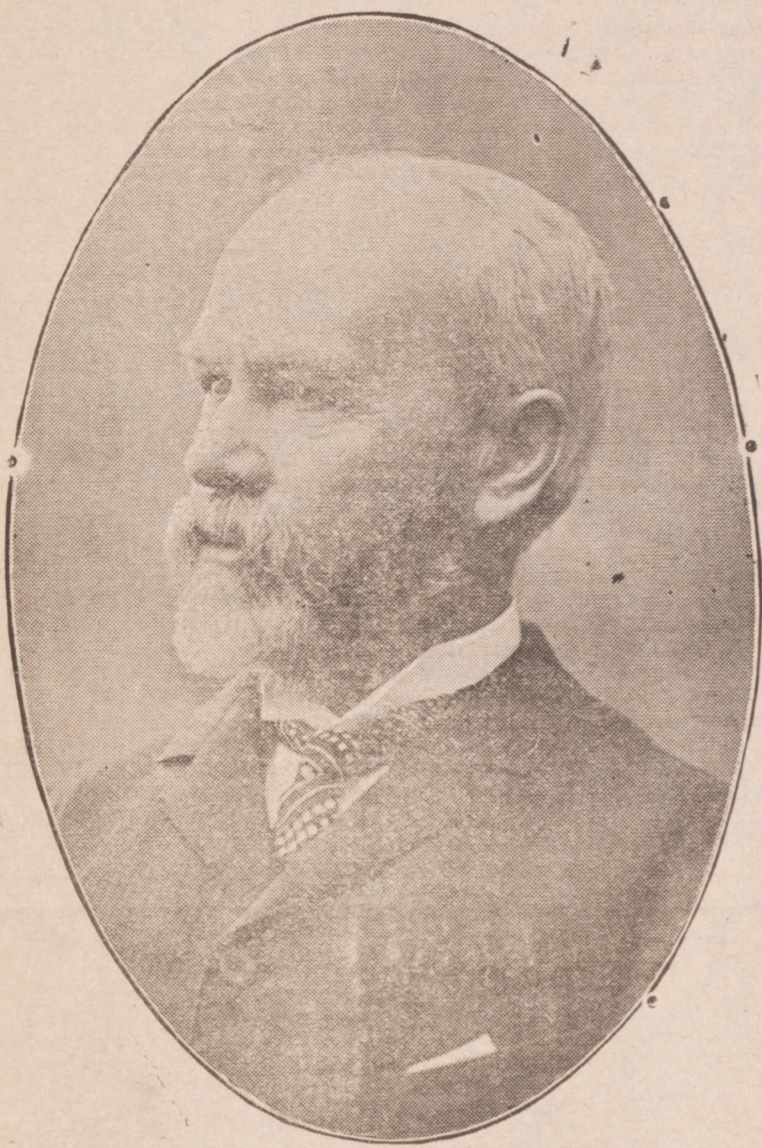


THE MAN TO VOTE FOR



DR. A. B. ATHERTON, The Reciprocity Candidate in York.

