

WASTED TIME AND MONEY

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GALETTA, ONT. "My husband used Gin Pills for Backache and Kidney Disease. The pain in his back was dreadful and the kidneys failed to do their work properly. As he became worse, we found it necessary to begin treatment and unfortunately wasted time and money on remedies that were little or no good. After taking one dose of GIN PILLS, he found them to be exactly what he needed, and after taking two boxes of GIN PILLS, was completely cured. We heartily recommend GIN PILLS, at every opportunity to our friends and relatives." Mrs. JAMES B. MILFORD. "Write us, mentioning this paper and we will send you a sample box free. Then, if you cannot get the regular size boxes at your dealer's we will supply you at the regular retail price—50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50—and money promptly refunded if GIN PILLS do not give satisfaction. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Dept. BN Toronto, 87

MANUFACTURERS IN SESSION

New York, May 20—Representatives of the business interests of the country from nearly every State of the Union assembled at the Waldorf-Astoria today for the opening of the seventeenth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers. The sessions today were devoted principally to executive business, but during the next two days the manufacturers will discuss a wide variety of subjects. Present economic conditions, and the developments during the past year in such vital activities as labor, politics, currency reform, industrial relief, and trade education will be given attention. Employers' liability and workmen's compensation will be exhaustively discussed, also the national eight-hour bill and the Clayton bill providing trial by jury in certain contempt cases. At Wednesday's session the election of officers will take place. John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, O., whose term as president of the association expires, is not seeking re-election, but it is probable he may be pressed to serve again.

GARMENT WORKERS MAY QUIT WORK

Montreal, Q., May 20—Ten thousand garment workers in Montreal will walk out within three weeks if the manufacturers do not accede to their demands within ten days from Friday last. The Union workers are asking for a ten per cent. increase of wages, and a nine hour day. They work ten hours a day now. Preparations which some of the manufacturers are making for bringing in labor indicate that it is not their intention to give the strikers any concessions. Only a small per cent. age of the cities garment workers belong to the union.

FOR MURDER DURING STRIKE

Salem, Mass., May 20—A special venire of 100 jurymen reported to the Essex County Court here today in readiness for the trial of the several men indicted on a murder charge as a result of the killing of a woman in the street riots during the recent Textile strike in Lowell. Joseph Caruso, who is accused of having fired the fatal shot, is to be tried as principal and Joseph J. Ettor, a Socialist editor and agitator, and his assistant, Giovannitti, are to be tried as accessories.

Very liable and practical coats in black chiffon taffetas are made simply, long, straight, cover-all garments which gain individuality from their linings of picturesque flowered chiffon or marquisette and deep frill collars or hoods of the same chiffon. The quaint flower designs of the Jourdan order are preferred in the chiffon and the collars give atouch of gaiety to a coat otherwise sombre.

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THE WEST STRONG FOR FREE TRADE AND RECIPROCITY

(H. F. Gadsby in Montreal Herald) Calgary, April 28—When the wise men came from the east, probably because the protected interests were to strong there, a great many of them remained in the prairie west and became free traders. This fact is not in the Bible but it is true nevertheless.

There were four reasons why they became free traders—because they were farmers and the natural tendency of the natural man is toward free trade; because self interest pointed that way; because the landscape taught the same lesson; and because there were men like Dr. Michael Clarke, of Red Deer, who had sat at the feet of Gladstone and Morley, to inspire them.

"Landscape!" somebody snorts. "More piffle!" Yes, landscape. A man's topographical setting has a great influence on his mind. If you are inclined to doubt it, ask history. The vast prairie spaces—so vast that wire fences cut no figure—said expansion room to grow, unhampered relations. The 49th parallel, twelve hundred miles long, intangible, invisible, unguarded save for a few customs posts, an imaginary line that one needn't lift a foot or stretch a conscience to step over into a market of ninety millions, said the same thing. It said it so forcibly that some who were luke warm by day were ardent free traders by night when they drew their barley over the border and got fifty cents a bushel more for it than they got in Canada. And who can blame them? Geography is a law of nature which no fiscal law can entirely overcome.

And lastly there were the mountains with their heads in the clouds, and they said liberty. Don't leave the Rocky Mountains out of your tariff calculations. Their effect on free trade reminds me of a half-forgotten rule in mathematics—something about something or other increasing or it may be decreasing, in inverse proportion to the square of the distance. At any rate the point is that the nearer the mountains a prairie province is, the stronger is the free trade sentiment and the farther away, the weaker. Manitoba, being farthest away from the Rockies and nearest the Hon. Tom White is just about half-and-half, while Alberta being nearest the Rockies and farthest away from the minister of finance, is entirely devoted to the sincere free trade milk of the world. You must remember that Alberta has the whole hither half of the Rocky Mountains, to which to lift up her eyes and get strength, as David did.

