

The Daily Mail

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A BIT OF HISTORY

A subscriber to Collier's Weekly asks if the opponents of Canadian reciprocity with the United States have always been Conservatives, bankers and manufacturers. Not always. In 1829 Montreal was the head centre of the agitation for reciprocity, just as it is now for the agitation against it. In that year the leading merchants and citizens of Montreal signed a manifesto, urging as a remedy for the prevalent depression a revival of colonial protection by England and reciprocal free trade with the United States. It will be noticed that these two matters of colonial protection by England and reciprocal free trade with the United States have since become separated, but at that time they were bracketed together. Incidentally, the people of Canada had about as much chance of getting a preference in the British free trade market then as they have now. At all events the manifesto was signed by the Molsons, John Rose, David Lewis MacPherson and many others who were afterwards prominent in public life. Any one who has read Canadian history knows just who these men were. The manifesto was followed up by Lord Elgin, the governor-general, who was, if any political label can be attached to so impartial a statesman, a Tory. Lord Elgin made reciprocity with the United States his personal care. He went to Washington in 1854 and came back with a treaty, the only one to do it until Fielding and Patterson turned the trick again fifty-six years later. This treaty exempted from customs duties on both sides of the line grain, flour, breadstuffs, animals, fresh, smoked and salted meats, fish, lumber of all kinds—there was no pulpwood to complicate matters in those days—poultry, cotton, wool, hides, ores of metal, pitch, tar, ashes, flax, hemp, rice and unmanufactured tobacco. The treaty lasted for twelve years, from 1854 till 1867, when it was abrogated by the Republicans of the United States, who were flattered at Gladstone's avowed sympathy with the Confederates in the civil war. During the twelve year period the aggregate interchange of commodities between the two countries rose from \$14,230,763 in 1854 to \$84,070,955 in 1867. Sir John Bourinot, a Canadian historian with Conservative leanings, in his monograph on Lord Elgin, *Makers of Canada Series*, says:

"Not only was a large and remunerative trade secured between the provinces, but the social intercourse of the two countries necessarily increased with the expansion of commercial relations and the creation of common interests between them. Old antipathies and misunderstandings disappeared, and each country placed a higher estimate on the other's good qualities. In short, the treaty fully realized the expectations of Lord Elgin."

Lethbridge Herald:—Two Saskatchewan Tories have gone back on reciprocity. Evidently they are more easily subject to the lash of the Federal party whip than others of the Conservative contingent in the Saskatchewan legislature. Mr. Haultain has shown himself big enough not to yield to the "Gamaliels of the East." Two of the Conservative members, J. E. Bristow of Prince Albert, and F. C. Tate, publicly declare they will stand by reciprocity as in the best interests of Saskatchewan. They are not Tory enough to make themselves appear foolish.

Canadian Pacific Railway stock sold at 24½ in New York today the highest point it has ever reached.

THE VALLEY RAILWAY

It looks as if the conference to be held at Ottawa between representatives of the Dominion and provincial governments on the Valley Railway project might be productive of good results. It has been known for some time that Mr. A.R. Gould has a company ready to build the road from Grand Falls to St. John and has been promised the Dominion subsidy. He is ready to sign a contract and begin work, it is said on twenty-four hours notice. The Hazen government which was at first so anxious to do business with Mr. Gould has of late shown a disposition to fight shy of him. Possibly they were not able to see sufficient political patronage in his proposition to suit their purpose. At any rate it is known that during the past few weeks strenuous efforts have been put forth to induce certain prominent Tories to form a company and undertake the work but have not been crowned with success. If work on the road is to begin this season the Hazen government will have to abandon their policy of humbug and get down to business at once.

Victoria, B. C., Times:—Possibly Mr. Borden, speaking for the interests whose selfish cause he represents and whose aim is a tariff "as high as Haman's gallows," if he had the power would undertake to strangle by increased protection the better half of Canada's trade. Out of his own mouth the leader of the Opposition is daily proving how very dangerous it would be to entrust him with the task of governing this country with its tremendously expanding trade.

Agricultural experts tell us that to sell off the hay instead of consuming it on the premises is one of the surest methods known of bringing a man who depends on the profits of his farm for a living, ultimately to want, instead of making him rich. —Chatham Commercial.

The editor of the Commercial should know all about it. He was at one time engaged in farming but abandoned it for newspaper work. The veteran Col. McCully of Chatham is spending most of his time these days writing letters to the Chatham World in condemnation of the reciprocity agreement. So long as Canada possesses gallant warriors of the type of McCully, Col. Sam Hughes and our own Col. McLeod ready to fight and die for the Empire, we need not be afraid of the Yankees coming over and annexing us.

Owing to the difference of opinion among the citizens as to the location of the proposed new I.C.R. station the project appears to have been temporarily hung up. Fredericton needs the new station and needs it badly and construction work cannot begin too soon. How would it do for the different interests to get together and agree upon a site. This seems to be a matter in which the Board of Trade should interest itself.

The Dominion parliament reassembled today after a recess of nearly two months. The reciprocity agreement will be taken up at once and if the Tories block its passage we can look for an early election.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

1628—Kirks defeated Roquemont in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

1683—Combined armies under John Sobieski defeated the Turks under the walls of Vienna.

1710—John Cruger, one of the early mayors of New York City and first president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, born in New York, died Dec. 27, 1792.

1840—The "Britannia" the first of the large Cunard liners, reached Boston in fourteen days and eight hours from Liverpool.

1853—The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, from Portland to Montreal, was opened to traffic.

1863—Confederate victory at Port Wagner.

1904—President Lincoln called for 500,000 more volunteers?

