Twenty acres of good land near Chilliwack. Seven roomed modern house (new), seven acres in fruit. $2000 cash. Price $7000. Balance over three years.
WHITE, SHILES & CO.

The Daily News

Fifty lots in the west end of the city. B. C. Electric cut-off runs through this property; streets opened up. Prices from $400 up; Easy payments.
WHITE, SHILES & CO.

Library Legislative Assembly SEP 1911 VICTORIA, B.C.

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 162. NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1911. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Discuss Seperate School for Asiatics

SESSION IS LENGTHY ONE

Teachers for Night School—Tenders Let for Electric Lighting Sapperton School Site.

"The time has come when we must have a separate school for the Asiatics," declared Chairman T. J. Trapp at the meeting of the school board held last night. There are now thirty-five Asiatics attending the Central school, twenty-four Chinese and eleven Japanese, several of them knowing little or nothing of English. Six new scholars just off the boat from the Orient have already started to attend school, and they do not know anything of English or school work. These fellows range in age from 12 to 18 and are at present in rooms with little white children of half the age. It was pointed out how unjust this was to the regular classes, as much time had to be spent teaching the foreigners the language. Trustee Peck raised the question as to whether it was compulsory that the people of Westminster should pay for the education of the Orientals who come straight here for the purpose of getting an education. The secretary was instructed to get information on the question. Finally it was decided that another tent should shortly be erected in Tipperary park, and all the Orientals will be put into it irrespective of ages or grade. This will not only overcome the trouble of mixing the Orientals with the whites, but will relieve a great deal of the overcrowding in the Central school.

A heated discussion arose over the question of the location of the Sapperton school building on the site secured for that purpose. Trustees Dr. Green, John Reid and Mrs. Cross were of the opinion that the front of the school should not be farther than 75 feet back from the street line of Richmond street. Trustee Reid believed that the space in front of the school should be devoted exclusively to a grass and flower plot, and that the ground behind the school should be used as a play ground for the children. Trustee Green expressed himself similarly. Trustee Peck was firm in his contention that the school would look much better farther back. Chairman T. J. Trapp and Trustee Thornber agreed with him

After a spirited argument which lasted for over an hour a compromise was arrived at by making the distance "100 feet to the school line," this phrasing meaning 100 feet to the front line of the steps, not to the front of the actual building.

Regarding the levels of the ground in Sapperton it was decided that the board should accompany the architect this morning on a trip to the site, and decide on what levels would be most suited to the present and future street levels.

Tenders were opened for the electric wiring and fixtures of the new school in Sapperton and for the Sixth avenue school. There were five tenders for each job and the contract was awarded in each case to the Windsor Electric company at $845 for each job, this being the lowest figure submitted. As the two schools are almost identical, the tenders were in most cases the same for each job.

The tenders for the Sixth avenue school which were received at the meeting held a week ago, but which were not announced, were disposed of last night.

The lowest tender, that of Chapman and Halloran, for $33,358, was accepted. It was $8 more than the lowest tender for Sapperton school, a similar building, the contract for which was let a few weeks ago to W. W. Forrester.

The B. C. E. R. company's list of "street and motor car donts," which are used in Vancouver, will shortly be printed on conveniently sized placards and placed in conspicuous locations about the schools.

Miss M. Anderson was added to the teaching staff of Lord Kelvin school, the vacancy being created on account of the new tent room being added in that locality. Her salary will be $55 per month.

Teachers will be advertised for to take up the work of teaching the night school, and an advertisement will be inserted in the local papers asking all those who wish to join the night classes to give their names at once to the board so that sufficient accommodation may be arranged for.

The usual monthly requisitions and accounts having been passed, the board adjourned.

YACHT UNMANAGEABLE; SAVED BY PRINCE GEORGE

Vancouver, Sept. 14.—The steamer Prince George, on her homeward voyage from the north, when just off Point Grey tonight, picked up Messrs. Peck and Hume, two Vancouver men, whose yacht, the Alice H., had become unmanageable in a storm and was partially wrecked. At the time that they were sighted the men were in great danger and the advent of the steamer was timely.

Chief Davis President.

Vancouver, Sept. 15.—Chief Davis, of the Victoria fire department, was last night chosen president of the Fire Chiefs' association.

CLOSE ON THE TRAIL OF HENRY WILSON

Expect to Come Up with Girl's Abductor in Few Hours—Thought to Have Been Seen.

Snowflake, Man., Sept. 14.—The first gun play in the man hunt here came shortly before one o'clock this morning, when William Adams, proprietor of the Weston hotel here, was shot in the leg by a man who had broken into the house seeking liquor.

Adams was awakened by sounds downstairs and on investigating espied a man making his escape through the door. Adams ordered the depredator to halt, and on his refusal fired. Then the man turned and shot Adams in the leg. Seeing another man approaching the marauder quickly decamped across the open prairie.

The general opinion is that the burglar is the missing kidnapper of Miss Price. For four days he has had no food, and has subsisted on the little liquor left in his possession. This being finished he evidently made the raid, intending to replenish his liquid sustenance. A half dressed posse immediately set out in pursuit and are now close on his heels. The pickets have been warned to be extra vigilant and now hopes prevail for an early capture.

