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VOL. XV NO. 193

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 19 1911

TWO CENTS PER COPY

In The Dominion Election Campaign of 1896, Mr. Oswald S. Crocket, the Late Member for York Stumped the Counties of York and Sunbury for Liberal Candidates and Advocated Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States and He also Declared that the National Policy Discriminated Against Great Britain--This is the Man who Now Calls the Liberals the Washington Party

WHEAT CROP A BUMPER ONE

May Possibly Exceed Five Hundred and Fifteen Million Bushels

Every Available Freight Car is Being Rushed to Western Points--Work on Branch Lines Rushed

Montreal, Aug. 19.—With experts estimating that this year's crop will amount to 215,700,000 bushels in which case thousands of freight cars will be needed to move the grain every available car is being rushed to western points to be left on the sidings until the grain is in readiness to be moved.

Work on the numerous branch lines throughout Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, have been rushed with the result that several of these have recently been opened and train service inaugurated. This will enable the railway to reach a larger area of country than previously. For the actual harvesting of the grain, the C. P. R. by the time grain is ripe, will have transported between 30,000 and 40,000 men to western points to aid in the work.

LEMIEUX GETS AFTER NATIONALIST LEADER

The following is the manner in which Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux handled Mr. Henri Bourassa, without gloves at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, the constituency Mr. Bourassa represents in the local house:—

"We Liberals have been called everything from idiots to aristocrats. That is how Bourassa describes his compatriots. Turning to the Nationalist leader, he shouts, 'I have said, and I repeat in the presence of the insult of the prime minister, of my colleague, you refer to us as overfed and salaried men. Proud aristocrat, you did not look with contempt upon the soft billets in former days. Pure among the pure, you wanted to be Canadian commissioner at Paris. You were ready to dislodge the regretted Hector Fabre, whose father was the treasurer of the Sons of Liberty and Virtue. Strayed in the midst of so many vices, you wanted to succeed the late Mr. Beauséjour as postmaster of Montreal. Virtuous representative of the opposition you also wanted to clothe yourself with the robe of deputy speaker of the commons.'

WAS DANGEROUS

"With your staff you were willing to take the direction of the herd of ministerial sheep. At that time you were willing to satisfy your cravings and accept a salaried position. You solicited and pressed for these three posts with their emoluments. The party gave you to understand that we would not dismiss an old man who has well served his country, that we would not entrust to a young man of 35 a position destined to a veteran. You were told that in order to properly conduct the debates of a deliberate assembly you lacked the essential quality of judgement. Profoundly disappointed, the seigneur of Montebello hung his finger to the office of the prime minister and offered this threat, 'which has actuated his actions ever since—' Tell Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues that I am more dangerous from my seat as a member than from the chair of the speaker."

DEPTH OF HATRED

Mr. Lemieux went on to say that this took place at the opening of the session of 1905, some time before the presentation of the Autonomy Bill. "By consulting the debates of the house you will see that the re-election of deputy speaker that year was

FROM SIR WILFRID'S SPEECH AT SIMCOE

It would have been a crime against civilization not to have listened to those advances from our neighbors, not to have accepted the opportunity of wider reciprocal trade with them.

Reciprocity has become law in the United States, and we can have it tomorrow if the Canadian people will approve it. Will you have it or not?

The Conservative party have turned their coats, and are now opposing what they advocated for forty years.

If the farmers are to be benefited all sections of the community will be benefited, because agriculture is the foundation of Canada's prosperity.

If I were privileged to address an American audience I would tell them: "We want to trade with you, but if the price we are to pay for it is the sacrifice of our manhood, keep your traffic, we will have none of it."

This talk of annexation is simply beneath the contempt and beneath the attention of serious people.

We stand upon our manhood. We will trade with our neighbors and make a good thing out of it. And if they will not trade with us we can get along without them.

If the British people change their fiscal policy and give us a preference we are ready to meet them. I say more: that the present arrangement is no interference, is no obstacle against it, and we will bring it in.

The advantages of reciprocity are so obvious that they need no reiteration. But the more thoroughly they are discussed the clearer they appear.

This agreement constitutes a bond of peace and harmony and of friendship between the two nations.

Reciprocity will not only be a powerful factor in the material prosperity of our country, but it is an advance towards that higher civilization which recent events have shown to be within the range of practical politics.

SUFFRAGETTE AIDS STRIKE.



MISS GRACE RAYMOND, SUFFRAGIST, WHO INDUCED STRIKE BREAKERS TO LEAVE POSTS.

Miss Grace Raymond, a well known suffragette, is now very busy helping the street car strikers in Brooklyn win their fight. Miss Raymond has induced several strike breakers to desert their cars, and all in all, the young lady has done valiant work on behalf of the workman. It is a new departure for suffragettes to engage in, but Miss Raymond has entered in the task with a determined spirit that has done much to aid the cause of the strikers.

