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Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 3, 1911

TORY ARGUMENTS

Most of the Tory arguments advanced, against reciprocity are self-destructive. They contend that the United States does not offer a market for our surplus products because she has an exportable surplus; and they also contend that prices of farm products are higher on this side of the line than in the United States. They directly contradict their arguments by stating that the United States has reached the end of her own resources, and is now anxious to exploit the natural resources of Canada.

Mr. Borden, when on his tour of the west, made the statement at Winnipeg that the United States had now an enormous surplus of farm products which she is eager to unload upon Canada. His statement met with an emphatic contradiction at Brandon from a delegation of grain growers. They pointed out to him that consumption was rapidly outgrowing production in the United States in spite of the fact that the farmers of that country are constantly bringing new land under cultivation. They also pointed out that the official records show that in a short time the United States will be largely importing foodstuffs and that there is no country in the world more capable to supply their wants than the Dominion of Canada. The document they presented to Mr. Borden stated the case very frankly and effectively and had a ring of sincerity about it. It said in part:

"During all these years in which consumption of foodstuffs has been overtaking production the United States was bringing new land under cultivation. But she has practically reached her limit in that respect. This statement of facts taken from the records shows that in a short time the United States will be a large importer of foodstuffs, and there is no country in the world more capable and in a better position to supply their demand than Canada. Canada is just beginning to develop her immense resources for the production of foodstuffs. In a few years our great West will be raising for export hundreds of millions of bushels of grain and hundreds of thousands of live stock and other produce. Where are markets to be found for all this? Britain can only take a limited quantity. Last year we exported 50,000,000 bushels. Britain took only part of it. France and Belgium took some, and the United States took 2,000,000 bushels in flour and wheat in the face of a tariff of 25 per cent.

"When Canada has in the near future, as it is calculated she will have, 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides millions of bushels of other grains for export, where is she going to send it? Where is she going to send her large production of other commodities. Shall we refuse the market offered by 90,000,000 or 100,000,000 of people right at our doors?—an open market which will in a short time be the best market in the world for our surplus products. OUR TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES IS GREATER THAN OUR TRADE WITH ALL OTHER COUNTRIES COMBINED. LAST YEAR IT WAS GREATER BY OVER \$100,000,000 THAN OUR TRADE WITH BRITAIN. NOTWITHSTANDING THE PREFERENCE GIVEN BRITAIN IN OUR TARIFF, AND THAT TRADE HAS BEEN INCREASING FROM YEAR TO YEAR IN FACE OF A HOSTILE TARIFF, WHICH MAKES IT LESS PROFITABLE TO ALL ENGAGED IN IT. This trade with the United States, in view of the conditions already stated, will expand immensely. Why should that great open market now offered us be refused? The whole range of history furnishes no example where the offer of such a market under such conditions was refused by any nation."

It is quite evident that the Tories intend at the coming election to abandon Quebec to their Nationalist allies.

A favorite argument being made to do duty by Tory henchmen throughout the country districts is that under reciprocity the Americans will deplete our forests of pulp wood. Such an argument is the worst kind of an absurdity. We have a law on the statute prohibiting the export of pulpwood from crown lands in this province after October 1st. It passed the legislature unanimously and will no doubt be strictly enforced. People who own private lands and have pulpwood can, and no doubt will, ship it to the United States. They have been doing this right along and will continue to do so if they find the business profitable. It must be borne in mind that Messrs. Fielding and Patterson, when negotiating the tariff agreement declined to deal with the pulpwood question, as it comes within the jurisdiction of the various provincial governments.

Notwithstanding the Tory contention that the United States has a surplus of farm products, the farmers of Canada exported to that country during the year ending 1910 sheep to the value of \$587,606. The duty collected on this amounted to \$103,519. This will be removed under reciprocity and both producer and consumer will benefit. In other words to quote a contemporary, the producer will get more money for his mutton and the consumer more mutton for his money. During the same year Canada purchased from the United States sheep to the value of \$121,492, on which \$32,832 was paid in duties.

Mr. B. Franklin Smith, ex-M. P. of Carleton, was in the city this week and had himself interviewed by the Tory organ. B. Franklin considered it a little early to make predictions, but he did not mind intimating to the reporter that he thought the chances for a Tory victory in Carleton county were very good. Three years ago B. Franklin resigned his seat in the Legislature and tried conclusions with Mr. F. B. Carvell in the larger arena of politics. On the night of the election B. Franklin quietly climbed over the back yard fence into political obscurity and blew out the gas.

The Tories are busy circulating about the city pamphlets which set forth that the price of farm produce will be greatly reduced under reciprocity. Those in charge of the distribution have evidently committed a grave blunder as that kind of literature was intended only for circulation among the farmers. Fredericton has some amateur gardeners and some Tory politicians who are able to bamboozle a certain class of farmers, but agriculture is not followed here to any great extent.

One advantage that will result from reciprocity—an advantage to both sellers and buyers—is that it will give mutual relief from obstructions that work to the advantage of middlemen. The packing houses on both sides of the line naturally enough, want the obstructions continued.

The local Tory organ has made the discovery that under reciprocity France, as one of the favored nations, will have the privilege of sending peanuts into Canada free of duty. How will the farmers of York ever be able to withstand such keen competition.

If the farmers of York County would consider the reciprocity agreement as a business proposition and cast their ballots accordingly the Tory candidate at the approaching election would have difficulty in saving his deposit.

Mr. Clarence Jamieson, Tory M. P. for Digby, tells the St. John Standard that Borden is going to win the coming election. It is dollars to doughnuts that Mr. Jamieson will not warm a seat in the next parliament.

