Howard Smith, head of N. & M. Smith, Limited, the largest exporters of dried fish in the world, declared that reciprocity meant a new era of prosperity for Canada. Nova Scotia would come into her own, and her fishing fleet be doubled in from three to five years. Although hitherto a Conservative, Mr. Smith is supporting Laurier and larger markets.

At Guelph, Mr. Henry Arkell, one of the largest breeders of sheep in Canada, said: "Remove the tariff against Canadian sheep and watch the Canadian sheep industry grow. I have voted Conservative for years, but I am for the reciprocity trade agreement."

At Napance, Mr. Charles Anderson, a prominent Conservative farmer, stated that reciprocity was of far more importance to Canadian farmers than party allegiance. He declared he was not a traitor to his party, but that the party was traitor to the old policy for which Sir John Macdonald and all other Conservative leaders had stood up to the time it became possible through the Fielding-Taft agreement.

At Brockville, Mr. John Gill, President and General Manager of one of the large hardware and edged-tool manufacturers in eastern Ontario, said that the reciprocity agreement "is purely a sound business one, and the Canadians will do well to avail themselves of its advantages altogether apart from politics. I am glad, as a manufacturer, to have this opportunity of heartily approving of the sound business-like agreement secured by Mr. Fielding."

At Brockville, also Mr. Wm. C. MacLaren, General Manager of Halls, Limited, manufacturers of gloves, suspenders, etc., said: "I have given the matter of this agreement a great deal of thought and I have found nothing in it except benefit to the people of Canada. I cannot understand how manufacturers can take any other position. This agreement in no sense injures any of us, and cannot fail to be a big thing to the farmers and artisans. I desire to put myself on record as a manufacturer in complete accord with the reciprocity agreement, and am glad indeed that the farmers are to have this opportunity to secure better returns for their labors."

RECIPROCITY AND THE LUMBERMAN

In the chorus of entreaty now going up in the anti-reciprocity press against opening the Canadian market to the competition of the ninety millions of people south of the border it will be observed that there has been no mention of the lumber industry. As the gentleman from Michigan would say, there's a reason.

Canada's markets are already wide open to lumber, chiefly hardwood and yellow pine, from the United States. It is imported duty free because the manufacturers and the house-building contractors of Canada need it in their business. For the Canadian lumberman reciprocity means no possible increase of competition from the south, and a very great increase of trade by reason of the entire removal of the United States duty on Canadian lumber. There are quite a few lumbermen who have been objecting to "jug-handled" free trade. They have urged that the government should direct its energies towards getting the United States to remove the duty on Canadian lumber in consideration of the fact that Canada for many years has permitted the importation duty free of lumber from the United States. Now that the United States has agreed to that very thing they should lend their influence to the reciprocity agreement.

For the lumberman the adoption of reciprocity is all gain and no loss. The benefit of the removal of the United States duty on Canadian lumber will go in part to the consumer in the States in the form of lower prices, and in part to the Canadian lumberman and his employees in the form of higher wages and profits. How important to the Dominion the export of lumber and other forest products is can best be gathered from the fact that during the past five years the exports of forest products from Canada to the United States have been as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1906, value of exports | \$23,085,040 |
| 1907 (nine months) | 18,397,753 |
| 1908 | 27,470,754 |
| 1909 | 26,421,373 |
| 1910 | 31,835,326 |

This is a total of \$127,210,246 in four years and nine months. Almost all of it had to face heavy duties. During the same period the United States sent \$35,770,314 of lumber and forest products to Canada, all of it duty free. The principal items on which the United States duties are to be entirely wiped out are as follows:

Hewn timber, present duty, 1 cent per cubic foot.
Sawn boards, planks, deals and other lumber not farther advanced than sawed, of whitewood, sycamore and basswood, present duty 50 cents per thousand feet.

Of other wood, including pine, present duty, \$1.25 per thousand feet.

Paving posts, railroad ties, poles of cedar or other wood, pickets and palings, present duty, 10 per cent.

Wooden staves, partially manufactured, present duty, from 10 to 20 per cent.

The remission of duty by the United States on sawed lumber alone, on the basis of the trade of 1910, will be \$1,219,970 per year. That is why the lumbermen are largely for Laurier and larger markets.

FALSIFYING FACTS AND FIGURES

(Toronto Globe.)

Already it is made plain that this campaign is to be marked by the most reckless falsification of facts and figures in order if possible to defeat the agreement for larger markets. Indeed so reckless are the campaigners that no serious harm will be done. Their misquotations of market reports are being disproved as soon as made. Discredit is cast on their whole campaign by the exposure of the self-interest of their witnesses. Middlemen in trade, whose operations take toll from the producers at one end and from the consumers at the other, are not disinterested, and their prejudiced statements are subject to heavy discount.

It may be quite true, as The Weekly Sun states, that the farmers are not fooled by these falsehoods about markets and prices. The successful farmer is better informed as to market prices at home and abroad than the whole year round than is the writer of campaign literature. But these arguments against reciprocity are not meant for the intelligent farmer. They are calculated to obscure the issue for the average citizen who is not posted on market matters.

