
TO ADVERTISERS

When you don't advertise, no one knows that you are doing business, and it will be long before you'll not know it yourself.

The Daily Mail.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime — Light variable winds, cloudy with rain in some quarters.

VOL. XV NO. 210 FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9 1911 TWO CENTS PER COPY

Mr. Frank Clements, of York County, is the "Potato King of New Brunswick. He has always been a Conservative. "But there's only one way to vote this time," he says. I can rent land in New Brunswick for Potato Growing for \$2 an acre; just across the line in Aroostook the same land Demands \$20 an acre. A Hundred-acre Farm in York County will sell for \$1,800 to \$2,000. In Aroostook a Similar Farm Brings \$3,800 to \$4,000---same kind of land, same kind of Farmers---only Difference is the Market. Reciprocity will give us that Market."---Montreal Herald.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES

Full Particulars of the Bargain Entered into Between Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Patterson and Secretary Knox---Every Elector of York Should Read it and get the Facts---Note the Articles that Will Enter the United States Market Free of Duty

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being expended by certain monied interests under the pretence of defending the Canadian nationality, while as a matter of fact expert writers are getting this cash for the purpose of diverting the minds of the public from the real issue.

The pact proposed is very simple, and can have no possible effect except to give the Canadian producer another market for his goods, and to create for the workingman a greater demand for his labor.

The arrangement is merely a proposal to let down the tariff bars a little so as to give the ordinary people on both sides of the line, a chance to participate more fully in the profits of their own toil.

Certain interests in Canada who find it profitable to make a large investment in the United States, seem to fear that if the farmer sells more of his products to the United States than he is doing at present, and at a better price, his loyalty to the British Empire will be weakened. They would have one believe that, if under this arrangement a farmer got two hundred dollars for a horse for which he now can get but one hundred and seventy on account of the United States duty, it would somehow weaken his patriotism.

What is right for them is all wrong for the farmer. They tell the railway companies they will be injured as the traffic now going east and west will, under this new arrangement, go north and south, and strange to say at the same time, they assure the farmers particularly in the West that the arrangement will not help them in any way, as the United States does not want to buy their products. The great mass of the people of Canada have within their reach something that every great Canadian, during the past forty years when he has had responsibility of government on his shoulders has endeavored to secure for our people.

In order that there may be no mistake as to what is proposed this copy of the official correspondence and agreement is given to the public without further comment.

Read this carefully, taking particular note of the articles in which you are interested and conclude for yourself whether any other but a beneficial result can accrue from securing for you the largest market indicated in this agreement.

It might be noted that for years the Conservative press has said that if the United States wanted better trade relations with Canada it should reduce its tariff to an equality with the Canadian tariff. In this arrangement the United States has done this very thing, and in most instances the reductions in the United States tariff are very much greater than the reductions in the Canadian tariff.

It will also be seen that only the articles in Schedule "A" are admitted free into both countries, and in the other Schedules a reduction only is made in the duty so that the cry of the "interests" that the arrangement is an entirely free trade one, is absolutely misleading and without foundation. It provides for the free interchange of natural products, and a reduced tariff on a named list of other articles.

That is all.

It is not a treaty but an agreement that can be terminated at any time by either party.

SCHEDULE A

Articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada free of duty when imported from the United States and reciprocally articles of growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States free of duty when imported from Canada.

Live animals, viz.: Cattle, horses and mules, swine, sheep, lambs, and all other live animals.

Poultry, dead or alive.

Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat; dried peas and beans, edible corn, sweet corn, or maize (except into Canada for distillation).

Hay, straw, and cow peas.

Fresh vegetables, viz.: Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, turnips, onions, cabbages, and all other vegetables in their natural state.

Fresh fruits, viz.: Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, berries, and all other edible fruits in their natural state.

Dried fruits, viz.: Apples, peaches, pears, and apricots, dried, desiccated or evaporated.