That robbery was not the motive of the raid is shown by the undisturbed cash drawer which contained a considerable sum of money.

Medical examination of William Adams' foot shows that he was shot with buckshot, presumably fired from the same gun which Wilson carried through the bush when he held Miss Price captive. Today the girl gave way before the terrible strain on her nerves. She is now under medical care.

THE FIRST MEMBER.

W. M. German, of Welland, Elected by Acclamation.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—The first member of the twelfth parliament of Canada is W. M. German, of Welland, who was elected by acclamation today. German is a Liberal. A contest will be held in all the other 220 ridings.

The only incident of nomination day so far recorded occurred at Port Arthur when Carrick, the Conservative candidate, was declared by the mayor to be elected by acclamation after the returning officer had announced the postponement of the election in the Fundy Bay riding to October 12. The returning officer accepted the $200 deposit of the Conservative candidate and then left the room. The electors present voted the mayor to the chair claiming that the action of the returning officer in leaving and refusing to accept papers after receiving the deposit was illegal. The mayor then declared Carrick to be elected by acclamation. The Liberals will ignore this action.

LAVA IS SWEEPING DOWN ETNA'S SLOPES

Stream Is a Third of Mile Wide—Causes Valley Dwellers to Flee.

Catania, Sicily, Sept. 14.—The 20,000 inhabitants of Castiglione and Francavilla turned their backs on their homes today, fleeing before the advancing flood of lava from Mount Etna. Both towns are threatened with destruction.

The discharge from the crater and new fissures increases in volume. The main stream, pouring down the northeastern side of the volcano, has made its way sluggishly about the foothills towards the sea across the railroad and invaded the valley of the Alcantara.

Today the front, fifty feet high, and a third of a mile wide, broke over a long declivity, forcing the peasants in its path to make a hurried retreat. It cut off the water supply of several villages. When the stream was within three miles of Castigilione and Francavilla, the people packed their portable property and vacated their places.

Imperial Solidarity.

London, Sept. 14. — The future operations of the Imperial Mission which is represented in Canada by Sir Hibbert Tupper, J. A. M. Aikins and George Tate Blackstock, have planned a great campaign to be launched here October 31 for the purpose of emphasizing the need of a closer imperial unity and imperial solidarity of commerce and defence. It is proposed to arrange an interchange of speakers so that the needs and aspirations of the various units of the empire may be better appreciated. The latest adherent of the mission, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, is now vice-president. The Duke of Argyle is honorary president.

All great measures have been slow of accomplishment through that little word "fear," but it is gratifying to know that upon this occasion the workingmen of British Columbia are not going to be stampeded into voting away the opportunity to secure cheaper living and at the same or higher wage.

"THE FIRST SHALL BE LAST." NOMINATIONS RECEIVED

That of J. D. Taylor is Brought in First By J. S. Clute, T. S. Annadale and C. D. Peel; John Oliver's an Hour Later By George Kennedy and A. Cruickshank.

THE NOMINATIONS.

JOHN OLIVER, farmer, of the municipality of Delta, in the county of Westminster;

JAMES DAVIS TAYLOR, printer and publisher, of the city of New Westminster.

Promptly at 12 o'clock yesterday Returning Officer David Douglas read His Majest's solemn writ directing him to call together the electors of the electoral district of New Westminster in the armories in this city, for the purpose of nominating a person to represent them in the House of Commons of Canada.

A scant half dozen electors were present in the building when the announcement was made, but five minutes later J. Stilwell Clute, T. S. Annandale and C. D. Peele arrived bearing the nomination papers of the Conservative candidate, J. D. Taylor. These were duly sworn to. A long wait then followed, for it was nearly 1:30 o'clock when the nomination papers of John Oliver reached the building in the custody of George Kennedy, president of the local Liberal association; A. Cruickshank, campaign manager for Mr. Oliver and others. The required deposit of $200 accompanied each nomination for which the returning officer gave receipts, signifying that he had accepted the nominations. No other names were forthcoming, and when two o'clock arrived, nominations were formally declared closed.

Upwards of two hundred names were attached as nominators to each of the candidates' papers, including many of the leading party men on each side of politics.

The following are the nominators of Mr. Oliver:

William Howay, city.
A. F. Graham, city.
L. B. Lusby, city.
Robert Jardine, city.
J. Kerr Wilson, Ladner.
Alfren Jensen, Annieville.
J. W. Fraser, Ladner.
W. T. Cooksley, city.
Ed Goulet, city.
R. C. McDonald, city.
John McDonald, Langley.
William Morrison, Langley.
W. W. Forrester, city.
R. Reynolds, Langley.
B. W. Shiles, city.
Fred Jackson, city.
S. Williams, Port Kells.
E. Simpson, Coquitlam.
Sidney Malcomson, city.
Murdock Gillis, Port Haney.
George Kennedy, city.
W. H. Sexsmith, Eburne.
W. H. Pennycook, Strawberry Hill.
R. Buckland, city.
William Mackie, city.
William McAdam, city.
T. W. Gray.
J. P. Hampton Bole, city.
A. Mahler, city.
C. B. Deans, city.
Thomas Forster, Port Kells.
J. W. Irwin, city.
John Reid, city.
Andrew Halcrow, city.
T. J. Trapp, city.
George Adams, city.
H. Ryall, city.
E. L. Webber.
A. E. Kellington.
Robert Kennedy, city.
M. J. Phillips, city.
William Sutherland, city.
Alex Matheson, city.
J. J. Johnston, city.
W. T. Reid, city.
David Walker, city
W. S. Collister, city.
M. Pringle, city.
T. W. Herring, South Westminster.
George Copeland, Chilliwack.
R. G. M. Cameron, Sumas.
D. C. McGillivray, Chilliwack.
C. W. Copeland, Chilliwack.
J. W. Galloway, Chilliwack.
A. B. McKenzie, Chilliwack.
W. J. Glanville, Chilliwack.
J. E. Menzies, Chilliwack
R. J. Town, Sumas.
James Armstrong, Chilliwack.
R. C. Barwell, Chilliwack.
J. R. M. Walker, Chilliwack
H. W. Holden, Chilliwack
R. A. Henderson, Chilliwack.
J. W. Ashwel.
S. A. Parsons.
R. J. McIntosh, Chilliwack.
Isaac Kipp.
Ed Parsdell, Chilliwack.
W. R. Theal, Chilliwack.
R. A. Henderson, Chilliwack.
R. J. Banford, Chilliwack.
John McDonald, Chilliwack.
William Dusterhooft, Chilliwack.
William Gaynor, Sardis.
C. W. Munro, Rosedale.
B. B. Smith, Cloverdale.
W. S. Barton, Nicomekl.
D. E. Armstrong, Cloverdale.
John Armstrong, Clover Valley.
D. S. Barton, Cloverdale.
C. A. Carncross, Cloverdale.
W. E. Laking, Cloverdale.
Angus Beaton.
Alex Tares, Cloverdale.
John G. Barton, Cloverdale.
Henry Bose, Surrey Centre.
David Hadden, Cloverdale.
W. Willis, Tynehead.
C. W. McCallum, Clayton.
L. D. Carncross, Cloverdale.
Alex Matheson, Cloverdale.
J. D. Paris, Tynehead.
Arthur Jas. Burrow, Nicomakl.
J. Williams, Cloverdale.
E. M. Carncross, Cloverdale.
G. Campbell, Cloverdale.
Albert Deans, Langley.
Enoch Burges, Langley Prairie.
Hugh Haggarty, Langley.
J. P. Smith, Glenwood.
Robt. Monahan, Langley.
W. J. McIntosh, Langley.
David Lamb, Langley.
Robert McLaren, Langley.
Duncan Buie, Langley.
Earl M. Buie, Langley.
William Ramage, Langley.
A. R. Anderson, Langley.
Thos. H. Simonds, Langley.
Charles McInnes, Langley.
R. J. Wark, Langley.
D. W. Poppy, Langley.
W. S. Bodaly, Glen Valley.
J. R. Bryon, Langley.
Robert Smith, Langley Prairie.
Robert Wilson, Langley Prairie
Charles Smith, Langley Prairie.
G. S. Matheson, Langley Praire.
T. W Green, Langley Prairie
L. Miller, Langley Prairie.
John Matheson, Langley Prairie.
Thos. W. McKenzie, Hammond.
A. Lundgren, Hammond.
James Riddle, Hammond.
Alex G. Denoon, Hammond
A. Morrison, Hammond.
James Irving, Hammond.
O. L. Miller, Hammond.
W.T. Abbott, Mission.
Chas. H. Croke, Mission.
Bert T. Craig, Mission.
Thos. E. Cutler, Hatzic.
Norris Winch, Mission.
Thomas Clegg, Mission.
F. W. Hughes, Mission.
James Plumridge, Mission.
Thomas Gibbard, Mission.
George Pinchbeck, Mission.
Ed Newton, Dewdney.
Robt. W. Dick, Cedar Valley.
J. O. Manzer, Silverdale.
Robert Williams, Central Park.
T. W. Mayne, Central Park.
Walter M. George, Central Park.
William George, Central Park.
John Murray, Central Park.
Peter Gray, Central Park.
Alex. Dow, Central Park.
J. W. Weart, Central Park.
Chris Brown, Delta.
A. D. Patterson, Ladner.
N. A. McDiarmid, Ladner.
George Byrom, Ladner.
S. Morley, Ladner.
H. F. Guichon, Port Guihcon.
John B. Elliot, Ladner.
T. W. Foster, Ladner.
H. A. MacDonald, Cloverdale
R. A. Coleman, Ladner.
S. W. Fisher, Ladner
J Reagh, Ladner.
W. M. Shredy, Ladner.
N. W. Minithorne, city.
W. Kennedy, city.
Jas. B. Kennedy, city.
Peter Birrell, city.
T. A. Muir, city.

Vancouver Nominations.

Vancouver, Sept. 15.—Nominations were received here yesterday. The names of the candidates are J. H. Senkler, H. H. Stevens and E. T. Kingsley, Socialist.