"Ontario will send an almost solid contingent to support Borden," says a headline in a Tory newspaper. We heard that same cry at the last election but the returns told a different story.

It is about time York County woke up and sent a man to Ottawa who will think of something else besides scandal-mongering.

Let Reciprocity and Prosperity be your watchword.

Laurier, Pugsley and Victory.

SIR JOHN'S LAST APPEAL
ON RECIPROCITY QUESTION

(Montreal Herald)

Following the general election of 1887, Mr. Edward Blake retired from the leadership of the Liberal party, and Mr. Wilfrid Laurier was appointed to Mr. Blake's own nomination, to the place. In 1888 there begins an agitation, in Parliament and in the country, looking to a departure from the rigid system of protection which, in the hands of Mr. Foster, was showing the defects inherent in restraint. Sir Richard Cartwright led in a campaign for better trade relations with the United States. So energetic was the campaign waged in the country that Sir John Macdonald thought well, in the year 1891, to make an experiment in political jujitsu, the special art of which is to profit by the strength of one's opponents. He brought about a situation in which he could say to the friends of better trading with the United States that he required a mandate to talk business with the government of the United States. He sent Sir John Thomas to make this announcement, and immediately afterwards dissolved Parliament and appealed to the people. Sir John Thompson treated the reciprocity proposal as sincere. He told the people of Nova Scotia that the desire was "to re-open the markets of the United States to the products our people most desire to send there." Sir John Macdonald on the other hand, invoked the assistance of the manufacturers to defeat reciprocity in old Canada and himself made a passionate appeal to the devotion of the Canadian people to the Mother Country, whose interests, political and commercial, he held to be in jeopardy. This was the position Mr. Laurier had to face when, just twenty years ago, became to write his first general election manifesto as leader of the Liberal party.

Those who remembered the occasion will recall the sensation produced by the austere dignity of the language in which the appeal to the people was couched. There was none of the St. John's passion. There was only a calm statement of the position as between two countries situated as these two are, and appeal for the use of reason, good sense and friendliness in the judgment of the relations between them.

The Tory member for York has become so accustomed to scandal-mongering that he is likely to make a sorry showing when he attempts to discuss a great question like reciprocity on its merits.

Mr. Clarence Jamieson, M. P., tells the Tory St. John Standard "that Mr. Fielding has expressly stated that he had no intention of reducing the duty on manufactured goods." Then what are the Tories kicking up such a howl about?

"Let the farmer have his turn" is the campaign slogan adopted by the Liberal Montreal Herald.

CAMPAIGN NOTES

Beginning on Aug. 28th, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will address a series of meetings in the Maritime Provinces.

The Liberals of Westmorland will meet in convention on August 10th to nominate a candidate.

The Liberals of Colchester met in convention yesterday and selected Mr. S. D. McLellan as their candidate for the Commons.

The Tories of Kings-Albert will meet at Sussex on August 11th to nominate a candidate.

A Montreal despatch says that bets are being offered in that city at odds of 3 to 1 that Laurier will win.

Rudolph Forquet, M. P., has accepted the Conservative nomination in Montmorency and may be opposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

CAMPBELL'S
Summer Shoe Sale

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SHOEMAN

When all his personal prestige, unrivalled up to that time, with all the advantages the possessions of power gave him, with all the support he derived from the almost frenzied manufacturers, with all the passion he succeeded in arousing, and with all the support he received from those who believed he was about to treat for reciprocity, Sir John was just able to pull through. All that was twenty years ago this coming autumn, and in the meantime Sir John Macdonald has become but a memory and the then dark and flowing locks of his young opponent have grown thin and white with time, and care and responsibility, with the filling of the role which he then foresaw had been marked out for him.

Once more he addresses the people of Canada on this subject of our trade relations with the United States. It is well within the possibilities, for he is within a few months of seventy, that it may be his last general election addresses. The tone of this latest address is just as calm as the tone of his first one. It has the same large outlook upon the future, upon what time has in store for Canada and the United States, and upon the influence these two together must bear upon the problems that confront the Mother Country of both. These are those who make much of the talent of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for political leadership of the occasion and the moment which they are pleased to explain as opportunism. Many who have not his practical talent find fault with its manifestations, which have left him nevertheless, with an unrivalled reputation as a political leader in the inherently difficult circumstances in which political leadership must be exercised in Canada. But there are moments, and this is one of them, when Laurier stands revealed as superior to his party necessities, when he can put roughly aside all the small annoyances of party strife, and when he can call the whole country face to face with its future.

That is what he has done by dissolving Parliament to end obstruction, and that is what he has done by placing the issue before the people as he has in the final paragraph of his address. It is the same Laurier of twenty years ago; tried, matured, if you will, but young as ever in presence of the essential verities, which are seen most by the young.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

1777—Fort Schuyler, at the head of the Mohawk River, invested by the British.

1797—Sir Jeffrey Amherst, the British General to whom Montreal surrendered, died. Born Jan. 29, 1717.

1821—Uriah S. Stephens, founder of the Knights of Labor, born near Cape May, N. J. Died Feb. 13, 1882.

1830—The first vessel by way of the Welland Canal arrived at Oswego, N. Y.

1847—Telegraphic service established between Toronto, Buffalo and Montreal.

1848—Woman's Rights Convention at Rochester put forth a claim for suffrage.

1858—The Victoria Nyanza discovered by Captain Speke.

1861—Joint protection was offered by Gov. Gamble and the Federal Government to Missourians in arms who peaceably returned to their homes.

1877—William B. Ogden, first mayor of Chicago, died in New York city. Born in Walton, N. Y., June 15, 1805.

1889—John Pobsom sworn in as premier of British Columbia.

1893—Currency was bought and sold at a premium in New York city.

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