Dairy products, viz.: Butter, cheese and fresh milk and cream. Provided that cans actually used in the transportation of milk or cream may be passed back and forth between the two countries free of duty, under such regulations as the respective governments may prescribe.

Eggs of barnyard fowl, in the shell.

Honey.

Cotton-seed oil.

Seeds, viz.: Flaxseed or linseed, cotton-seed, and other oil seeds, grass seed, including timothy and clover seed; garden, field, and other seed not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each (not including flower seeds).

Fish of all kinds, fresh, frozen, packed in ice, salted or preserved in any form, except sardines and other fish preserved in oil; and shell fish of all kinds, including oysters, lobsters and clams in any state, fresh or packed, and coverings of the foregoing.

Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, including cod oil.

Salt.

Mineral waters, natural, not in bottles or jugs.

Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves.

Sawn boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed.

Paving stones, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods.

Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or

(Continued on page three.)



MASS MEETING.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, and Dr. A. B. Atherton, Reciprocity candidate in York, will address a mass meeting in the Opera House on Tuesday night at eight o'clock.

ANNEXATIONISTS VISIT THE CITY

Mr. John S. Dickerson of the firm of Wagner and Dickerson stock brokers of New York and Capt. Hugh Boler of the same place, passed through the city this week en route to the Miramichi on a hunting trip. They were in the city exactly six hours and while they did not openly advocate annexation, their actions seemed to indicate that they were inclined that way. They began operations by swooping down on Whelpley's store and annexing groceries to the value of \$150. They next visited Lucy & Co's and annexed some heavy underwear and socks for the woods. They afterwards visited a hardware store and annexed an entire cooking outfit for a camp and at a dry goods store they purchased a supply of bedding and at Palmer's tannery they annexed some footwear which they said was the best of the kind they ever saw. In their rounds of the city they did not meet a man who was the least bit afraid to do business with them. Their total purchases during the afternoon amounted to \$300. In other words the merchants of Fredericton annexed \$300 in American greenbacks in exchange for goods and there was no harm done.

There have been a number of American sportsmen in the city this week, and they have been greatly amused by the cheap annexation talk of the Tories. They say they do not hear twaddle of that kind on the other side of the line when reciprocity is discussed.

CANADA'S TRADE ON THE INCREASE

(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 9.—Canada's trade continues to expand as shown by the financial statement for the month of August just issued by the finance department. The account for the five months shows revenue receipts of \$52,036,616, an increase of no less than \$6,206,246, as compared with the corresponding five months of the previous fiscal year.

The expenditures on account of the consolidated fund for the same period, was greater by \$1,920,613, while the capital expenditure for the five months amounted to \$8,893,158, an increase of \$178,295, over similar expenditures for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1910.

BEATTIE GUILTY OF WIFE MURDER

Chesterfield Court House, Va., Sept. 8.—Henry Clay Beattie, jr., tonight was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury had been out but fifty-eight minutes when it came into court with a verdict of guilty. No degree of guilt was specified, however, and Judge Watson directed that the jury retire again to consider that matter. It seemed but a minute or two that the jury was gone.

When they re-entered the foreman announced that the jury held Beattie to be guilty of first degree murder in putting his wife to death on the night of July 18 last. The penalty is electrocution.

The prisoner stood rigidly in the bar as he heard the verdict, his face flushed and his cheeks twitching nervously. When he heard the conviction he sank into his chair and buried his head in his hands. For several minutes he did not speak and his father beside him also covered his face with his hands. The foreman's announcement rang out in the quiet court room, the other eleven jurymen simultaneously shouting "guilty."

Counsel for the defense moved to set aside the verdict on the ground of being contrary to the law and evidence and of misdirection by the court and because of various rulings on the evidence excepted to be the defense. The court overruled the motion for a new trial. Judge Watson stated that the trial consisted almost entirely of question of fact and that no questions of law entered materially into the decision of the jury.

The defense asked for ninety days to file a petition for a writ of error to the supreme court of appeals of Virginia. Attorney Wendenburg, for the state, asked that the defense be restricted to within a few days of the meeting of the supreme court in November.

