

The Daily Mail

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NOT A SQUARE DEAL

Hon. W. L. McKenzie King, who presides over the department of labor and spends considerable time collecting statistics appertaining to the cost of living, was one of the speakers at a political meeting in Ontario a few days ago. He discussed the reciprocity issue and took occasion to point out that the price of commodities to the farmer were lower in Canada than in the United States, yet in the manufactured product they are higher to the consumer in this country than in the republic. He clinched his argument by showing that fruit and canned goods are cheaper in New York and other cities of the United States than in Canadian cities. "We have," he said, "lowered the duties on some of our food products, on bacon, ham and some cereals. In this country have sprung up great combinations making the price dear to the consumer and lower to the producer."

The minister of labor seems to have struck the nail squarely on the head. In both Canada and the United States many food products are controlled by combines and trusts, and while the price is enhanced and the consumer has to pay the scorching money does not go into the pockets of the producers. There are altogether too many middlemen to be provided for and the toll they levy is by no means a light one. Under these conditions the masses do not get and cannot get a square deal. It was to remedy this condition of affairs that representatives of the Canadian and United States governments entered into an agreement for reciprocal trade. The Liberal party as the friend of the masses, negotiated the agreement for Canada and are now asking the people to ratify it. Mr. Borden and his colleagues, the servants of the monopolists and special interests, are opposing it with tooth and nail. It ought not to be a difficult matter for the common people of the country to decide how to cast their ballots on Sept. 21st.

A SERIOUS HANDICAP

Nova Scotia has made a plucky fight against tariff odds. Despite the United States' duty on fish of all kinds, varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ cent to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound the Canadian fishermen of that province have succeeded in marketing in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1910, in all 73,244,372 pounds of their surplus fish of all kinds, valued at \$4,800,472. But to do this they had to contribute approximately over \$60,000 in duty to the United States.

The handicap has been too great. The Halifax Chronicle, in a recent article dealing with the relative decline in population experienced by these smaller partners in confederation, states that "high protection on Canadian and American, has been sucking their life blood," and adds frankly that they "have been steadily withering for over thirty years."

If the Maritime Provinces are to grow in population and wealth they must secure means of expansion by markets for their surplus natural products. "We cannot stay at home, swapjack knives with one another and thereby grow rich and multiply," says the Chronicle. "We must have outside markets for our products."

This is the solution furnished by reciprocity. Unable to secure adequate custom for their products in Canada, and the United Kingdom the people of Nova Scotia seek entrance to the natural next-door market. There are enough people in Boston alone—the best fish market in the world—to buy almost everything that

Nova Scotia has to sell, and back of Boston are New York and all the great American cities of the United States seaboard.

Nova Scotia cannot afford to "let well enough alone." That is why the people of the Maritime Provinces are for Laurier and larger markets.

During the past week two former New Brunswickers who have been living in the United States, have arrived here in search of suitable farms. One was Mr. G. H. Baird, a native of Victoria County, and the other was Mr. Thomas Arnold, a former Frederictonian. Coming events cast their shadows before. They are anxious to get established on farms in this vicinity before the reciprocity agreement goes into effect. Can you blame them?

The gallant Col. McLeod admits that the price of hay is much higher in the United States than in New Brunswick, "but," says he, "the farmer who sells hay is not a good farmer." The gallant Colonel will find a lot of farmers, good and bad, along the St. John river, who are going to vote for reciprocity on September 21st.

Mr. O. S. Crockett's Red Ball organ in a semi-humorous article published last evening, is unkind enough to insinuate that a member of The Mail staff does not know what a bath tub looks like. That is certainly not a very weighty argument against reciprocity, but it is about what we might expect from the peanut politician who misrepresents York at Ottawa.

Mr. O. S. Crockett's only contribution to the reciprocity debate in parliament was a letter which he addressed to the Finance Minister on behalf of the Scott Lumber Company, recommending a reduction in the duty on shingles entering the United States. What a consistent man is Mr. Crockett.