NOTED LAND GRABBER WAVED OLD FLAG

Norton, N. B., Aug. 18.—The meeting held here tonight in the interest of the Conservative candidate was but slimly attended and Mr. Fowler did not have a very enthusiastic audience to admire his somewhat vehement flag waving.

Mr. Fowler's meetings are now announced by a poster bearing across the top a large Canadian flag with the inscription "The Flag That's Good Enough for Mr." The inference is that this is Dr. Daniel's flag which "for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze," of Union Jacks.

The small hall was more than half filled with ladies. J. D. O'Connell was the first speaker, and he stated that he was a supporter of Mr. Fowler or the Conservative party, but simply wanted to talk against reciprocity from an economic standpoint, but he thought the annexation cry was foolish. He quoted copiously from President Taft's article in Leslie's Magazine.

Mr. Fowler started out with a grand flourish of the flag and talked at some length on loyalty. He repeated many of the arguments used by Mr. O'Connell and concluded after what was considered a very poor effort.

The meeting was not enthusiastic and the call of a small boy for "three cheers for Fowler" met with a very feeble response.

MORE NOMINATIONS MADE IN ONTARIO

Markdale, Ont. Aug. 19.—Dr. Sproule has received the unanimous nomination for the House of Commons in the Conservative interests for North Grey.

MOTORISTS HERE.

A motoring party composed of Mrs. E. B. Chandler of Moncton, her son, Miss Cox of Toronto, and Major Boyd Macdonald of Moncton, arrived from St. John last night. The party is at the Queen.

1867—William Bowen Campbell, governor of Tennessee, died. Born Feb. 6, 1807.

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 ballots on Sept. 21st.

NORTHUMBERLAND LIBERALS HELD SUCCESSFUL RALLY

Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Mr. W. S. Loggie Addressed a Big Meeting at Newcastle--Tory Arguments Against Reciprocity Were Badly Shattered--North Shore People Are For Laurier and the Larger Markets--Tory Hypocrisy Exposed.

Newcastle, Aug. 18.—An enthusiastic Liberal meeting was held here tonight, Hon. John P. Burchill presiding. The speakers were W. S. Loggie and Hon. H. R. Emmerson. St. Mary's Band escorted the speakers to the Opera House, which was packed.

W. S. Loggie showed that under the Macdonald administration representatives were sent year after year to Washington to ask for such a reciprocity agreement as we are about to get, how Sir John Thompson in 1891 ran an election promising to do what he could to get reciprocity, which Thompson thought could be got without the sacrifice of Canada's interests. (Applause.)

He said Conservatives had kept up their efforts to get reciprocity till they went out in 1896. In 1893 he, Loggie, went to Ottawa as a delegate to the Liberal convention. Two planks in the Liberal platform that year were tariff for revenue and reciprocal trade with the States. Winning in 1896 the Liberals gave Britain a preference, but the Conservatives opposed this favor to the mother land, and predicted ruin to our factories, but the preference bound us to Britain and hurt no Canadian industry. (Applause.)

The Liberals then proposed reciprocity with the States and were rebuffed. Then Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that the next overtures must come from the United States, therefore reciprocity was not a live question here in 1904 and 1908.

Eighteen months ago the States threatened a tariff war against us because of our preference to France and other countries, but President Taft, instead, invited Mr. Fielding to Albany and arranged that the tariff should not be imposed. This led to further offers from the States which resulted in a mutual arrangement of free trade in natural products.

TORY SOMERSAULT.

Mr. Loggie said even the Conservative press favored it until Sir Edmund Walker, banker, who borrows the farmers' money at three per cent, and sends it to the States for investment, tried to make the farmers believe it was disloyal to send their goods there.

Will the farmers get better prices over there? asked Mr. Loggie. Not last spring for potatoes, but nineteen years out of twenty the Canadian farmer could sell better there than here.

It is said by the Tories that if we have reciprocity the Americans will gobble up Canada. Under reciprocity there is no interference with the provincial government's regulations regarding lumber. Pulpwood has always been admitted free to the States, but manufactured pulp was dutiable at about thirty-three per cent. Now paper will be admitted free to the States if made from private wood, but paper from crown lands, where there is export duty, is not free.

Will the Yankees gobble up our fisheries? The pact gives the Yankees no fishing rights, they have not now. Our surplus laths, shingles and fresh fish cannot be exported to Europe, they must go to the States. The remission of duties on such articles means so much gain to the Canadian producers if the middleman does not get it. (Laughter.)

There are two thousand fishermen along this river who will be benefited. There is not a syllable in the reciprocity pact that will harm any

Canadian. The economic value of the pact is all in Canada's favor. It will bring greater prosperity. It is not a treaty but an agreement we can at anytime withdraw from. (Great applause.)