1895—Henry Irving, the famous actor, knighted by Queen Victoria.

1910—Strike of the conductors and trainmen on the Grand Trunk Railway.

If the Bible does teach that Eternal Torture is the fate of all except the saints, it should be preached, yea, thundered, weekly, daily, hourly if it does not so teach, the fact should be made known and the foul stain dishonoring God's holy name removed.—PASTOR RUSSELL

THE RECIPROCITY ISSUE
WILL BE FOUGHT OUT

Ottawa, July 17.—The house of commons will reassemble tomorrow afternoon with reciprocity as the first item on the order paper to be considered, and with the deadlock situation practically unchanged from what it was at the time of the coronation adjournment two months ago. Both majority and minority come back to again lock horns on the issue and with neither side prepared to beat one step in retreat. The government is more confident than ever that the country wants and should have reciprocity. The opposition appears equally determined to prevent the agreement passing and will obstruct until the government, to solve the deadlock, is compelled to dissolve parliament and appeal to the people.

Both sides will devote some time to sparring for the best bit in the final bout. The first week or ten days will probably be taken up with preliminary tactics and caucuses of both parties will be held early to decide on the plan of campaign.

The government will endeavor to put the issue of reciprocity versus obstruction clearly before the country as speedily as possible.

The house will be moved into committee on the reciprocity resolution at the very first opportunity. This will stand as the first order of government business, with Liberal members prepared to vote on the motion without further debate.

OPPOSITION TACTICS

The opposition members in order to prevent a vote will be under the necessity of either continuing the process of grinding out anti-reciprocity speeches or else moving some amendment on the motion to go into committee on which another debate may be precipitated.

This latter policy will probably be pursued for some time at least. The attitude of Canada's representatives at the imperial conference on the various proposals discussed there, the terminal elevator, the Hudson Bay railway, tariff commission, railway commission and chilled meat planks of Mr. Borden's new western platform and various questions of departmental administration all afford scope for opposition resolutions which will serve exigencies of party campaign literature, compel some talking back from the government side of the house, and make pure obstructive tactics less obvious. The government will seek to get along with a minimum of talk, press steadily for vote on the reciprocity agreement, and let the country judge meanwhile as to who is really responsible for this temporary breakdown of majority rule.

The process of bringing the opposition into the open with regard to the intention to indefinitely obstruct the passing of the agreement and the voting of supply will probably take some weeks. The govern-

ment intends to place the onus for compelling an appeal to the country squarely upon the shoulders of the opposition. Once this is done a tacit agreement as to the probable date of the election will probably be reached between the leaders. The remaining government business of the session which is of considerable volume will be put through and supply sufficient to at least tide the government over the elections will be voted.

REDISTRIBUTION.

There remains but one other question to be considered before the way is then cleared for the election plunge.

The government, in justice to the electors and especially to western Canada, would like to put through a redistribution bill before an election. But under all the circumstances this is well nigh hopeless. The figures of population for the various constituencies on which a redistribution bill must be based will not be ready until September. Then it would take some time to draft the bill and to put it through the House, would undoubtedly take months unless the government consented to capitulate entirely to the opposition view of what the details of said bill should be. It took six months to get the redistribution bill of 1903 through the Commons.

WILL OBSTRUCT.

It is frankly stated now by members of the opposition that unless a bill which they regard as fair is brought down it will be obstructed, and moreover it is undoubtedly true that the opposition has no desire to have a redistribution before the election since the additional twenty seats or so would be given to the pro-reciprocity west and would favor the government's chances, to say nothing of Liberal advantages from redistribution which might accrue in other parts of the Dominion. The government is anxious to have redistribution before an election but not a redistribution at any price and with the whole business of parliament practically held up until some time next year.

Considering all the circumstances, indications point to parliament continuing in session for perhaps a couple of months before all the facts are made plain to the electors, the remaining business of parliament, exclusive of reciprocity put through, voters' lists gotten ready and the way cleared for a final ending of this long drawn out struggle between majority and minority rule by an appeal to the country.

NO PAY IN IT.

Meanwhile the weary members will have to serve their country purely for patriotism and glory. The sessional (Continued on page five)

HIRAM HORNBEAM
DISCUSSES O. S. CROCKET

(St. John Times) "Well, well, well!" said Mr. Hiram Hornbeam this morning. "I see the's been 'an unparalleled political demonstration in York county.' It took place over a week ago, an' the Standard tells us all about it today. I s'pose the goin's bad on them York county roads, er the news 'ud 'ave got here sooner. The meetin' was held at Cross Creek. Now if they was goin' to be an unparalleled demonstration it 'ud natchally be at Cross Creek. I don't know jist where it is, but it must be quite a place. Bigger'n Fred'icton, I s'pose. Mr. Crockett spoke, 'an' when he got through 'they nominated a man to run fer county councillor next year. It was a grand 'getherin' an' they had a lovely time. Mr. Crockett talk-

ed almost a hull page o' the Standard, an' the way he saved the country was a caution to snakes. He's a terror—Ozzy is. I kin jist see them steamers comin' into St. John, under reciprocity, with kangaroos from Australia, an' Mowries from New Zealand, an' Kaffirs from South Africa, an' petaters from Russia, an' cattle from the Argentine, an' butter from Switzerland, an' fakirs from India—davorin' the land an' turnin' us all out o' doors. An' then the way he showed up Laurier as the enemy of Canada, I tell 'you, when the news from Cross Creek is telegraphed all over the country they'll be lively times fer somebody. I wouldn't like to be in Laurier's shoes, even if they did give 'em a big time when 'e come back from London. I guess Ozzy'll fix 'em all right."

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