

SIR WILFRID'S GLORIOUS POLICY

(Montreal Witness)

McGill's somewhat startling professor of economics has mounted the political platform against reciprocity. If the learned professor is really alarmed about danger of absorption by the United States, and of the processes of assimilation that would go on under larger trade conditions, it is remarkable to observe how extensively he admires his own literary style with the advance products of United States slang. This, however, may be due to that exuberant sense of humor which leaves his friends still in doubt as to whether he is better fitted for the rejuvenation of the comic journals (of New York by the way) or for the exposition of the serious principles of economics. His present attitude of opposition to reciprocity is little calculated to inspire confidence in his knowledge of economics. From the days when Adam Smith struck with force and effect at the mean and malignant arguments of restaurant down to the present time, all that is ablest and noblest in political economy has been on the side of the freedom of commercial intercourse, as the side not only of economic wisdom but of higher civilization. The strongest arguments that have been advanced against the principle of reciprocity between Canada and the United States are, at the best, cheap momentary and unsound. In years to come the men who advanced them will want to disavow them. Those who are wise and thoughtful, on the other hand, will recognize that Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented to the country a great, glorious and unimpeachable policy, and one that was worthy of a real statesman.

FOUR CANDIDATES FOR TORONTO SEAT

Toronto, Aug. 31.—The Liberals of East Toronto last night nominated James Pearson, a barrister to contest the riding. This will make a four-cornered fight, the other candidates being Russell, the late member, running as an independent conservative, and A. E. Kempt, the straight conservative candidate, and James Richards who was nominated last night by independent labor party.

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BABIES PARADE AT ASHBURY PARK

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 31.—For the twenty-first consecutive year Babydom today held festival holiday and high revel in Asbury Park. It was the day of the baby parade, the crowning feature of the annual carnival. Babies from every nook and corner of the country, fully 500 of them and all in their gayest raiment, paraded the ocean front and passed in review before Queen Titania and her court, who shared the honors of the day with Governor Wilson and his staff.

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THINK IT OVER

No stronger argument need be presented in favor of Reciprocity, from a New Brunswick standpoint, than is to be found in the startling contrasts afforded by the census figures for New Brunswick under the old Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and since the abrogation in 1866. Look at the figures as contained in the official returns:

WHEN WE HAD RECIPROCITY

Population of New Brunswick in 1851.....193,890
Population of New Brunswick in 1861.....252,047
Increase in 10 years, 58,157

WHEN THERE WAS NO RECIPROCITY

Population of New Brunswick in 1881.....321,233
Population of New Brunswick in 1891.....321,263
Increase in 10 years, 30

DON'T YOU WANT RECIPROCITY AGAIN?

FOSTER FOR RECIPROCITY

"Our reply to Uncle Sam should be: Granted that you fully realize that . . . no scheme of Reciprocity which interferes therewith (i. e., with Canada's autonomy) is desirable; that understood, we welcome the fullest trade and intercourse consistent therewith. Meanwhile, as a neighborly beginning, could you not give our products tariff entrance to your markets on the same terms which we accord to yours in our market? . . . This would be an earnest of good feeling and might dispose us to further converse."

(See article by Hon. G. F. Foster University Magazine, Dec., 1910.)

A MAINE VIEW OF RECIPROCITY

Anti-reciprocity men in New Brunswick are crying out that reciprocity will mean that the farming interests of this province will be at the mercy of Maine and will be ruined. Here is an article contributed to the Bangor Commercial, by a farmer in Parkhurst, Maine—

A short time ago the citizens of Aroostook, in their comfortable homes, surrounded by plenty, were enjoying life and looked toward a happy future. WITHOUT WARNING A CLAP OF THUNDER BROKE OVER THEIR HEADS AND MANY, VERY MANY, OF OUR WORTHY CITIZENS WERE DAZED AND STUNNED. THE THUNDER PROVED TO BE PRESIDENT TAFT'S RECIPROCITY SCHEME AND AROOSTOOK'S ENTERPRISING CITIZENS ARE STILL DAZED AND BLINDED BY THE DARK CLOUD THAT HANGS OVER THE LAND. Today the Garden of Maine is filled with gloom. SHOULD THIS ATROCIOUS BILL become a law Aroostook is doomed. Don't try to tell us to cheer up and look pleasant. WE HAVE CANADA ON THREE SIDES OF US AND KNOW ALL THE CONDITIONS. HUNDREDS OF CANADIANS COME ANNUALLY TO AROOSTOOK. THEY BURN THEIR BRIDGES BEHIND THEM BY SELLING THEIR FARMS AND HOMES FOR A SONG AND BUY LAND IN AROOSTOOK THAT COSTS \$100 PER ACRE. They are thrifty citizens, soon pay for their farms and become independent. In New Brunswick they barely make a living. CANADIAN MERCHANTS THAT CAME HERE TEN YEARS AGO HAVE PROSPERED. SOME OF THEM COULD NOW BUY EVERY STORE ON THE ST. JOHN RIVER BETWEEN GRAND FALLS AND WOODSTOCK. AND STILL IN THE TWO COUNTRIES THAT LIE SIDE BY SIDE, THERE IS THE SAME RICH SOIL UNDER FOOT, THE SAME BLUE SKY OVER HEAD AND THE SAME BREED OF PEOPLE.

