

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."

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.

UNDER TORY RULE.

"Under the Conservative regime people were flying from Canada as from a plague-stricken country. That 1891 census—and he reiterated the gravest doubts that the records were truly kept—showed an increase of only 30 souls in New Brunswick, and of but 1-5 of 1 per cent. in Nova Scotia. Canadian Pacific was worth fifty cents in the dollar in 1896, and the value of the whole common stock issue was but \$32,000,000; today it was valued at \$425,000,000.—Sir Richard Cartwright at Toronto.

Rather than cherish an ideal, it is better for a girl to go right out and marry a real man.

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?

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES

Correspondence Which Passed Between Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Patterson and Secretary of State Knox--No Attempt was Made to Bind for the Future the Action of the United States Congress or Parliament of Canada--Both Left Free to Make Changes at any Time

Following is the correspondence which passed between Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Patterson, the representatives of Canada, and Hon. P. C. Knox, the United States secretary of state, after they had negotiated the Reciprocity agreement:

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING NEGOTIATIONS

Washington, Jan. 21, 1911.

Dear Mr. Secretary:—

1. The negotiations initiated by the President several months ago through your communication to His Excellency the British Ambassador respecting a reciprocal tariff arrangement between the United States and Canada, and since carried on directly between representatives of the governments of the two countries, have now, we are happy to say, reached a stage which gives reasonable assurance of a conclusion satisfactory to both countries.

2. We desire to set forth what we understand to be the contemplated arrangement, and to ask you to confirm it.

3. It is agreed that the desired tariff changes shall not take the formal shape of a treaty, but that the governments of the two countries will use their utmost efforts to bring about such changes by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa.

4. The Governments of the two countries having made this agreement from the conviction that, if confirmed by the necessary legislative authorities, it will benefit the people on both sides of the border line, we may reasonably hope and expect that the arrangement, if so confirmed, will remain in operation for a considerable period. Only this expectation on the part of both governments would justify the time and labour that have been employed in the maturing of the proposed measures. Nevertheless, it is distinctly understood that we do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States Congress or the Parliament of Canada, but that each of these authorities shall be absolutely free to make any change of tariff policy or of any other matter covered by the present arrangement that may be deemed expedient. We look for the continuance of the arrangement, not because either party is bound to it, but because of our conviction that the most liberal trade policy thus to be established will be viewed by the people of the United States and Canada as one which will strengthen the friendly relations now happily prevailing and promote the commercial interests of both countries.

5. As respects a considerable list of articles produced in both countries, we have been able to agree that they shall be reciprocally free. A list of the articles to be admitted free of duty into the United States and into Canada when imported from the United States, is set forth in Schedule A.

6. As respects another group of articles, we have been able to agree upon common rates of duty to be applied to such articles when imported into the United States from Canada or into Canada from the United States. A list of these articles, with the rates of duty, is set forth in Schedule B.

7. In a few instances it has been found that the reduction of a common rate will be inconvenient and therefore exemptions have to be made.

8. Schedule C specifies articles upon which the United States will levy the rates therein set forth when such articles are imported from Canada.

9. Schedule D specifies articles upon which Canada will levy the rates therein set forth when such articles are imported from the United States.

PULPWOOD

10. With respect to the discussions that have taken place concerning the duties upon the several grades of pulp, printing paper, &c.—mechanically ground wood pulp, chemical wood pulp, bleached and unbleached, news printing paper and other printing paper and board made from wood pulp, of the value not exceeding four cents per pound at the place of shipment—we note that you desire to provide that such articles from Canada shall be made free of duty in the United States only upon certain conditions respecting the shipment of pulp wood from Canada. It is necessary that we should point out that this is a matter in which we are not in a position to make any agreement. The restrictions at present existing in Canada are of a Provincial character. They have been adopted by

several of the Provinces with regard to what are believed to be Provincial interests. We have neither the right nor the desire to interfere with the Provincial authorities in the free exercise of their constitutional powers in the administration of their public lands. The provisions you are proposing to make respecting these conditions upon which these classes of pulp and paper may be imported into the United States free of duty must necessarily be for the present inoperative. Whether the Provincial Governments will desire to in any way modify their regulations with a view to securing the free admission of pulp and paper from their Provinces into the markets of the United States, must be a question for the Provincial authorities to decide. In the meantime, the present duties on pulp and paper imported from the United States and Canada will remain. Whenever pulp and paper of the classes already mentioned are admitted into the United States free of duty from all parts of Canada, then similar articles, when imported from the United States, shall be admitted into Canada free of duty.

11. The tariff changes proposed might not alone be sufficient to fully bring about the more favourable conditions which both parties desire. It is conceivable that Customs regulations which are deemed essential in some cases might operate unfavorably upon the trade between the United States and Canada, and that such regulations, if made without due regard to the special conditions of the two countries, might to some extent defeat the good purpose of the present arrangement. It is agreed that the utmost care shall be taken by both governments to see that only such customs regulations are adopted as are reasonably necessary for the protection of the treasury against fraud; that no regulation shall be made or maintained which unreasonably hampers the more liberal exchange of commodities now proposed; that representations on either side as to the unfavorable operation of any regulation will receive from the other all due consideration, with the earnest purpose of removing any just cause of complaint; and that, if any further legislation is found necessary to enable either government to carry out the purposes of this provision, such legislation will be sought from congress or parliaments as the case may be.