The Tory Premiers of Manitoba, Ontario, and New Brunswick, started for Mr. Borden in the election of three years ago. As soon as the votes were counted and the result known, they sneaked back home and were not heard of again for weeks.

If the Tories have their way it will not be long before the battle for responsible government in Canada will have to be fought over again.

Mr. O. S. Crockett thinks that he is going to have an easy thing of it in York this time. He is not a very astute politician.

Mr. O. S. Crockett's Red Ball organ has already started in to elevate the standard of journalism in this campaign.

Reciprocity and the right of the majority to rule are the issues before the people in this campaign.

The people of York have had enough of O. S. Crockett and the slander fund.

Let the farmers of York have their turn.

CAMPAIGN NOTES

Mr. John Boyd who has been asked to present himself as an independent Conservative candidate in St. Lawrence division of the House of Commons, states that he will await the action of the Conservative convention before announcing his decision.

The executive of the Durham county Liberal Association has tendered the nomination for the House of Commons to T. Alex Kelley, reeve of Cavan township and warden of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham. The convention on August 10 will ratify the choice.

Mr. Arthur Cardin, advocate of Socialism, will be the Liberal standard bearer for the constituency of Richelieu in the Federal election. At a Liberal meeting yesterday he was chosen to contest the seat. The candidature of Mr. A. Lanctot, the previous occupant, was defeated by forty-one votes to thirty-four.

Mr. E. N. Rhodes, M.P., has been named by the Tories of Cumberland, N.S., as their candidate. Mr. Rhodes made reciprocity the issue in his county at the recent local election and was soundly beaten.

Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways was renominated by the Liberals of Brookville on Tuesday. His opponent will be Mr. John Webster.

Mr. A. M. Beauparlant has been nominated as the Liberal candidate in St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.

KINGS-ALBERT LIBERALS
NOMINATE DR. McALLISTER

(Continued from page one.)

ers' Association of British Columbia, in which the reduction was asked for. There could be no more natural or advantageous step than to bring about reciprocity in natural products which would open up the markets of the United States and so provide still greater opportunities for Canadian farmers, fishermen, lumbermen and miners." (Applause.)

Continuing, the minister said that he was surprised to find objection being offered to the removal of the duty upon natural products. When Mr. Fielding first presented the agreement at Ottawa cheer after cheer went up from the Conservatives because they felt that we had succeeded in getting great benefits. (Applause) After a short time, however, the newspapers in England began to say that if this agreement went into effect the imperial trade would be destroyed and that the Canadians were becoming disloyal. The manufacturers next took up the cry and with the view of creating prejudice, put forth the plea that Uncle Sam would never have entered into such an agreement if he did not have something up his sleeve. The opposition forces at Ottawa next fell in line.

THEIR OWN LEADERS FAVORED IT.

The minister went on to show how during the last forty-five years political leaders on both sides of politics expressed themselves in favor of the agreement.

He went on to quote from the utterances of Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John Thompson, Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. H. George E. Foster, to show that all favored a measure of reciprocity.

HON. MR. HAZEN, TOO.

Again, continued the minister, we have another gentleman occupying a distinguished position in this community who had something to say on this question. I refer to the Hon. J. D. Hazen, the present premier of New Brunswick, who, in reply to the speech from the throne in 1891, expressed pleasure as the representative of the city and county of St. John and as a member of the Conservative party, at the announcement made by the (Conservative) government that they were about to enter into negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

"He went on," said Dr. Pugsley, "to speak of the business and social relations existing between the people of Canada and of the neighboring republic, he expressed the opinion that it would be an advantage to both countries if a reciprocity treaty went into effect, and he concluded by saying that he felt sure it would be gratifying to the people of Canada, irrespective of party, that steps were about to be taken to secure reciprocity."