Party lines have vanished in Aroostook. There are good Christian people here who would feel like assassinating President Taft and using his body for a fox bait. His policy would give the American farmers eight million people to sell to and THE CANADIAN PEOPLE NINETY MILLIONS, 5,000 OF THE BEST AROOSTOOK FAMILIES WOULD MOVE TO NEW BRUNSWICK AND IN THE COUNTRY AT LARGE TEN MILLION CITIZENS WOULD MAKE HOMES UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG."

ARE THE TORIES MORE LOYAL THAN THE KING'S ADVISERS?

Premier Asquith and Other Great Statesmen of England Approve of the Reciprocity Agreement--Policy of the Imperial Government is to Give Canada Every Facility for the Development of the Country

(St. John Telegraph)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed his disloyalty cry on many occasions and by many arguments, all of them convincing to reasonable men. Perhaps one of the best things he has said on the subject was when, in his speech in the Victoria rink on Monday night, he asked how the Conservatives assumed that annexation could be brought about. Our American neighbors, he said, must take Canada either by war, that is by conquest, or by persuasion. Now reciprocity, as every one knows, is not a cause for war, but a bond of peace. Well then, since the Americans will not take us by conquest, are they to take us by persuasion? In other words, if Canada is not conquered there cannot be annexation unless by a voluntary vote of the Dominion people.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has answered willingness to answer for the Grits if Mr. Borden answered for the Conservatives. And Sir Wilfrid did his opponents the credit of saying that he knew they would not vote for annexation, just as he knew the Liberals would not vote for it. But, pursuing the Conservative argument, he said some of them professed to fear that if reciprocity were in force for a period of years, and had built up a very large trade, the Americans might then suddenly denounce the arrangement and place a high tariff on our goods. In that event—Conservatives argue—we might be compelled for commercial reasons to cast in our lot with the Republic. But, Sir Wilfrid asked, did we do that in 1866 after the Elgin treaty was denounced? Let the Conservatives answer that. The Canadians of that day, feeble and few as they were, were made of sterner stuff than the Conservative orators and newspapers seem to believe the Canadian people are composed of today.

Those who seek to conjure up dangers in connection with reciprocity should try to answer these arguments of Sir Wilfrid. They will not succeed. And now, what about British opinion on this matter of reciprocity and the dangers of disloyalty and annexation in connection therewith? Do the Conservatives ask us to be more loyal than His Majesty's ministers at Westminster?

Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister, in a speech in the House of Commons on Feb. 9, 1911, defended the action of Canada in making the reciprocity agreement and said on that occasion: "WHEN SHE HAD AN OFFER FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LOWER THE WALL AND OPEN THE DOOR, WAS SHE TO CONTINUE, IN HER OWN INTEREST OR IN THE INTEREST OF THIS COUNTRY, OR IN ANY SUPPOSED INTEREST OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, TO REFUSE TO HER MANUFACTURERS THE NATURAL OUTLET FOR THEIR PRODUCTS AND THE NATURAL INLET FOR THE THINGS WHICH THEY NEED?"

He added that the negotiations between Canada and the United States had been most carefully watched by Ambassador Bryce, and went on to say:

"I need not say that it was not necessary for him to urge his Canadian colleagues the necessity of safeguarding the special interests of British trade. They were always most ready to accept and anticipate, or if not to anticipate, at any rate to consider, if not to accede to, his suggestions."

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the leader of the Conservative party on the same occasion, expressly disassociated himself from any attitude of hostility to the reciprocity agreement by saying: "I do not doubt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is quite glad to have good commercial relations, and desired to have good commercial relations, and properly desired to have good commercial relations with the United States. I do not quarrel with that at all."