FARMERS' BANK AGAIN.

E. H. Smith Is Arrested by Police in Vancouver.

Vancouver, Sept. 14.—E. H. Smith, a member of a well known financial firm of this city, was arrested by the police today in connection with the failure of the Farmers' Bank of Ontario. The bank failed last year. The manager is now serving a term of six years in jail while Dr. Nesbitt, of Toronto, one of the directors, is at the present time a fugitive from justice.

Editor of "La Presse" Was Offered Big Bribe

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—Declaring that he had been offered a bribe of $250,000 by manufacturing interests to fight reciprocity between Canada and the United States, L. Berthiaume, editor of the Montreal La Presse, today sprung a sensation which capped the climax of public interest. The general impression is that the Laurier government's chances, already good, will be greatly strengthened if the editor of La Presse can prove his assertion that money from "the interests" is being provided to buy a Conservative victory.

RUSSIAN PREMIER IS ASSASSINATED

While Attending Opera Is Shot Twice and Mortally Wounded—Czar Was Present.

Kiev, Russia, Sept. 14.—The Russian premier, General Stolypin, was attacked tonight by a man while attending the opera here. He was shot twice and mortally wounded. The czar was present in the theatre at the time.

The assassin was arrested.

MERGER WILL COMMENCE OPERATIONS IN MARCH

Portland, Ore., Sept. 14.—A merger of tidewater saw mills, representing nearly 70 per cent. of the output of coast mills in Washington and Oregon has been successfully completed. Henry J. Pierce, of Spokane, on behalf of Eastern capitalists, promoted the scheme, and was able to sign up the mill owners representing more than 50 per cent. of the Columbia river cut. The consolidation agreement includes 85 per cent. of the output of Gray's Harbor, Washington. The new company has until March of next year to organize and take over the mill properties and timber holdings of the contracting lumbermen.

The new concern has to produce adequate capital for acquiring sufficient additional timber to insure the continuous operation at full capacity until 1927 of all mills embraced in the merger. It is estimated that it will require $50,000,000 to finance the scheme.

FIREMEN'S BANQUET HELD LAST NIGHT

Vancouver, Sept. 14.—The visiting fire chiefs from all over the Pacific coast who are at present in convention in Vancouver made a trip to North Vancouver today and inspected the fire apparatus there. Tonight they conclude their convention here with a banquet at Hotel Elysium.

Good Reasons for Reciprocity.

It will lessen the cost of living.

It will benefit the consumer.

It will give a larger market for farm produce.

It will increase the trade of Canada.

It will open a market for British Columbia fish.

It will make the British Columbia fish industry the greatest in the world.

It will benefit the manufacturer through the general impetus to business and not jeopardize the protection he now enjoys.

It will give employment to a greater number of men through the general increase of business and the establishment of new industriess.

It will increase rather than decreaes wages through the greater demand for labor.

INQUEST HELD ON WILLIAM URQUHART

Jury's Verdict Is an Open One—Only Four Witnesses Examined—

Vancouver, Sept. 14.—The verdict brought in by the jury on the inquest into the death of William Urquhart, the Vancouver wine merchant who was shot to death in his store on Cordova street, was of the most open character. It is as follows: "Deceased came to his death at his store, 54 Cordova street, on September 11, as a result of being shot by a person unknown."

Dr. Curtis testified to haying made a post mortem examination of the body and to the finding of the lower part of the face pitted with powder marks. There was a flesh wound on the right side of the neck. Witness gave as the cause of death a gunshot wound with its consequent shock and hemorrheage. Another witness, Charles Straube, who conducts a shooting gallery next door to the deceased's liquor store, swore to hearing three shots fired and to seeing a man then walk coolly out of the place and across the street. The witness not knowing that anyone had been shot, then went into the liquor store and found Mr. Urquhart bleeding to death.

Terrible Tales of Cholera.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Novoe Vremya, from Constantinople, describing thhe horrors of the cholera epidemic in Macedonia says the soldiers are crowded in locked cars when ill and left without water or medical attention. On the Mitrovitzauskup railroad living and dead victims of the cholera have been thrown from car windows by their comrades.

Main Has Gone Wet.

Portland, Me., Sept. 14.—Returns received at the offices of the secretary of state up to noon today, with only six towns missing and these six supplied by returns received in Portland, showed: For repeal of prohibitionfi 60,517; against repeal, 60,383. Majority for repeal 134. An official recount probably will be necessary to determine the result of the balloting.

ANOTHER SAW MILL

Will Be Erected on East End of Lulu Island.

TO COST FULLY $500,000

British Canadian Company Will Erect Most Modern Plant—Electricity to Be Motive Power.

That a huge new sawmill is to be established on the banks of the Fraser river in the near future seems to be an established fact. Already fifty acres of land have been purchased by the British Canadian company, a new corporation formed for the above purpose, and already a pile driver is at work on the ground preparing for the building operations which will precede the erection of the mammoth plant. The new mill will represent an investment of about half a million dollars and it is said that the work will be hastened to such an extent that it will be ready for cutting in the early spring.