ENJOYED THE LARGE MARKETS

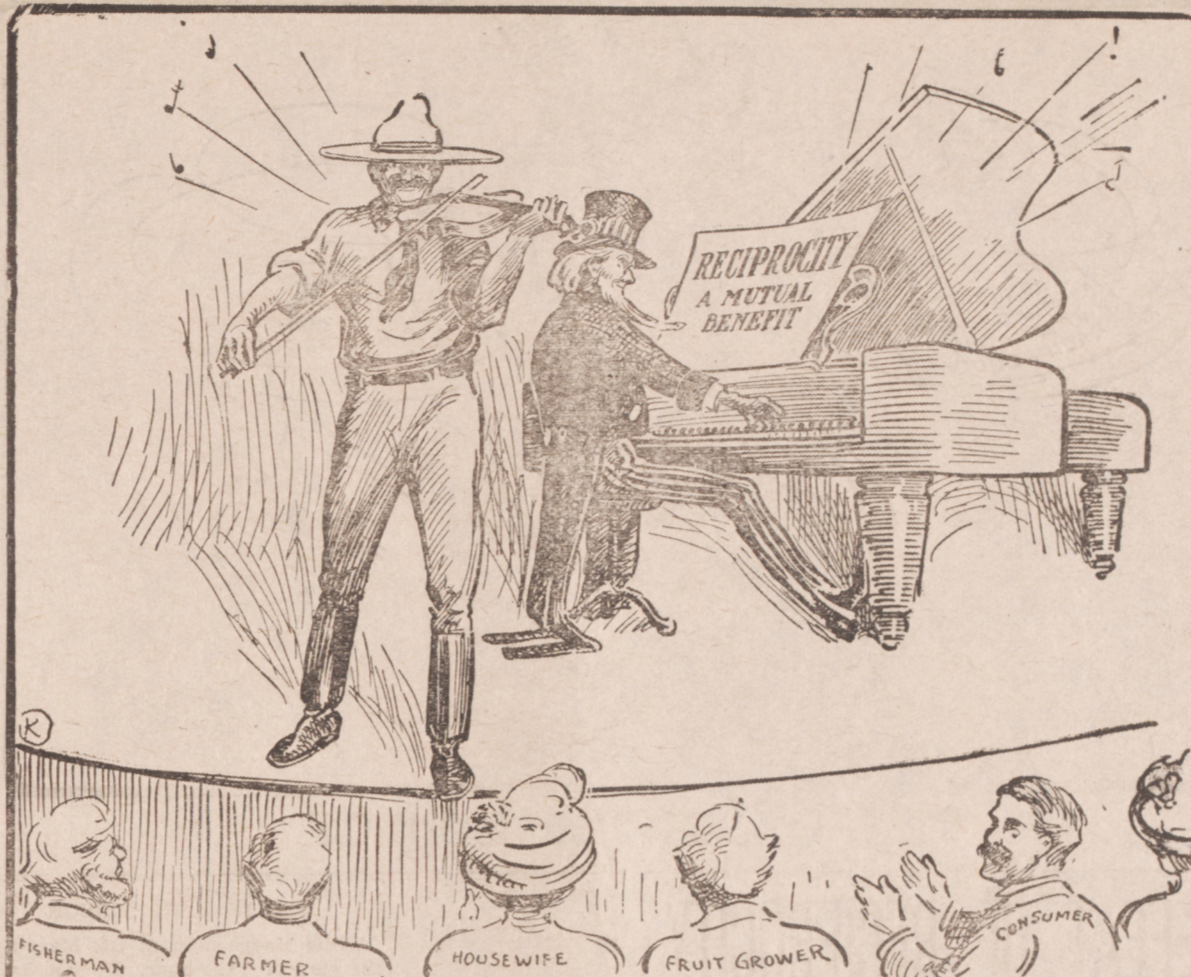
Two good instances of what a good steady market will do is shown in the case of Mr. John McElwain of Temperance Vale and Thomas Prescott of Queensbury, York County. About ten years ago these men with their families went to Caribou, Maine, being induced to do so by reports of the big market awaiting them on that side of the line. McElwain and Prescott after selling out had about \$2000 each in cash. They bought farms and went into potatoes, Hay and grain-growing. Their present financial standing: McElwain owns a property valued at \$30,000 and refused \$25,000 for it last year. He has an \$800 Steinway piano, an automobile which cost \$1,700. The finest buildings in Aroostook County are his. Mr. Prescott, who went there two years later than Mr. McElwain bought a farm closer to Caribou two years ago paying \$14,500 for it. He has a piano which cost \$400, five horses worth over \$300 each, binder and an up-to-date outfit of machinery. It is said that Aroostook farms are covered with mortgages. The Mail is authorized by a correspondent to pay \$50 if the Records show a pen against either of these places. McElwain this year has 63 acres of potatoes. Mr. Prescott 40 acres. Neither are selling at the present price \$2.00 per bbl. as they expect to get \$2.50 for them. The New York and Michigan crop being short. These are only two of the instances of York and Carleton farmers who with the big American market behind them did equally as good—Vote for Reciprocity and get the same chance. Don't let your little bit of politics make you satisfied to have your wife make butter and sell it at less than 20c.—which was more than you could get all summer—eggs around 15 and 16 all summer as market was over crowded. Ask your summer visitors from across the line what they pay—write them.