Mr. Sidney Buxton, President of the British Board of Trade, another member of the cabinet, in discussing the matter, said: "THE GOVERNMENT COULD NOT REGRET ANY FISCAL ARRANGEMENT WHICH TENDED TO BREAK DOWN THE TARIFF WALL OF ANY PARTICULAR COUNTRY, AND UNDER WHICH, IN THIS PARTICULAR CASE, THE TRADE OF CANADA, AS THE CANADIANS THEMSELVES THINK, WOULD BE INCREASED. The government believed that the greater the trade of Canada, the greater would be the trade of the Empire, and the greater the trade this country would send to Canada. THEY CERTAINLY FELT STRONGLY THAT THERE WAS NO QUESTION INVOLVED IN THIS

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT OF THE ALLEGIANCE AND LOYALTY OF THE CANADIANS THEMSELVES. (Hear, hear.) But it was said that the government, by their inaction in the matter, were reducing the existing preference which Canada gave to British goods to the vanishing point. That pessimistic view was very greatly exaggerated. The government highly appreciated the attitude of the Canadian government, who in this proposed arrangement with the United States had done their best to affect in the slightest way possible the preference which they were giving to this country."

On April 18 the Canadian reciprocity agreement was discussed in the House of Lords, and on that occasion Lord Haldane, Secretary of State for War, spoke in these unmistakable terms:

"The policy of the government is to give every facility to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the people of Canada TO DO THE BEST THEY CAN FOR THEMSELVES, TO ENTER INTO THIS AGREEMENT, AND, AS THEY THINK AND WE BELIEVE, TO TAKE THEREBY THE BEST STEP THEY CAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA. (Hear, hear.) We hold that it is not a disadvantage for us that Canada should develop by the growth of trade relations with the United States. We hold that an enlarged Canada—a Canada with a great trade of this kind—cannot fail to BE A MORE PROSPEROUS CANADA, A CANADA WHICH WILL BE A BETTER MARKET FOR OUR GOODS, AND WHICH WILL DO MORE TRADE WITH OURSELVES. Therefore, from every point of view, we look upon the step which Canada has taken as being probably a very good step in our own interests, as well as in the interests of Canada."

Hon. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking of the reciprocity agreement, in the House of Commons, on February 16th said:

"I REJOICE THAT IT HAS BEEN NEGOTIATED, AND HEARTILY TRUST IT WILL CARRY TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION. REGARD IT AS A GREAT TRIUMPH OF COMMON SENSE, AND AN IMMENSE STRIDE IN THE CAUSE OF FREE TRADE, INCULCATING A STEP TOWARD THE FRATERNITY AND CO-OPERATION OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING FAMILY."

Following along the same line, let us quote some typical comments by British newspapers of high standing and reputation:

London Daily Chronicle: "We may safely assume that mutual affection between us is undiminished by the commercial arrangement, adding prosperity to the Dominion."

The London Times: "We cannot tell how far the sporadically raised cry of annexation is influencing Canadian opinion, BUT THERE IS NO REASON TO SUPPOSE THAT THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT WOULD PRODUCE ANY TENDENCY IN THAT DIRECTION. ON the contrary, bargaining on equal terms with the United States might tend to foster rather than diminish the self-reliance and independence of the Canadian people."

London Spectator: "The desire to make Canada permanently a tied house comes from the delusion that two countries cannot be prosperous at the same time. It is childish to say to Canadians that if they and Americans both become richer through new opportunities of trading with each other, Canada will be guilty of a disloyal act to Great Britain."

Dundee Advertiser: "THE CANADIAN OPONENTS OF RECIPROCITY ARE GIVING A TURN TO THE DISCUSSION WHICH IS REGRETTABLE IN THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES. The dying embers of anti-American feeling are being fanned in a way calculated to create a situation which has been for years the aim of statesmanship to avoid, reduced to plain English, their argument is, THE MORE BUSINESS YOU DO WITH A MAN THE MORE HARM HE WILL DO YOU. THE IDEA, OF COURSE, IS ABSOLUTELY ABSURD."

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for St. John, N.B., Deep Water Wharfs," will be received at this office until 4.00 P.M., on Wednesday, September 20, 1911, for the construction of a series of Wharfs in the Harbour of St. John, at St. John West, N.B.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John N.B.; Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N.B.; A. R. Decary, Esq., District Engineer, Post Office, Quebec; J. L. Michaud, Esq., District Engineer, Montreal; J. G. Sim, Esq., District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, and H. J. Lamb, Esq., District Engineer, London, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 26, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Breakwater at Castalia, Grand Manan, N.B.," will be received at this office until 4.00 p.m., on Wednesday, September 20, 1911, for the construction of a Breakwater at Castalia, Grand Manan, Charlotte County, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of E.T.P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N.B.; G. Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N.B., and upon application to the Postmaster at Castalia, Grand Manan, Charlotte County, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residences. In the case of firms the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 24, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

The reciprocity agreement will never lead to annexation but it will bind Canada to the United States in bonds of prosperity and peace.

PROFESSIONAL

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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.

NOTICE OF MEETING

The regular meeting of Fredericton Labor Council will be held tomorrow, Friday, Sept. 1st, at 8 p.m. in Union Hall, Regent street. Every member is requested to be present.

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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.