West of the Rockies it works the other way. There are no free traders in British Columbia. There used to be one Liberal in the British Columbia Legislature, but there is only a third of a one now, for he is a Socialist and the socialist has the half way station of Radical to make before he becomes a Liberal. But British Columbia is the exception that proves the rule. The people are so hemmed in by mountains there that they cannot see the light. Besides there is no peak so lofty that a C. P. R. freight train can't come between it and the passengers and block the view, and that rather discounts the mountains as a free trade argument with the people who live among them. Another thing is that there are very few farmers in British Columbia except the fancy, frilly, fruit farmers, who are playing a rich man's game and are naturally in sympathy with the interest.

THE WEST TRUE TO ITS COLORS

We will therefore consider the free trade case for the Rocky Mountains proved and move on to the next phase of the subject—reciprocity. The prairie west is what you might call addicted to reciprocity. There has been no change in that respect since September 21, 1911. If anything the prairie west is more confirmed than ever in its belief that reciprocity in natural products with the United States is the best and noblest political policy Canada has been offered since Confederation. Nothing has happened in the way of crop failure grain blockades, car shortage, and comparative prices on both sides of the line since reciprocity was defeated, but tends to strengthen that opinion. Even westerners like R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, who won out on the other tack, are trimming their sails to this steady trade wind and there is strong reason to believe that if the Liberals do not grapple this issue to them at once and with hooks of steel the Borden Government will slip one over on them by doing something for the western farmer in the way of reciprocity, but under another name. If the west does not get what it wants when it wants it, it gets it later on, and western politicians on both sides realize this and guide their tongues by it. There is no use butting their heads against a stone wall—and a stone wall this immovable body of reciprocity opinion surely is. As a matter of fact reciprocity does not go nearly far enough to suit the western farmer. He votes for it because half a loaf is better than no bread. He is in favor of it because it is a partial measure of free trade—one short step toward a distant ideal. He would

still vote for it if it is covered ten times as much ground. That's the statement of the doctrines of free trade may be some need of a re-kind of free trader he is. Down east trade. Not so out west. The heart, as Solomon says leaps quicker to wisdom than to understanding. The farmer of the prairie west has free trade in his bones and would have it in his pocket, for he feels where the other thing pinches.

KICKERS, BUT NOT REBELS

What about the secession talk, somebody asks? Talk is the right word—simply that and nothing more. But the spellbinders on both sides of politics have taken it up with a view to making it look bigger. It's a milk-and-water brand of secession talk at that. It does not mean cutting loose from the British Empire. The worst it wishes is an autonomous dependency under King George with its own fiscal laws and policies and its own power to correct the fiscal abuses under which the prairie west now labors. Fiscal abuses mean a protective tariff, and the grinding methods of Big Business—that is to say, of manufacturers, banks and loan companies, and railway corporations. This secession talk comes, not as one might suppose, from the Americans who make up at least 70 per cent. of the population of Alberta and Saskatchewan, but from English free traders who have settled in the country. The strongest resolution on record is from the Lloydminster board of trade the famous Barr colonists of whom everybody had read. These men are kickers from away back, reasonable, sensible kickers against obvious grievances, as were their forefathers before them who kicked for the Magna Charta, habeas corpus, trial by jury, the bill of rights, and other documents of human liberty. Secession talk is heard most frequently in Alberta where thought is most advanced and where the British born are more widely spread. In short, strange as it may seem in Ontario, where the British born smote reciprocity hip and thigh, secession talk in Alberta is a low growl from the British born, because reciprocity got the worst of it.

A low growl mind you—not an earth-shaking roar of popular rage. There is nothing to it if the Borden Government strokes it the right way. The last thing the secession talkers have in mind is rebellion. About ten years ago R. Buckshot Bennett was willing to take up arms against the same sea of troubles and said so, but now that R. B. is a member of parliament, he is a sadder and a wiser and a more disappointed man. No muskets for him, not even in resistar, a peaceful agitator who will after-dinner speeches. He is a passive move over to the British House if his ambition doesn't get what it wants from the Borden government. Which by the way, is what an effete eastern Borden government gets for not taking R. B. Bennett at his word—face-value, a large part of said face-value being the facility with which R. B. Bennett, can work its most omnipotent factor, his mouth.