"Nobody will charge that these Conservatives were any less loyal than the men who now lead the Conservative party; no one will venture to suggest that these Conservatives were less mindful of the best interests of Canada than those who now lead the party; no one will suggest that they would negotiate for a reciprocity treaty which they thought would have a tendency to draw Canada away from her allegiance to the mother country. But these gentlemen say to us: the times have changed, and what might be good for Canada in 1891 is not good for Canada today. Surely that argument does not apply to the contention that reciprocity is apt to lead to dismemberment of the empire; surely, if to increase our trade with the United States is likely to weaken our attachment to the mother country today, it must have had the same effect twenty years ago."

"Now, sir, there was great danger of that twenty years ago, because while Canada had then entered upon a stage of development, Canada was not so prosperous as she is today, and her people were not in such a position of self-reliance then as they are now. Since then, the population of Canada has increased, her

resources have been developed, her trade has extended, and today our people are far more powerful and more able than they then were to stand for what they believe to be the true interests of Canada and the empire."

A TELLING SUMMARY.

"So," said the minister, "what Sir John Macdonald ratified, what Sir John Thompson desired, what Sir Charles Tupper was anxious for, what Hon. George E. Foster deemed advantageous, what Hon. J. D. Hazen considered to be in the best interests of Canada, the Liberals of today have succeeded in getting for you. (Applause.) Today, because the Liberals got what the Conservatives could not get the Conservatives don't want it. (Hear, hear.) It is for the Conservatives now to explain how what was good for Canada in 1891 is not good now."

We have just reduced the taxation in Canada to the extent of \$4,000,000 that is all, remarked Dr. Pugsley, and rounds of applause followed his statement. In a year from now, if they didn't want reciprocity, if they wanted the taxes raised, all they had to do was to say so.

Some of our opponents will say, remarked Dr. Pugsley, that the Conservative leaders of the past were right, and even the Liberal party was right in 1893, but times have changed since then.

"I will admit," said Dr. Pugsley, "since the Liberals have come into power rapid progress has been made" and he here quoted figures to show how the import and export trade of Canada with the mother country and foreign countries had increased wonderfully during the fifteen years of Liberal administration.

Taking up the annexation cry he said the bankers of Ontario, who had numerous exchanges in American cities, cried out that they could do business that way and at the same time stand by the old flag but the farmers and fishermen they held were not to be trusted.

Some, he said, continued to cry "leave well enough alone." "Well," said Dr. Pugsley in answer to this, "all I can say is that while Canada has enjoyed marvellous prosperity still it is not one-fifth the part it ought to have." The minister continued:

COMPARISON OF POPULATION.

No stronger argument in favor of the people voting for reciprocity at this election can be produced than a study of the population statistics of the Maritime Provinces during the period it was in force, as compared with the high protection period of the old Tory government, which we now submit for the careful consideration of the electors.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Reciprocity Period—1854 to 1896.
Population, 1851, 193,890
Population, 1861, 252,047

Increase ten years, 58,157
Population, 1871, 285,594

Increase ten years, 33,547

Increase during 20 years, 91,694
High Protection Period, 1879 to 1896.
Population, 1881, 321,233
Population, 1891, 321,263

Increase ten years, 30
Population, 1901, 331,120
Increase in ten years, 9,857

Increase in 20 years, 3,887
What do these figures disclose? First, that the Maritime Provinces were populated during the reciprocity period, and secondly, that they were depopulated during the high protection period. Those farms that are now and have been for years deserted were taken up and settled during the reciprocity period when the markets of the United States were open to our natural products, and deserted after that market was closed and higher tariff walls set up.

Dr. McAllister followed Hon. Dr. Pugsley in a rousing speech.

Mr. Roger P. Scovil of Gagetown is in the city.

AUGUST 7th, 1911

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THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY
AND RECIPROCITY

The following standing offer of reciprocity with the United States in natural products was embodied in the National Policy of the Conservatives brought down in Parliament, 1879:

"Any or all of the following articles, that is to say: animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables, including potatoes and other roots, plants, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, flour of meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish, salted or smoked, and lumber, may be imported into Canada, free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act, upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty."

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