

The Daily Mail

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Fredericton, N. B., August 29, 1911



minutes is all the time required for brewing Red Rose Tea; and the result is a beverage of matchless flavor and satisfying strength.



MR. FOSTER HEARD FROM

Hon. George E. Foster last night spoke once more to a Fredericton audience. The skill of the orator was still observable and the interesting mannerisms of the public speaker still to be seen but the hearers of the Hon. Mr. Foster knew who and what was the man by whom they were addressed.

Hon. Mr. Foster disappointed many of his hearers in offering nothing new in the way of arguments against reciprocity. "Canada is prosperous" was his cry. "The farmer can get rich on the prices he now gets for his produce. No one knows that Reciprocity will benefit us."

At last night's anti-reciprocity meeting at the Opera House, Hon. H. F. McLeod stated that the demand of the American consumer for the lowering of the cost of living had forced Taft to make overtures for reciprocity with Canada.

Tory spouters and newspapers have a lot to say about the home market. We admit that a home market is a good thing but it is absurd to say that the home market in New Brunswick has developed since 1891.

A report of Sir Wilfrid's great speech will be found elsewhere in this issue and it should be carefully read and digested by all men who have the welfare of their country at heart.

One Tory Barnstormer in York is said to be finding it mighty hard work to get arguments to advance against reciprocity. He belongs to Charlotte County and has declared over and over again that the New England States in the natural market of the Maritime Provinces.

A Fredericton merchant is making a shipment of apples to the state of Maine. Have you heard of a Maine merchant shipping apples to Fredericton this season.

The York County farmers who can see a four dollar bill on top of a ton of hay should vote for Atherton, and Reciprocity.

"Baby Mine" is a riotously, tastefully, funny production.—Mail.

LAURIER GREETED BY THOUSANDS

(Continued from page one) \$2 a ton against American hay coming into Canada and the figures show that last year we imported only some 12,447 tons. The duty on Canadian hay going into the States was \$4 a ton, and the exports of this article from Canada across the border totalled \$1,449,000.

Take the matter of wheat. There was a duty of 20 cents a bushel on American wheat imported into Canada, but we imported to the extent of only \$98,000 worth. The duty on wheat exported into the United States from Canada was 25 cents a bushel and the exports totalled \$236,000.

A STRIKING EXAMPLE.

"Removal of the duty," continued the premier, "means that trade will flow from Canada into the United States as water through a millrace." Sir Wilfrid touched on the matter of the duty on cream. It had been five cents on the pound and really by an error by the United States, has been reduced to five cents a gallon.

"Where does it go? I asked him, and he answered 'To the United States,' and he argued 'that we should put on an export duty.' 'Oh,' I said, 'you can keep all the cream you want in the country. It is very simple. Just pay the price that the Americans pay your client. I know our farmers and dairy men will be only too happy to sell to you instead of to the Americans.' (Applause.) But if you will not pay the price the Americans will get it."

BRITISH PREFERENCE.

Another argument against the reciprocity agreement, continued Sir Wilfrid, was that it would prevent Canada having a preferential agreement with Great Britain. This was a great cry with the Conservatives, on their platforms and in their press.

What were the facts. In 1897 the Liberal government of Canada gave Great Britain a preferential tariff, and the Tories then repelled it with all their might. A few years later it was increased and strenuous objections were again made by the opposition at Ottawa. Then the Liberal government of the Dominion increased it to 33-1-3 per cent., and still the Tories were found protesting.

"We could not bargain with Great Britain," continued the speaker, amidst great applause. "We gave Great Britain a preference on our own account and for our own advantage, for our own sake and there was no bargaining in it at all." (Cheers and ringing applause.)

The Tories loudly proclaimed their loyalty but their loyalty was most noticeable at election time.

"They insisted that we should bargain with Great Britain, but we gave the preference without bargaining. We gave it readily and we are prepared to increase it if need be, but simply on the consideration that we are British subjects and because we think it is, as it has been approved to be, a benefit to Great Britain and to our own Canadian industries."

There was constantly harbored the hope that Great Britain would do away with free trade and give Canada a preference, but Canada wished the British people to do the best for themselves regardless of the Dominion and if it suited them to give Canada a preference such would not be interfered with by the present reciprocity agreement.

EFFECT ENTIRELY DIFFERENT LINES.

If Great Britain gave Canada a preference in her markets it would be upon a class of goods entirely different to those covered in the trade agreement of Canada and the United States. In the latter natural products along were included, but what of natural products did England export? No, what would be covered by a preference given by Great Britain would be solely manufactured articles and which would not be found in the agreement with the republic to the south of us. In the articles of that agreement there was not a syllable or letter referring to duties on manufactures. Therefore Canada was in a position to enter into this agreement with the United States without prejudicing in the slightest degree our bargaining with Great Britain if she should wish to bargain with us.

The reciprocity agreement was a simple trade agreement. It could be repealed at any time, and this was distinctly set out in the correspondence between Messrs. Fielding and Paterson on the one hand, and Mr. Knox on the other. The following letter from Messrs. Fielding and Paterson was read by Sir Wilfrid:

"The government of the two countries having made this agreement from the conviction that, if confirmed by the necessary legislative authorities, it will benefit the peoples on both sides of the border line, we may reasonably hope and expect that the arrangement, is so confirmed, will remain in operation for a considerable period. Only this expectation on the part of both governments would justify the time and labor that have been employed in the maturing of the proposed measure. 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 those 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 more 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."

The understanding was confirmed by Mr. Knox in his reply. Under these provisions the Canadian people were at liberty at any time to do away with the agreement if it did not prove acceptable. (Applause.)

ANSWERS ANOTHER OBJECTION

There was another objection often heard in this Tories' campaign against reciprocity. He and his ministers had been told they had been hasty and that there was no necessity for making a bargain for the reduction of duty with the American government. They say that after a few years the Americans will repeal the agreement and impose high duties again.

He was acquainted with the history of the American Republic. He was also acquainted with the history of France and of the Canadian people. There was nothing more difficult than to reduce a protective tariff once it is put up, because it created industries in an atmosphere which were developed by the tariff and which were affected by a reduction. France

(Continued on page five.)

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