So utterly unreliable are the statements made with front-page prominence and the emphasis of black-face type by the organs of the protected interests that not one of them can with safety be accepted. Before the campaign is over it will be abundantly proved that obstructions in the way of the exchange of commodities invariably increase prices to the consumer without a corresponding advantage to the producer. The cost of living is increased for the man in the city, but the increase in price does not go as a reward to the man on the farm. What the farmer wants is an open way to the markets where his products will take their chance against any competition. It cannot be that people in the towns will stand in his way. Both would profit by each being left free to sell or to buy without artificial interference or tariff obstruction. It is the organized selfish interests that try to confuse the issue with false quotations. They did it in the United States and now they are trying to do it in Canada. But they will fail again.

CONSERVATIVE EX-M. P. ENDORSES RECIPROCITY

Mr. T. B. Smith of Windsor, N. S., Hands Out Some Strong Arguments in Favor of the Agreement—Tells of Prosperity Which Nova Scotia Enjoyed Under the Old Treaty

Mr. T. B. Smith, a former Conservative member of the local legislature of N. S. for Hants writes a most interesting letter on reciprocity to the Hants Journal, which coming from an independent standpoint, is well worth perusal. He writes:

Perhaps it wouldn't be a bad idea to refer to the coming election as likely to be the first celebration since Confederation of new life in sight on this side of Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a year ago, in opening his address in Calgary, said: "I believe first of all in God, and next to God in Canada." So I may say, leaving the Eternal out of the matter, for I hope we all believe in a Supreme Being, that I believe first of all in the Maritime Provinces, Dominion of Canada and British Empire and next to these in a free exchange of Natural products with the United States and an evenly balanced revenue tariff between the two North American nations.

The opposition in the Dominion parliament, led by R. L. Borden, who seems to have forgotten his native province while seeking strength from those who care little for Nova Scotia has prevented the Reciprocity bill from coming to a vote in parliament by obstructive talk. There is no closure in the Canadian parliament, and as long as any member is on his feet prepared to speak a vote cannot be taken. Inasmuch as in committee of the whole, members can speak as often as they choose, it will be seen that it is extremely difficult to force a measure through the House against joint resistance of the Opposition. Hence the Reciprocity bill has been held up and parliament has been dissolved. Consequently work in many parts of the country has been partially if not wholly suspended. One instance comes prominently before me as I write. The gypsum industry in Hants Co. is lagging on account of the blocking of the Reciprocity pact. The Reciprocity bill will take thirty cents a ton of raw plaster, which would mean from \$60,000 to \$70,000 in the pockets of the shippers or owners of the quarries in this county, and which would possibly mean an addition in this industry. If the Reciprocity bill had been allowed to pass and become law the gypsum industry would have boomed this year as it had never boomed before, and workmen would have been in great demand.

The entrance of Nova Scotia into Confederation was followed by a powerful agitation for repeal of the union. And why so? Was it not because the people of this province had been so prosperous and progressive in trade, and in population and wealth, up to the time of the union, that they very soon felt they were doomed to not having the opportunity to arrange, through Great Britain or themselves, trade arrangements suitable to their province? Canada has been growing rich out of the Maritime Provinces for more than forty years, and the Maritime Provinces have been growing proportionately poor.

So unfortunate has been our destiny as a province of the Confederation, that in 1886 the government of Nova Scotia, of which W. S. Fielding was Premier, fought a general election, the chief issue being the intention of the government to bring about a secession of the Province from the Union, if this could be obtained. The Government carried the province by an overwhelming majority, but nothing was done in the matter at the time, and the old feeling remained. Since then Mr. Fielding has been elected to the House of Commons, and has succeeded in getting what are called better terms for Nova Scotia, but these better terms as acceptable as they are, have not instilled and cannot instill any spirit into the farming, fishing, ship-building and general business of the province.

I may say in passing that from 1860 to 1886 I have a perfect recollection of trade in Windsor and the County generally, consequent upon the benefits of Reciprocity, and ever since that time my opinion has grown stronger in favor of free exchange of natural products with the New England States—the markets at our doors. Some persons with whom I converse tell me the conditions of things have changed since then. I admit it. They have changed for the better, they have enlarged. The trade between the U. S. and Canada has been steadily increasing since 1866, and Canada with 7,000,000 people has exported to 90,000,000 for the past ten years half as much in value through a 50 to 60 per cent. tariff, as the United States have exported to Canada through a 25 cent tariff. The figures of imports and exports will be found below.

The question now arises, how much more would the 7,000,000 Canadians

have exported to the United States if the tariff of the latter country had been as low as the Canadian tariff? My own opinion is that the exports from Canada would have exceeded the imports into Canada.

In the year 1909, the United States bought and imported for their own use from the United Kingdom alone potatoes to the value of \$2,756,000.

When the American States have to buy some of their potatoes, and the Maritime Provinces can supply them, as they did from 1854 to '66, where can they buy them under Reciprocity cheaper and better than in the Maritime Provinces? My reply is nowhere.

