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MONTREAL TRADE PAPER FOR RECIPROCITY PACT

Canada Gets the Big Market with Full Price for her Products--She has all the Better of the Agreement--Borden's Silly Annexation Talk Answered out of his own Mouth--Trade Paper Threatened in Vain by Tories

(Montreal Trade Bulletin)

That is what our American friends want to do with our surplus natural resources--buy them, and pay the price for them, as honestly as any other foreigners. And why should we not admit another competitor into our market, especially as we have the goods to sell. And why should our farmers not be permitted to enter the United States market that they have hitherto been kept out of by exorbitant duties, such as 25c. per bushel on their wheat, 30c. per bushel on their barley, 10c. per bushel on rye, 15c. per bushel on oats, bushel on buckwheat, 6c. per lb. on cheese, 6c. per lb. on butter, 25c. per bushel on apples, pears, peaches and plums, \$4.00 per ton on hay, 16c. per lb. on hops, and proportionately heavy duties on fish, lumber and a number of other kinds of Canadian produce.

BORDEN'S REAL OBJECT

These are the privileges that Mr. Borden would deprive our farmers of, but unless we are very much mistaken, he will find that they are not such fools as he takes them for. They know well enough that Mr. Borden's object is not so much the welfare of the trade of the country as to get himself and party into power. Else why would he now denounce reciprocity when only a few years ago he stated that a reciprocity treaty with the United States would in no way interfere with self-government in Canada. Now he says it will lead to annexation. This seems to confirm our statement of a few weeks ago, to the effect that had the Conservatives been in power today, Mr. Borden would have been stamping the country in favor of reciprocity instead of denouncing it. Whoever heard of a country being ruined by an increase in trade of such enormous proportions as reciprocity promises to Canada?

Mr. Borden and his party know well that Canada's fiscal independence and British connection will be planted on a firmer foundation with reciprocity than without it. It is not only our farmers that will be benefited by an accession of trade to the extent of \$250,000,000, and eventually over that amount, annually, but trades all over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific will share in the division of profits of reciprocity trade in natural products with that great nation on our southern borders, comprising 95,000,000 of people.

Look at the immense advantage we will have in trading with that vast number of traders, compared with what they will have in trading with only 8,000,000 of Canadians. We will have by far the greater field in extending our business into every part of the United States, than the latter

will have in exploiting our comparatively limited markets.

MEANS GREAT BOOM FOR US

Under reciprocity Canada would splurge ahead in the expansion of her trade and commerce as she has never before experienced in her history. Of course the United States would take all the surplus of our natural resources we could spare her for which we would receive full recompense in market value. Can there be any objection to that?

As regards the stupid and childish of annexation, we will simply refer our readers to no less an authority than Mr. R. L. Borden, who on July 21, 1904, when in Montreal asked the question: "Was there any idea that a reciprocity treaty with the United States would in any way interfere with self-government?" To that question he said, "No."

We may as well mention right here that our editor has been threatened with the withdrawal of advertisements if we continue to advocate reciprocity. To that we have simply to say that the withdrawal of advertisements from our columns will not deter us one iota from advocating a trade measure which we honestly believe will rebound to the last interest of our country. How can an increase in trade between any two countries result in anything but a betterment of each? The status of the greatness and prosperity of a country is measured by the extent of its trade. It is the decadence and diminution of trade that impoverishes and depopulates nations, not such measures as reciprocity which tends not only to increase and enrich the financial and commercial greatness of Canada and the United States, but to clinch the hand of fellowship and good feeling between the two countries, such as that which now exists between the United States and Great Britain. That is also what reciprocity is designed to perform.

Avant then! with the disgusting cartoons which are being flaunted before the public depicting the Americans as a nation of sharpers, cutthroats and hungry wolves, ready to cross the border and blot out the nationhood of Canada.

There is another phase of this momentous question now before the electorate of Canada. It is not impossible, although not probable, that Mr. Borden and his party may administer a stinging slap in the face to the government at Washington, and in this triumph provoke anything but the friendly feeling between the two nations, which reciprocity is bound to bring about.

ENEMIES OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES POINTED OUT

(Continued from page eight.) the matter. Now Mr. Crockett opposes Reciprocity tooth and nail, although it meant the removal of the duty.