The new plant will be run by electricity and every modern appliance known to lumber men will be installed. There will also be a large box factory in connection with the saw mill.

Looking backward from a period, not so very far remote, as time goes, future observers may find it interesting to follow the progress of development, which led to the opening of the Fraser river to the maritime commerce of the Pacific. Citizens of today having easy access to the records may note many things on which history will ring the changes from the Indian's dugout to the ocean greyhound in the shipping of this great waterway. Even within the past few years the possibilities of New Westminster district as the centre of a seafaring activity, have been very appreciably advanced upon the attention of the world. It is readily discernable that this development has been closely associated with the growth of the lumbering industry.

In this connection the News is able to record, on advice from official sources, the welcome announcement made above that a large saw mill is to be added to New Westminster's industrial establishments. The new mill, as stated, will represent an investment of over half a million dollars and will class with the best on the Pacific coast.

The British Canadian company, under whose auspices it is to be erected, has already acquired about fifty acres of ground, on the east end of Lulu island, near the traffic bridge, as a site, and a pile driver is now on the grounds, to commence preliminary operations looking to the construction of the plant. It is stated that work will be carried on energetically in every department the plant will represent the best attainment of mechanical and engineering skill. A large box factory is to be installed in connection with the establishment.

EXPECTED GERMANY WILL ACCEPT REPLY

Paris, Sept. 14.—While it is hardly expected that the German reply to the communication of France reaching Berlin today will be an acceptance of every point, yet the spirit of the semi-official observations on the Moroccan dispute made by the Cologne Gazette creates favorable impressions officially in Paris of an approaching agreement.

A report gained circulation today that twenty-five German Uhlans had crossed the frontier near Luneville.

The ministry of the interior investigated the report and denied it.

Hilton Likely Winner.

Rye, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The chances that the American amateur golfing title will cross the ocean to England were materially increased when Harold H. Hilton finished the first half of his match today with Jerome D. Travers, of Upper Montclair, with a lead of four up. The Hilton-Travers cards are: Hilton out 40, in 37-77; Travers out 40, in 43-83.

Mutiny Added to Fire.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Sept. 14.—The despatch boat Septembre lies off Port De Paix with mutiny and fire on board. The steamship Eclaireus, which went to her assistance, returned here today bringing sixty passengers. One hundred and fifty others remained on the vessel. The passengers include the medical commissioners who were on their way to Quanaminthe when the trouble occurred. Quaniminthe is stricken with disease and the people are without proper supplies and food.

Plain Truths.

One of the reasons why the great masses of the people are merely plodders for the favored few is because of the bogeys which the favored few are able to bring into service at election time to frighten voters.

Today the United States is in the grip of a few men, to whom all the rest pay daily toll. This has been brought about by a protective tariff.

Wants

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 217 Royal avenue.

WANTED—GOOD HOME FOR GIRL nine years old; mother will furnish clothing and pay some for keep. Apply E. L. B., Daily News.

WANTED—TWO BOARDERS IN private home. Apply Box 14, Daily News office.

WANTED—A LIVE REAL ESTATE firm in New Westminster to handle a first class subdivision property located in the rapidly growing town of Red Deer, Alta. Population now 3000. An exclusive contract to the right parties. Write at once to Murray M. Allen, Glencoe Lodge, Vancouver.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. Apply Kelly, Douglas & Co., between 12 and 1.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 125 Third Ave.

WANTED—WAITRESS AT ONCE. Apply Premier hotel, Columbia street, city.

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 712 Twelfth street.

WANTED — FURNISHED APARTment, flat, housekeeping rooms or cottage, with gas preferred, within few blocks of News office. Apply H. Daily News.

WANTED — HOUSE - KEEPING rooms, with gas, bathroom, etc., near News office. Apply H, the Daily News.

WANTED—LOTS AND ACREAGE to clear, landscape gardening. Apply J. S. McKinley, Edmonds.

WANTED—ROOMERS AND BOARDers. Apply Sixth avenue, Burnaby East.

WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW REquires position as housekeeper to bachelor or widower. Box 24 Daily News.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL house work; family of five; no children. Apply 1112 Fifth avenue.

WANTED KNOWN—MILLER'S EMployment office, No. 8 Begbie street, supplies men for all large jobs in this vicinity. Phone 624.

EXCHANGE—TEN ACRES IN LANGley, partly improved, clear title; close in; trade for building lot in New Westminster, about $1000. Owner, 1423 Thirteenth avenue east, Vancouver.

Bargain.

Circumstances make me sacrifice part of my Imperial Car and Shipbuilding stock. Chance of a lifetime for parties with cash.

ADDRESS: BOX FIVE, DAILY NEWS.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—GOOD BUILDING LOTS in Burnaby, close to city car, store, school, etc. Price $350. Cash $35, balance $10 per month (no interest). Sheriff, Rose & Co., 648 Columbia street, New Westminster.