For the fiscal year ending March 31 1910, Canada's purchases from the United States amounted to \$233,501,809. The Americans purchased from Canada \$113,150,778. For the past ten years Canada's imports from the Americans, consisting largely of raw materials, amounted to \$1,600,000,000. Canada in the ten years exported to the Americans goods to the value of \$800,000,000. Every intelligent person in Canada must see by the figures given above that for the past ten years, the United States and Canada have kept in about the same ratio in their exports to either country, while Canada has had to struggle against a tariff twice as high as the Americans have had to contend with.

The late lamented Sir John Thompson was one of the most loyal Canadians in the whole Dominion, and up to the time of his sad and sudden death was loyal to the core to the throne of England, and also a firm believer and advocate of Reciprocity, as well as a strong supporter of manufacturing industries in Canada. What were his views in 1894? He wrote to me personally shortly before he sailed for England late in the fall of 1894. We had some business of a private nature to talk over, and when we had finished and were about to part, he said: "Good-bye, I shall soon be crossing the ocean, but I shall find no spot so dear to me as Nova Scotia; my great regret is that Nova Scotia is not more progressive, and there are not inducements to keep our people in the province."

I said, "Do you think Nova Scotia or the Maritime Provinces will ever grow in wealth in population and in commerce as we would wish to see them?" I remember his reply as though it were given to me today. "No, Mr. Smith, he said, 'not until the Americans open their markets to us, then discontent will gradually cease as prosperity increases, and a broadening activity and energy will invite settlers into the province and the inhabitants will grow stronger in their loyalty to Canada and Great Britain as they find new outlets and channels for their increasing efforts.'

The so-called general principles of either political party affect me but slightly in the present contest. My motto is, "Give us Reciprocity or an ever growing prosperity similar to Twentieth Century Newfoundland."

Strange to say that if Reciprocity was disloyal Sir John Macdonald did not see it, from 1850 to 1901, and Sir John Thompson did not see it in 1894. Why should it be disloyal for Canada to have partial free trade? when England has absolute free trade?

It has been my aim to state what I have penned above as calmly and reasonably as possible and banish all attempts to play party politics with a question of so great importance to the people of Nova Scotia and the Maritime Provinces.

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REV. MR. BOYD RESPONDE

London letter states:—"Among the Conservatives recently in Scotland is the Rev. T. Hunter Boyd of New Brunswick, who came over as a delegate from the Presbyterian church for the purpose of organizing an information bureau regarding the church in the dominion, which he has established at 64 Bothwell street, Glasgow. At the opening session of the First Universal Races Congress held at the London University, Lord Wardale was in the chair and introduced the visitors from the various countries represented in the unique gathering. There was speakers from China, Turkey, Brazil, Japan, Persia and the United States and Mr. Boyd was named by the chairman to respond to 'Britain Overseas.'"

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS. Branch Line of Railway from Dartmouth to Deans

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Branch Line, Dartmouth to Deans" will be received at this office until sixteen o'clock on Friday, September 15th, 1911.

Plans, profiles, specifications and form of contract to be entered into can be seen on and after the 15th instant at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa; at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, Moncton; and at the office of the Board of Trade, Halifax. Forms of tender may be procured from the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals or from the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labour, which schedule will form part of the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered, unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signature the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$150,000.00 made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

L. K. JONES, Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, August 12th, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY PERSON who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least eighty acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption, may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



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NOTICE TO VOTERS

All electors favorable to reciprocity should see that their names are on the electoral lists and, if they are not there they should communicate with the Reciprocity Committee, rooms, York street, telephone 394, WALTER LIMERICK.

W. J. IRVINE

DENTAL SURGEON Opp. Soldiers' Barracks and next door to Bank of N. B. building, Queen Street. Office Hours—10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. PHONE 219-11

FORESTRY REPORT ISSUED BY DEPT.

The report of the great forestry convention embracing all of Canada, held at Quebec last winter is now ready for issuing. It contains a full report of all the addresses, papers and discussions at that national gathering, opened by the Governor General and attended by over four hundred leading Canadians interested in forestry. The discussions deal with forestry problems in every part of Canada, and are of vital interest to every Canadian whether he is in any way connected with the trade in forest products or not. The reports on suggested changes in forest laws and the resolutions passed are also contained in the volume. Persons desiring to receive a copy will receive one free upon application to the Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, Canadian Building, Ottawa.

HAMAR GREENWOOD COMING TO CANADA

London, Aug. 25—Hamar Greenwood, M.P., sails on the Empress of Britain today for a short trip to the Pacific Coast.

DANISH SOCIETY MEETS

Clinton, Ia., Aug. 26—Delegates and visitors are here from Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Waterloo and other cities for the annual convention of the United Danish Young people's Society of Iowa. The sessions will begin tomorrow and continue until next Wednesday.

One of the early productions to be made this fall by Henry W. Savage will be a Parisian farce, "Le Million," which in some respects follows the lines of Sardou's "A Parisian of Papeaer." The American adaptation has been made by Leo Dietrichstein.