CROCKET AND LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

"I am informed," said Mr. McLellan, "that Mr. O. S. Crockett, in the committee rooms of his party a short time ago had the gall to state that he feared greatly for certain Fredericton industries if Reciprocity became a fact. Mr. Crockett mentioned the Hartt Boot and Shoe factory, an industry established in this city about fifteen years ago, and which has been highly successful. Many of you can remember that when an attempt was made to establish that industry in Fredericton and aid from the city was asked, the most violent opposition was offered by the Crockett newspaper. (Laughter and applause.)

"Then there is another industry with which I am personally connected. I refer to the John Palmer Co., Ltd., a company which employs almost as many men as does the Hartt Boot and Shoe Company. Less than a year ago representatives of the company applied to the city council for certain concessions to enable it to expand its business and increase the number of its employees. Turn to the files of the newspaper that supports Mr. Crockett and there you will find the same opposition to granting assistance to that industry. The working-men of Fredericton should remember the attitude which that newspaper and those associated with it have presented in the past to Fredericton industries and discount the protestations of the anti-Reciprocity candidate." (Cheers.)

MEANS PAPER MILLS IN THIS PROVINCE

(The Evening Times)

A citizen who is an authority on matters in connection with the pulp and paper industry in the maritime provinces, in speaking to the Times this week on the effect of reciprocity on that business, gave it as his opinion that with the advantages resulting from the ratification of the agreement, these provinces would see in the course of a little while new paper mills constructed.

The erection of a paper mill in any community he said, naturally meant increased prosperity to the section in which it was built and the opportunities offered in New Brunswick for the carrying of a successful paper manufacturing business under reciprocity were numerous and fruitful.

The greatest of all these advantages was in his opinion the opportunity afforded of getting near the raw product an essential feature in figuring the profits in any line of manufacturing. In this province there were vast areas of pulp lands he said and by the erection of paper mills in such territories or near to them the cost of transportation of the raw material would be very much lessened.

On paper of different grades such as newsprint, cardboard, etc., there is now a duty of four cents a pound and there would be none under reciprocity and admittance would be free. The paper man referred to believed that Canadian mills could easily compete with the American manufacturers in these lines of paper, but did not think that any better or more expensive kinds of paper would be manufactured here as the competition would not be strong enough on the part of local mills.

For business reasons the gentleman in question did not approve of his name being published in this talk on reciprocity but he is known as a thoroughly reliable paper manufacturer in New Brunswick, and his opinion that paper mills would be built in the province under reciprocity because of the excellent opportunities offered should be considered of first importance.

Mr. W. P. Grant of St. John arrived in the city this morning. Mr. John S. Eagles of St. John is in the city.

Mr. O. J. Killam of Truro is registered at the Barker House.

Mr. Wm. B. Fawcett of Sackville is at the Queen.

between the two nations, which reciprocity is bound to bring about.

GREATLY IN OUR FAVOR

The advantage of reciprocal trade in natural products between the United States and Canada are immensely in our favor. Let us then not refuse them and risk the loss of a big augmentation of trade and commercial prestige, in exchange for what the American Government is sure to regard as unneighborly conduct, if the agreement between the two countries as signed at Washington is turned down.

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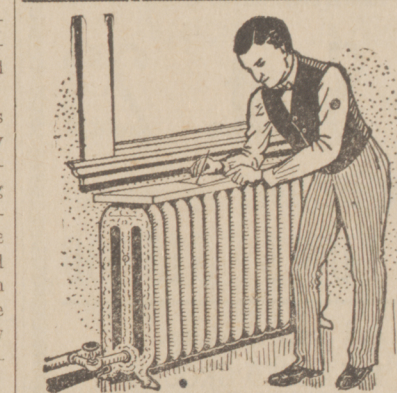
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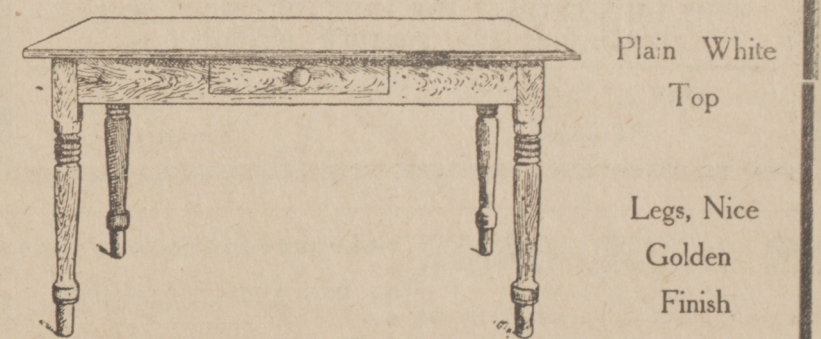


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