HON. H. R. EMMERSON

Hon. H. R. Emmerson received an ovation. He said he came to talk on the greatest question presenting itself since confederation. This great paramount question is a business question. He had always worked for the expansion of the Intercolonial and the absorption of the branch lines and reciprocity would help this along. Last year the government were converted to the absorption principle. This year they brought down a bill to that effect, but the Conservative obstruction prevented it coming to a vote and forced a dissolution of parliament.

The first government of Canada forty-four years ago tried to get reciprocity, again forty years ago, Sir John Macdonald asked for reciprocity and was refused. Macdonald then thought reciprocity was necessary to both Britain and Canada and the States. This year Canada and the States negotiated for wider trade relations and Britain and the United States an arbitration treaty, thus fulfilling Sir John Macdonald's prophetic dream of forty years ago.

Our labor organizations are now international, so are our Epworth Leagues and other religious societies the Foresters and so forth. Why not trade be international? Mr. Emmerson said unfortunately extraneous questions are being introduced. The maritime board of trade at Moncton yesterday demanded better trade relations with Cuba, West Indies and Guiana alleging that the volume of a country's exports largely determined its material prosperity. With this idea the speaker heartily agreed but if trade is desirable with a handful of West Indians how much more desirable is freer trade with the States. The Americans want our natural products and are prepared to pay for them and open their markets. We have been trading with them in spite of their high tariff and British free trade.

We have a surplus in twenty-eight agricultural items and of these eight go to Britain and twenty to the States in spite of the duty.

The preference to Britain was opposed by the Conservatives without the British gave a quid pro quo. Such is the Conservative loyalty. Last year our total trade was \$759,000,000 and of that \$464,000,000 was with the States and \$295,000,000 with Britain. We import more from the States than we export, largely raw materials such as sugar, cotton. We import \$285,000,000 worth and exported \$119,000,000. Under reciprocity our exports of goods to the States will increase and the exports of money decrease. Is not that business?

The Canadian labor organizations favor freer trade, the farmers demanded freer trade last year, and the lumbermen and fishermen likewise. Reciprocity will have splendid effect upon manufactures. It will enrich our exporters, who will have more money to buy Canadian manufactures.

The reciprocity pact does not directly affect the manufacturers but they will be indirectly greatly benefited by the inevitable expansion of trade. Also reciprocity making the people richer here, will increase our demand for luxuries which will largely come from Britain.

BRITISH STRIKE SITUATION

Railway Service in the Old Country is Badly Tied Up

Government Doing Everything Possible to Bring About a Settlement of the Trouble.

(Canadian Press.)

London, Aug. 19.—The National Weekly, radical organ, in its issue today, roundly blames Premier Asquith for the railway strike. It says the premier's abilities do not include the gift of insight into situations where human passions are stirred. To men sick of delay, The Nation says, he offered more delay, namely a royal commission without any suggestion that it would differ from the usual commission. When his offer was rejected, the proposal was reconstructed by Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George and had Mr. Lloyd-George's plan been submitted at first it is conceivable that the strike would have been averted.

According to The Morning Post, Chancellor Lloyd-George has submitted fresh proposals to the striking railway men, which are now under consideration and which are expected will be acceptable to them. The Times and other papers confirm The Nation's statement that Premier Asquith's first proposal only implied an ordinary royal commission and that before Mr. Lloyd-George was able to submit the revised proposal, the flat for the strike had gone forth and the leaders were unable to withdraw it without being misunderstood. The Times believes that when Parliament re-assembles next Tuesday, unless peace is secured meantime, the government will propose a special proposition to deal with the strike.

Reports from the London railway terminals this morning, state that in most cases mail trains have been despatched, some of them, however, greatly delayed.

On the Great Western line the men continued coming out and on the Midland the overland service was being considerably disorganized, owing to the spread of the strike.

On the Great Central the service was entirely suspended. There was still a fairly good service on the Great Eastern and Southern lines.

MILITARY TRAINS.

London, Aug. 19.—In view of the seriously menaced shortage of food, the government is contemplating the running of a service of military trains from the ports to the big cities to insure the prompt delivery of food stuffs. The trains, if run, will be run independently of the companies and will take precedence over all other trains.

London has the appearance of an armed camp, for on all sides are to be seen soldiers, rifles in hand, and cartridges in their belts, and from the dome of St. Paul's the engineers are keeping in communication with the general staff by heliographic signals in the day time and by electric flash-lights at night.

The present is an acute moment for the military heads, who are arranging for a possibly prolonged campaign of the troops in London. All kinds of stories have been requisitioned from Aldershot and depots for food have been established in various sections around the city. The postmaster general last night held a conference with the postal officials to arrange for the best possible mail service during the strike. The service will be largely by motor vans.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a special prayer for a cessation of the strike to be used in all the churches today and Sunday.

1812—Action between the American ship "Constitution" and the British frigate "Guerriere."