12. The government of Canada agrees that, until otherwise determined by them, the licenses hitherto issued to United States fishing vessels under the provisions of section 3 of chapter 47 of the revised statutes of Canada, granting to such vessels certain privileges on the Atlantic coast of Canada, shall continue to be issued and that the fee to be paid to the government of Canada for such license by the owner or commander of any such United States vessel shall hereafter be one dollar per annum.

13. It is understood that upon a day and hour to be agreed upon between the two governments, the president of the United States will communicate to congress the conclusions now reached and recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary on the part of the United States to give effect to the proposed arrangement.

14. It is understood that simultaneously with the sending of such communication to the United States congress by the President, the Canadian government will communicate to the parliament of Canada the conclusions now reached, and will thereupon take the necessary steps to procure such legislation as is required to give effect to the proposed arrangement.

15. Such legislation on the part of the United States may contain a provision that it shall not come into operation until the United States government are assured that corresponding legislation has been or will be passed by the parliament of Canada; and in like manner the legislation on the part of Canada may contain a provision that it shall not come into operation until the government of Canada are assured that corresponding legislation has been passed by the congress of the United States.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W. S. FIELDING.
WM. PATERSON.

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No odds how sick your Stomach; how hard your head aches or how Bilious—
--Cascarets make you feel great

You men and women who somehow can't get feeling right—who have an almost daily headache, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath, dizziness, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous and upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have headache and feel all worn out.

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The Montreal Herald, which has advised from well informed correspondents, predicts that the Liberal will gain six seats in the west.

THE PRICE OF HAY
Canadian hay is still selling in the Boston market for \$23.50 and \$24.50 per ton, while oat straw is quoted at \$8 and \$9. The farmers of York and Sunbury who have hay to sell will know how to cast their ballot on Sept. 21st.

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The Honourable P. C. Knox, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.
MR. KNOX'S LETTER.
Department of State, Wash., January 21, 1911.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding and The Hon. William Patterson, Wash. Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date in relation to the negotiations initiated by the President several months ago for a reciprocal trade arrangement between the United States and Canada, in which you set forth and ask me to confirm your understanding of the results of our recent conferences in continuation of these negotiations.

I take great pleasure in replying that your statement of the proposed arrangement is entirely in accord with my understanding of it.

It is a matter of some regret on our part that we have been unable to adjust our differences on the subject of pulp wood, wood pulp and print paper. We recognize the difficulties to which you refer growing out of the nature of the relations between the Dominion and Provincial governments, and for the present we must be content with the conditional arrangement which has been proposed in Schedule A attached to your letter.

I fully appreciate the importance, to which you call attention, of not permitting a too-rigid customs administration to interfere with the successful operation of our agreement, if it is approved by the congress of the United States and the parliament of Canada, and I desire to confirm your statement of our understanding on this point. I am satisfied that the spirit evinced on both sides gives assurance that every effort will be made to secure the full measure of benefit which is contemplated in entering into this arrangement.

The assurance that you give that the Dominion government proposes to require only a nominal fee from the fishing vessels of the United States for the privileges in Canadian waters, for which heretofore a charge of \$1.50 per ton for each vessel has been required, is most gratifying.

I heartily concur in your statement of the purposes inspiring the negotiations and in the views expressed by you as to the mutual benefits to be derived by both countries in the event our work is confirmed, and I take this opportunity to assure you, on behalf of the President, of his appreciation of the cordial spirit in which you have met us in these negotiations.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) P. C. KNOX.

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WANTED

WANTED.—Men for pulp mill. Wages \$2.00 per tower. Weekly payment.

WM. WOOD,
Windsor Hall.

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Wanted to purchase a second-hand Canvass Canoe, in good condition. Apply at this office.

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MEN WANTED—We are paying \$2.00 per day for laborers to work on our N. T. Ry. contract at Grand Falls. WILLARD KITCHEN CO. LTD Grand Falls, N. B., Sept. 1st, 1911

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WANTED—In desirable part of the city, from September to May 1st next, for family of two. Apply to
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WOOD

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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,

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having legal claims against the estate of Elisha VanWart, late of St. Mary's, in the County of York, N.B., merchant, are requested to deliver the same (proved by affidavit) to the undersigned within three months from date.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me, the undersigned.

Dated at St. Mary's, York County, N.B., this 8th day of September, A. D., 1911.

MAUD VANWART,
Sole Executrix of the
Last Will and Testament of Elisha VanWart, deceased.

MAIL AGENCIES

The Daily Mail is on sale each evening at the following places:
Alonzo Staples, Drug Store, York Street.

Robert Embellton, Grocery Store, York Street.

Patrick Burns, Grocery Store, King Street.

J. E. Saunders, Grocery Store, Northumberland Street.

Miss Dunlap, Grocery Store, Northumberland Street.

Miss Quinn, Westmorland Street.

D. Lenihan, Grocery Store, King Street.

W. P. Grannen, Regent Street.