FOR SALE—SNAP. NEW BUNGAlow, four large rooms, very large pantry, bath, toilet, electric light, walls papered, full basement; garden fenced and well stocked with vegetables. Price including blinds, linoleum on floors. $2750. Owner, 718 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN SEVEN roomed house on Fourth street, two blocks from car. Price $3600, $350 cash, balance as rent. Apply evenings, 424 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—COSY NEW BUNGAlow; close to car; four large rooms bath, toilet; large pantry; full basement; well stocked kitchen; garden. Price $2750; easy terms. Owner, 718 Seventh avenue, New Westminster.

TO RENT.

TO RENT — GOOD FURNISHED rooms, with board. Apply 55 Royal Avenue.

HOUSE TO RENT—CORNER OF Seventh avenue and Bowler street. Apply 1314 Cariboo street.

TO RENT — NEWLY FURNISHED clean rotms for one or two gentlemen. Terms very reasonable. 513 Agnes Street.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED, BY day, week or month; rates very reasonable. 543 Front street.

FOR RENT—BEDROOMS, NEAR library. Apply 701 Agnes street.

TO RENT — TWO FURNISHED housekeeping rooms; first floor. Apply 224 Seventh street.

FOR RENT — TWO BEDROOMS with sitting room to let to gentlemen only. Breakfast if desired. Telephone and modern conveniences. Five minutes from the post office. Terms moderate. Enquire Phone R 414.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE to rent, 319 Regina street, $22 a month.

FOR RENT

TO RENT—OFFICE ROOM UP stairs, Speck block, Columbia street. Apply to Alex. Speck, 743 Front street.

TO RENT—DOUBLE ROOM FURNished; suitable for young ladies or married couple. Apply 23 Alice street.

TO RENT—SPLENDID NEWLY furnished rooms in Cliff block, on Sixth street, one block from Columbia street. Apply the Misses Chapman, room 2, third floor.

LOST.

LOST—WANDERED AWAY FROM home in the neighborhood of Ninth street and Third avenue, a boy 11 years old, auburn hair, slimly built, wearing a dark grey suit with grey cap, short knee pants, black stockings and boots. Any person seeing him would confer a favor by communicating with Chief of Police Bradshaw, city.

LOST—A GOLD TIE PIN IN FORM of ivy leaf, between B. C. E. R. depot and Carrall street, Sapperton. Finder please return to Mercer, care C. B. Dean's grocery. Reward.

LOST—BLACK AND WHITE SETter dog with collar and chair attached. Finder return to George Leaf's store, East Burnaby. Reward.

LOST—GOLD CHAIN BRACELET, between First street and the Cathedral. Finder please return to 55 Royal avenue. Reward.

LOST—A FOUNTAIN PEN. FINDER kindly return to Daily News Office.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Re Lots 1, 2 and 3, in Block 6, Lot 10, in Block 50, and Lots 7 and 8, in Block 51, all in the subdivision of District Lot five hundred and forty (540), in the City of Vancouver.

Whereas proof of loss of certificate of title No. 9278A, to the above named property issued in the name of Thomas William Kingsmill has been filed in this office. Notice is hereby given that I shall at the expiration of one month from date of first publication hereof issue a duplicate of said certificate of title, unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing.

Dated at the Land Registry Office this 8th day of September, 1911.

ARTHUR G. SMITH,
District Registrar.

Campaign Causerie

As an illustration of the effects of reciprocity at least three large new canneries, with a capacity of 120,000 cases, are planned for the Prince Rupert district when reciprocity is adopted.

The fishing industry in British Columbia is only in its infancy and is capable of wide expansion. Reciprocity by opening the United States market will be a great benefit to that nascent industry on which so much of British Columbia's prosperity depends.

It may be thought that a reduction of only one cent a pound in duty will have little effect, but this amount is a large proportion of the original value of the fish. Fresh caught halibut on the banks are worth 2½ cents a pound, so the reduction is equivalent to the remission of a 40 per cent ad valorem duty.

As far as canned salmon are concerned the abandonment of the 30 per cent duty is of especial importance. Last year the British Columbia pack was only 738,000 cases while the Alaskan pack was 2,391,000 cases. This was not because of an excess of fish in the Alaskan waters, but because the American canners are able to put up the coarser grades of fish which their Canadian rivals have to reject owing to lack of a market. This cheaper fish is sold among the negroes of the southern states, and this market will be open to Canadians under reciprocity.

(By R. F. Blandy in Pioneer News.)

Apart from the advantages to the Canadian farmer and lumberman from the reduction in the tariff which the reciprocity agrement provides the removal of the duties on fish will greatly stimulate the Canadian fisheries. The best fish banks in the world are off the Canadian coasts, and reciprocity will give to the Canadian fisherman a market of 99,000,000 people on the North American continent instead of a limited market of only 9,000,000.

There will be competition from American fishermen, of course, but on the Pacific coast, at least, Canadians will have the immense commercial advantage of being closer to their home ports and to towns with railway connections. Fresh fish especially require to be taken as soon as caught to the nearest railway terminal. This is where Port Alberni, Prince Rupert and Vancouver will derive great benefits from reciprocity.