AN EMANCIPATING IDEA

Free trade is one of those emancipating conceptions which leaves the mind open to all other big ideas. It is very much like the Almighty's edict—let there be light. The light comes and darkness cannot live afterwards. Not many Alberta free traders have read Bastiat's Economic Sophisms, but they have their light just the same. The good of the many is an illuminated self-interest which brings the sunshine of truth into every public question right down the line. For instance, Alberta is a single-tax province. All the towns and villages in Alberta adopt single tax this year. That is the law. All the rural districts—assessment groups of nine townships—do the same thing. The cities of Alberta which operate under special charters were given three years to make the grade. Most of them are doing it at one jump. Edmonton wiped out her business tax this year and then wondered why she had put up with the nuisance so long, seeing that the revenue from it amounted to only \$30,000 anyway. A year from now, Alberta will be a solid single tax province, and Sir James Whitney will be able to cast his eye on at least one considerable spot of earth where his checkboard objection does not apply. Alberta's experience is that single tax helps all and hurts none. It stimulates improvements builds up cities and far from handicapping the town-fetter, enables him to make quick turn-overs

POLITENESS AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Another side-blessing of free trade sentiment is municipal ownership, which is simply handing their own over to the natural owners and keeping private monopolists out. Public ownership is not a failure in Alberta. It has been a complete success from government owned telephones to city owned street railways. The Calgary Municipal Street Railway provides modern cars, an up-to-date service,

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MR. N. JOUBERT OF GRAND LIGNÉ, P. Q., says: "For more than 10 years, I suffered with Constipation and Piles. I tried many remedies, but none did me good. After taking four boxes of 'Fruit-a-tives', I am well. I am now over 80 years of age."

MR. W. M. PARRSONS OF OTTAVILLE, ONT., says:—"I am 79 years old and a great believer in 'Fruit-a-tives'. I took a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa."

and this year will show a profit of \$250,000. The railway strives to please the public. It adheres to its time schedules, extends its tracks keep pace with the needs of the city, and has no object in dodging promises. The cars are properly equipped with aisles, electric push buttons and separate exits and entrances. They all carry a sign, "Please pay as you enter." The accent is on the people. The people are polite to the people. Nearly all the cities and towns own their light, power, water and other utilities. They are jealous of any encroachment on the public ownership idea. As I mentioned before Medicine Hat turned down a street railway proposition because it smelt faintly of private ownership, and Lethbridge refused to deal with a natural gas company because a contract would tie up its streets for twenty years. The underlying and abiding intention of any Alberta city is to begin right with these vital matters and to stay right.

THE U.F.A. AND ITS WORK The U.F.A.—The United Farmers of Alberta—is the organized free trade ideal. So far it is a movement toward perfection, not a business institution, although it hopes to become that later on. Its objects are—to study and teach the principles of co-operative societies; to promote social intercourse and the study of economic and social questions bearing on the farmers' welfare; to further the interests of farmers and ranchers in all branches of agriculture; to promote the best methods of farm business; to enlarge and increase markets; to gather market information, to obtain by united efforts profitable and equitable prices for farm products and to secure the best and cheapest transportation; to watch, influence and promote legislation on behalf of the farmer and to take any political action necessary for this purpose.

The U.F.A. sums up this programme in two phrases—equal rights the square deal. The farmer gets too little for what he sells; he pays too much for what he buys. The tariff is a great sinner and adds many burdens. The lumber yards charges too much for its lumber and conditions are such that the farmer cannot deal directly with the saw mill. When a bank charges as much as 12 per cent. interest and gives the farmer the discount value of his note at that, it is just gouging. The interests gets far too much. Out of every dollar made on the farm 65 cents goes for distribution and 35 cents to the farmer for living expenses, mortgage lifting and the profits of his

(Continued on page two.)

MISERY FROM YOUR UPSET STOMACH OR INDIGESTION GOES

Nothing will remain undigested or sour on your stomach if you will take a little Diapiesin occasionally. This powerful digestive and antacid, though as harmless and pleasant as candy, will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all the food you can eat.

But what your Stomach craves, without the slightest fear of indigestion or that you will be bothered with sour risings, Belching, Gas on Stomach, Heartburn, Headaches from stomach, Nausea, Bad Breath, Water-brash or a feeling like you had swallowed a lump of lead, or other disagreeable miseries. Should you be suffering now from any stomach disorder you can get relief within five minutes.

If you will get from your pharmacist a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin you could always go to the table with a hearty appetite, and your meals would taste good, because you would know there would be no Indigestion or Sleepless nights or Headache or Stomach misery all the next day; and, besides, you would not keep laxatives or liver pills to keep your stomach and bowels clean and fresh. Pape's Diapiesin can be obtained from your druggist, and contains more than sufficient to thoroughly cure the worst case of indigestion or Dyspepsia. There is nothing better for Gas on the Stomach or sour odors from the Stomach Headache. You couldn't keep a mikre handler or more useful article in the house.

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