EX-GOVENOR McCLELAN SPEAKS

Hon. A. R. McClelan, ex-lieutenant-governor of the province, speaking at Hillsboro Thursday, made a strong and dignified speech in favor of reciprocity. He recalled the negotiations for the reciprocity treaty of 1854 at which time he had voted for the measure in the provincial legislature, and he reviewed the efforts made by the provinces to prevent its abrogation by the United States. On these efforts failing, the lieutenant-governor of the province had expressed great regret, as the province had shown great growth and prosperity in the eleven years in which it was in force. The same conditions existed today, he said. He did not know of a single industry which would not benefit from the agreement going into force.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER on Mr. CLIFFORD SIFTON

The Montreal Star of Friday, May 18, 1900, contained in its report of the debate in the House of Commons on the day previous, a speech by Sir Charles Tupper, in the course of which he delivered what The Star described as "a scathing denunciation of Hon. Mr. Sifton." We quote here from The Montreal Star's report on that occasion: "Sir Charles referred to how the House was started by the gigantic scheme of giving a kingdom for a tramway to the Yukon. Most of the machines in wheels were mustered into line to vote for the deal. Where was the minister of the interior now? He would seek from the Pacific to the Atlantic for a constituency that would disgrace itself by returning him. Who was he? He came here with a brand of bankruptcy on him, and yet he lived in a style that no Prime Minister could afford." Cries of "shame." "Sir Charles believed that he was a fugitive from the justice of this parliament. His object in visiting the outside of the water was to avoid an investigation before the Public Accounts Committee, the results of his mal-administration. In conclusion he thanked the premier, amid frequent interruptions, for his promise to refer the question to a judicial tribunal."



JACK CANUCK, THE VIOLIN SOLOIST CAN WITHDRAW WHENEVER HE LIKES. MR BORDEN THINKS HE SHOULD REFUSE TO PLAY AT ALL BECAUSE THE ACCOMPANIST HAS THE LARGER INSTRUMENT

FOR THE WORKING MAN

"Where does the Working Man get His?" is the question often asked. Much has been said and written by the Liberals and Conservatives. The Liberals are trying to show the farmers where Reciprocity will be a great benefit and the Conservatives on the other hand, are trying to show that it means destruction and in the end annexation. There has been some difficulty in showing how, if the Farmer "gets his" the Working Man gets his, too. Every Working Man who has a family to support and pay rent and taxes will naturally ask "What is Reciprocity going to do for me?" He will listen to arguments that the Farmers' prosperity is everybody else's downfall. He is inclined to distrust the farmers' willingness to keep the home prices down because his export surplus of natural products will bring him a lot of easy money from abroad. He is not sure that the Farmer has not more than evenly divided the forty per cent. of increased cost of living in the last ten years with the commission-men dairy-men, beef- and pork-packers and the cannery trust or combine whose monopoly Reciprocity promises to break up. His past experience is that the producer has always had a tendency to apply reductions in duty to his own rather than for the consumers' benefit. The answer to the problem is this: The Working Man will not be at the mercy of either food-producer or middleman. The same argument that gives the Farmer two markets gives the Working Man that check on greed, namely competition. The Working Man benefits to the extent of the removed duties on Southern States fruit and vegetables that he eats in winter and spring. The Farmer who cannot grow for the early market on account of our for his superior northern products he gets in the United States market climate benefits by the higher prices when they are in season and when that market is exhausted the Working Man Catches Gim and the United States farmer, too, on the come back. There are about twenty-five element of diet which come into Canada for nothing and twenty-five more on reduced duties. Now the Working Man can see that he can choose from those half-hundred articles which comprise his daily food which can be produced under the circumstances of competition that helps him who buys and does not hurt him who sells. The Working Man gets his—three cheaper meals a day. The British Preference gives him cheaper woollens and Reciprocity will give him his three square meals cheaper. Mr. Working Man, vote for Reciprocity!