So far as the reciprocity agreement affects the cost of living in British Columbia, the general tendency will be to reduce food prices. As a province British Columbia does not grow half the farm produce it requires, and though the farming industry has increased enormously during the past few years, especialy in fruit growing, it has barely kept pace with the general development of the province and the growth of population. Mr. McBride stated in the House of Parliament in February last: "In 1910 the value of agricultural products in British Columbia was $11,835,253, and in the same year there were imported agricultural products to the value of $13,646,904." These figures are the strongest possible argument against taxing the food of the people of British Columbia, who are so dependent on outside sources for their food supply. Hams, bacon, canned fruits especially are imported from the United States. Even apples and peaches have to come from the states as our farmers cannot produce enough for the demand. Mr. Clements, who is now opposed to reciprocity and a reduction in the cost of living, was formerly opposed to taxing the people's food. In a speech in the House of Commons on April 10, 1908, in which he attacked the government for not securing reciprocity with the United States, he stated: "The necessaries of life are unduly taxed to the disadvantage of every laborer and mechanic in Canada."

As for the idea that duties on farm produce protect the farmer by the amount of these duties it is extremely doubtful that such is the case. Farmers, unlike manufacturers, are not organized so as to extract from the consuming public the last possible cent which a protective tariff permits. They are too numerous and compete too closely with each other to form "apple mergers" or "egg combines." Even assuming for the sake of the argument that the British Columbian farmer does not receive quite so high a price for his output under reciprocity he will pay less for the food and forage which he does not produce on his own farm. What is more, reciprocity will bring so much development in lumbering, fishing and wheat growing that the farmer of British Columbia will be able to increase his output and also to sell it more readily. Big crops and large sales bring wealth to the farmer rather than small crops and high prices. Reciprocity reduces the duty on apples by one-third cent per pound, but most apple growers would sooner take that much less per pound and be able to sell double the quantity.

The other "argument" against reciprocity as it affects the British Columbian farmer is that he "cannot compete" against the farmer of Oregon and Washington. What a paltry, puny principle to hold? And, curiously enough, only a few short months ago the very men who now tell us that the Americans can beat us at farming were lauding British Columbia to the skies as a farming country. Mr. McBride and his myrmidons used to say to us, "British Columbia is the finest apples country on earth." Now they say in effect, "Oh, no, we never meant that at all; Oregon and Washington can beat British Columbia hollow at apple growing." And yet B. C. apples have beaten the choicest American fruit at the apple shows of Spokane and Seattle, and are acquiring a strong hold on the British market in competition with apples of the world. And B. C. fruit lands were never selling at higher prices than today. The argument that British Columbia is inferior to the states to the south is only based on political panic and is absolutely untrue.

DEATH IS ANNOUNCED OF PRIMATE OF IRELAND

Dublin, Ireland, Sept. 13.—The death is announced of the Most Rev. Archbishop Alexander, until recently Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of the Church of Ireland. The deceased prelate before the disestablishment of the Irish church sat in the House of Lords with the English Lords Spiritual. He was noted as a hymn writer and literateur. His death occurred at Torquay, where he had retired sme months ago, after resigning the primacy, which he held probably the longest period in the history of the Irish church.

AERONAUTIC SCHOOL PROFESSOR HAS FALL

AUBURN, Me., Sept. 13.—H. B. Shearman, president of Williams college aeronautic school, attempted to break the long distance record for balloon flight, and nearly lost his life near here. He was found unconscious at the farm of H. B. Estes, The ascension started from Pittsfield, Mass. Shearman's plan was to fly to Canada, unaccompanied. He will recover from the effects of the adventure.

Raincoats

Our Raincoats are good to wear any day; but, on rainy, damp days ***they're a prize.***

You don't have to worry about getting our coats WET

They're Built for It

And moreover, we guarantee it.

WE ALSO HAVE SMALL SIZES AND EXTRA LONG COATS FOR LADIES

Umbrellas for these rainy days $1.00 to $6.00.

Reid & McDonald

601 Columbia Street. **Clothiers, Hatters and Haberdashers**

FURNITURE

Are you fitting up a bedroom for your visitors to the fair? If so, rent it afterwards in this manner:

Complete Bedroom Outfit for $28.75

$10 Down, Balance $10 a month.

Rent your spare room. Your roomer will pay for your furniture in three months, then all the rest is gain. The outfit comprises everything for a bedroom—Bed, spring, mattress, curtains, floor rug, blanket, sheets, pillows, dresser and stand, etc. We have helped others, we can help you. All we ask is $10 down and balance as the rent of your room comes in.

Denny & Ross

"We Treat You Right"

43, 45, 47 Sixth St., New Westminster. **Phone 588**

CASH OR CREDIT

POLLING STATIONS

The following is a complete list of the polling stations as announced by the returning officer, David Douglas. As stated in this paper yesterday the ed at a point on the westerly shore of electors of Westminster will all poll in the one place, namely the Armory building. There will be twelve booths which will afford ample accommodation for nearly three thousand voters:

No. 1—Sydney Miller's house, Adela post office, Westminster road.

No. 2—W. V. Bradshaw's house, Triumph street, Hastings townsite.

No. 3—Britcola post office, Hastings townsite, south.

No. 4—Barnet hall, Barnet.

No. 5—F. J. Peer's house, Burnaby lake.