Judge Watson decided that in view of the fact that there had been little delay in the actual trial of the case the request of counsel for the accused was reasonable and granted a stay of execution for ninety days.

Judge Watson sentenced Beattie to be electrocuted at Richmond on Nov. 24.

Asked if he had anything to say why he should not be sentenced, the prisoner replied: "I have nothing to say."

To friends, Beattie said: "I have not lost yet."

The trial began on Aug. 21.

IMPORTING STALLION

Ald. H. C. Jewett is importing a handsome stallion Howard Medium by Tom McKum. The stallion is expected to arrive here today.

AMERICAN MOTORISTS

Two parties of American motorists arrived in the city last night and registered at the Queen. They came via Van Buren. One party was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Fred G. Kinsman and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Kinsman. The other was Mr. and Mrs. Don Powers and Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Powers.

RECIPROCITY RALLY.

Dr. A. B. Atherton, Reciprocity candidate for York, and Senator Thompson will address a rally at the Reciprocity Committee Rooms, Pitts Building, York street, at eight o'clock tonight.

MRS. CRAWFORD DIED FROM INJURIES

(Special to The Mail.)

St. John, N.B., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Crawford, stewardess of the steamer Sincennes, died today as the result of burns received when the steamer was destroyed at Cole's Island on Thursday night.

FIVE ROUSING MEETINGS WERE HELD LAST NIGHT

There were five good meetings in the interest of Dr. A. B. Atherton, the Reciprocity candidate in York, held last night in various parts of the county. The speakers at the meetings everywhere received an attentive hearing and in all cases the meetings closed with cheers for Dr. Atherton.

At Gibson there was a rousing meeting in the Temperance Hall. The speakers were Rev. J. J. McCaskill, and Mr. Michael Kelley. Both received hearty receptions and their remarks were frequently applauded. During the evening there were songs by a quartet composed of Messrs. A. Bailey, Staples, R. Brewer and McLean.

At Brewer's Mills Messrs. W. J. Osborne and P. J. Hughes addressed an audience that completely filled the hall. The issues of the campaign, particularly Reciprocity, were dealt with fully and the points made heartily applauded.

At Maxwell Mr. N. W. Brown spoke to an enthusiastic gathering and Mr. R. W. McLellan, Mr. W. B. Fawcett and Dr. Coffin addressed a large audience at Canterbury. At the latter place the meeting was one of the best of the campaign, the people of the district being very much interested in Reciprocity.

Dr. Atherton, the Reciprocity candidate, spoke at McNutt's Mills. The other speakers were Mr. Alex. Gibson, Jr., and Mr. Elwood Burr. The meeting was a good one and Dr. Atherton was given a hearty reception. Tonight the candidate will speak at the local committee rooms.

DIED FROM BURNS

A despatch from St. John states that Miss Crawford, stewardess on the steamer Sincennes which burned at Cole's Island Thursday night died this morning as a result of burns she received in the fire.

MR. FRANK DeL. CLEMENTS STRONG FOR RECIPROCITY

Well Known and Successful York County Farmer Advances Unanswerable Arguments in Favor of the Pact--Was Always a Conservative and is Still One---Some Interesting Information for the Farmers of York to Digest--The Upper Canadian Market

(St. John Globe.)

Mr. Frank DeL. Clements is one of the many Conservatives who in this campaign are giving their support to the Liberal party because of their refusal to abandon their belief in the value of Reciprocity. With Mr. Clements it is more than a belief. It is a conviction based on accurate knowledge of agricultural conditions and of what is most needed by the agricultural interests of the province.

As one of the largest farmers in New Brunswick, Mr. Clements is entitled to a hearing for his views, and from his experience as a shipper he is also familiar with the outside conditions which decide to a large extent the prosperity or failure of the farmers of the province. Mr. Clements has extensive farming interests in York County, including ninety acres in potatoes, which he regards as the most important agricultural crop which farmers in this province can produce. He is also engaged in shipping farm products from St. John.