LABOR AND RECIPROcity

At the big Fielding meeting in Halifax on Saturday evening, H. J. Logan in the course of his speech read the following letter from J. G. O'Donoghue, the Solicitor of the Dominion Trades Congress, representing over 200,000 organized Canadian workmen: Toronto, Aug. 30th 1911. H. J. Logan, Esq., K. C., Barrister, etc., Amherst, N. S. Dear Mr. Logan: You ask me where the organized workers stand on the question of Reciprocity? They themselves have already answered that in their annual conventions. They are undoubtedly for it, because it means the removal of a tax that has been imposed upon the whole people for the benefit of the few, and the workers are always against class privileges. As a member of over thirty Boards of Conciliation, I have had a lot to do with the question of the cost of living of the workers, and it is my firm belief that the adoption of Reciprocity pact will mean a cheaper breakfast and dinner table to the workers. That means a couple of dollars a week to the workingman's wife and as she has to "square" the butcher and the baker and the grocer she deserves every consideration. THE TRADES COUNCILS OF WINNIPEG, TORONTO, OTTAWA AND MONTREAL HAVE DECLARED FOR RECIPROcity. Sincerely yours, (Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

A competitive examination will be held in November next at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission for the entry of Naval Cadets for the Naval Service of Canada; there will be 25 vacancies. Candidates must be between the ages of 14 and 16 years on the 1st of January next; must be British subjects and must have resided in Canada for two years immediately preceding the examination; short periods of absence abroad for purpose of education to be considered as residence. Successful candidates will join the Royal Naval College at Halifax, in January next; the course at the College is two years and the cost to parents, including board, lodging, uniform and all expenses is approximately \$400 for the first year and \$250 for the second year. On passing out of College, Cadets will be rated midshipmen, and will receive pay at the rate of \$2 per diem. Parents of intending candidates should make application to the Secretary Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, before the 15th October next. Further information can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Naval Service, Ottawa. Unauthorized publication of this notice will not be paid for. G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, August 1st, 1911.

SOME MORE NAMES FOR THE HONOR ROLL

Following are names placed on the nomination papers of Dr. A. B. Atherton, Reciprocity candidate in York, in addition to those published yesterday:

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS Intercolonial Railway Baddeck Branch Line

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Alba-Baddeck Branch," will be received at this office until sixteen o'clock on Thursday, October 12th, 1911, for the construction of a branch line of railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway near Alba to the town of Baddeck, a distance of 22.7 miles. Plans, specifications and form of contract to be entered into may be seen and full information obtained on and after 10th August, 1911, at the office of the Chief Engineer, of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, N. B. 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 \$30,000.00, 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 of the successful tenderer turned 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 fulfillment 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, September 9th, 1911. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Moncton Yard and Cut-Off," will be received at this office until sixteen o'clock on Monday, October 2nd, 1911. Plans, profiles, specification and form of contract to be entered into can be seen on and after the 4th of September of the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, Moncton. 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 \$40,000.00 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 fulfillment 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 31st, 1911. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for wharf at Little Lameque, N. B." will be received at this office until 4 p.m., on Monday, October 2, 1911, for the construction of a Wharf at Little Lameque, Gloucester 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 Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N.B., and on application to the Postmaster at Lameque, 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 residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and the 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 (10p.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 contract 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, September 7, 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 and Breastwork, Richibucto, South Beach, N.B.," will be received at this office until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, September 27, 1911, for the construction of a Breakwater at Richibucto, on the South Beach, Kent County, 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., and on application to the Postmaster at Richibucto, 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 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 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, September 2, 1911. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

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ELECTORS READ THIS

In 1851 Fredericton had a population of 4,450, in 1861 it had grown to 5,552, and in 1871 to 6,006. The increase during the twenty years, when there was reciprocity with the United States was 1556. From 1871 to 1891 when there was no reciprocity Fredericton's population increased from 6,006 to 6,502, or just 496 souls. Electors do you want Reciprocity again. Then vote for Atherton. Mr. Borden could no more throw Bourassa than he has been able, although he has tried to throw Geo. E. Foster.

Advertisement for 'SHORT and SNAPPY' featuring an illustration of a cat. Text: 'The secret of the success of our Want Ads. is if they are short and snappy. People like a plain business story told in a few words and if they want anything they refer to the place where they will find it with the least trouble. viz. the Classified Want Ads. of your business represented there.'