When asked about his position in this campaign, Mr. Clements said: "I am a Conservative; I always was, and probably always will be, but I certainly am in favor of Reciprocity. It has always been the policy of the Conservative party, and I believe that if it were not for the influence of the manufacturers there would have been no doubt but that the Conservative party would have favored the adoption of the Reciprocity agreement at this time.

"While I am confident that the results of Reciprocity will be for the greatest good of Canada as a whole, my main reason for supporting it is that it will give the farmers of New Brunswick all that we require to make this the greatest vegetable producing country in the world.

"Already our vegetables are famous in every market they have entered. We have proved that the potatoes grown in New Brunswick, especially those raised on the St. John River within one hundred miles of the mouth, are second to none in their flavor. All we need to encourage the farmers to produce ten times the present crop is a market large enough to consume it. We do not need a better price than we are now getting, because we can produce potatoes and deliver them one mile from the field for 55 cents a barrel. If the farmers could expect to find a market for all they could raise at a price of even 70 cents a barrel in the fall they would increase their acreage tenfold.

"We have proof of this in our past experiences. Four years ago the demand for our potatoes in Ontario and Quebec increased to such an extent that the farmer produced, for export from the province, a total of half a million barrels. The following year they increased the acreage so as to have 750,000 barrels for the outside markets, and although the rust destroyed a great part of the crop there was still a much larger surplus than usual. They had not figured on the fact that the governments of Ontario and Quebec had encouraged their farmers, almost bribing them, to induce them to raise enough potatoes at least, for home consumption.

"As a result of this, the farmers of New Brunswick found that they had a large crop on their hands, with

no outside market to ship it to unless they paid the duty of 75 cents a barrel to obtain admission to the United States.

"It was at this time that the appeal was made to the local and federal governments for help in finding a market for the surplus. For this purpose a meeting was held at Woodstock, which was attended by representatives of the provincial government, the farmers and the shippers. This conference resulted in the discovery of a market in Cuba for some 255,000 barrels of New Brunswick potatoes. Owing, however, to the fact that the United States farmers had an advantage in the way of a tariff preference and also that the prices in Cuba were much lower than usual that year, the New Brunswick farmers were able to realize only 35 to 65 cents a barrel for their potatoes, even as late as the following June.

"Although some of the wise heads would have us believe that the farmers do not and cannot reason out their own business affairs, it is my opinion that they have shown their discretion in lessening their potato acreage each year since then. The crop planted the following year was at least twenty per cent. less. However, the low prices prevailing in New Brunswick that year had also discouraged the Ontario and Quebec farmers from producing, as their price was cut in competition with the New Brunswick potatoes, which are preferred in their market on account of their superior flavor.

"In the fall of that year, owing to the shortage in the acreage planted, Canada found herself short of potatoes, and as the large crop in the previous year has not been quite enough to supply the Canadian and Cuban markets, it now became necessary to import on a large scale from the United States.

"This year the farmers again lessened their potato acreage, but, as a farmer, I would not advise anything else. The reason for this is that, with Ontario and Quebec growing about what they need for their own consumption, and the western provinces increasing their production there is no reasonable prospect of a good market anywhere in Canada for our surplus.

"The Cuban trade only amounts to about 200,000 or 300,000 barrels annually, and this can be supplied by our own provincial farmers without any extra effort.

"This brings up a condition of affairs mentioned in a Conservative paper a few days ago when it was said that the soldiers in the military camp at Sussex this summer were fed on American potatoes. I have no doubt but that this may have been the case, but from what I know of the market at that time I am quite sure that if the potatoes were bought in Maine early in the winter or the spring, when they were selling at about 60 cents a barrel, they could, at camp time, have been shipped back to Maine and, after paying the duty, have realized a profit of about \$1.50 a barrel.

"The American farmers, last year, sold about one-third of their crop out of the field at \$1.25 a barrel. Most of this lot went into the hands of dealers for storage. Late in the fall the second government report

(Continued on page five)