No. 6—Agricultural hall, Central Park.

No. 7—Municipal hall, Edmonds.

No. 8—Ewen Martin's house, Burquitlam.

No. 9—Muncipal hall, Richmond.

No. 10—Court house, Steveston.

No. 11—W. M. McKenzie's house, Woodward's Landing.

Polling Division No. 2—Delta, Surrey and Langley, including Barnston and McMillan islands, having 1828 voters on the lists:

No. 12—School house, Westham island.

No. 13—School house, Ladner.

No. 14—School house, Sunbury.

No. 15—Post office, Annieville.

No. 16—School house, Annacis island.

No. 17—School house, East Delta.

No. 18—School house, Mud Bay.

No. 19. — Immigration building, White Rock.

No. 20—School house, Kensington Prairie.

No. 21—Harper's house, Hall's Prairie.

No. 22—Public hall, Cloverdale.

No. 23—School house, Johnston road.

No. 24—Bennett's house, Strawberry Hill.

No. 25—Vacant house opposite Mr. Quible's, South Westminster.

No. 26—Public hall, Tynehead.

No. 27—Public hall, Port Kells.

No. 28—Post office, Clayton.

No. 29—Public hall, Langley.

No. 30—Progressive hall, Murray's Corner.

No. 31—Public hall, Otter.

No. 32—School house, Aldergrove.

No. 33—School house, Glen Valley.

Polling Division No. 3 of Chilliwack, having a voting list of 1606, consisting of all the land within Westminster electoral district which lies to the south of the Fraser river, and to the east of the western boundary of Matsqui municipality:

No. 34—Municipal hall, Mt. Lehman.

No. 35—School house, Lehman's Landing.

No. 36—School house, Aberdeen.

No. 37—Town hall, Peardonville.

No. 38—Public hall, Matsqui.

No. 39—School house, Clayburn.

No. 40—Summer hall, Abbotsford.

No. 41—Immigration office, Huntingdon.

No. 42—Town hall, Upper Sumas.

No. 43—Post office, Sumas Mountain.

No. 44—J. A. McLeod's house, Sumas.

No. 45—Old reading room, Sardis.

No. 46—Store building, Wade's Landing.

No. 47 and 48——Foresters' hall, Chilliwack.

No. 49—George Copeland's house, East Chilliwack.

No. 50—Good Templars' hall, Cheam.

No. 51—Braithwaite's hall, Rosedale.

Polling division No. 4, generally known as the electoral district of Dewdney having a voting list of 1433:

No. 52—Lobby room, Millside hotel, Millside.

No. 53—Walmsley's house, Burquitlam.

No. 54—Municipal hall, Coquitlam.

No. 55—Town hall, Port Moody.

No. 56—Vancouver Power Co.'s building, Coquitlam lake, club house.

No. 57—Vancouver Power Co.'s building, Lake Buntzen school house.

No. 58—Gilley's building, at Stone quarry, Pitt lake.

No. 59—School house, Pitt Meadows.

No. 60—Dale hall, Hammond.

No. 61—Municipal hall, Haney.

No. 62—J. Ritchie's store, Albion.

No. 63—J. A. Maddaugh's house, Webster's Corner.

No. 64—Whiting's store, Whonnock.

No. 65—Heap's mill office, Ruskin.

No. 66—Western Canada Power Co.'s building, Stave River falls.

No. 67—Post office, Silverdale.

No. 68—Bell's store, Mission City.

No. 69—Sharpe's house, Hatzic Prairie.

No. 70—School house, Hatzic.

No. 71—McIntyre Bros.' store, Dewdney.

No. 72—Liberty hall, Nicomen island.

No. 73—Hall, North Nicomen.

No. 74—Cuthbert's hall, Harrison Mills.

No. 75—Inkman's store, Agassiz.

No. 76—Inkman's store, Harrison Hot Springs.

No. 77—Purcell's store, Port Douglas.

No. 78—Conley's Camp, 25-Mile creek.

Polling Division No. 5, including portion of the provincial electoral district of Yale in this riding, 135 voters in all:

No. 79—Odd Fellow's hall, Agassiz.

No. 80—Inkman's store, Ruby Creek.

No. 81—Peter Johnston's house, Hope station.

No. 82—Wm. Teague's office, Yale.

TO CAPTURE FIVE SEATS IN MANITOBA

Hon. Duncan Marshall Returns From Trip as Far East as Fort William.

Most encouraging reports of the political situation in Ontario and Manitoba have been brought from the east by the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minster of agriculture, who has just returned to Edmonton from a trip as far as Fort William. Mr. Marshall left Edmonton on Sunday last. On Monday night he spoke in Winnipeg, on Tuesday night in Kenora, on Wednesday afternoon in Murillo and in Fort William on Wednesday evening. On Thursday night he spoke again in Winnipeg. Saturday he left for Sedgewick, where he addressed a meeting at night. By Saturday evening Mr. Marshall travelled 2600 miles in the week and addressed six metings.

Mr. Marshall states that the Liberals are practically certain of winning four or five seats in Manitoba. In Lisgar, Greenway is sure to defeat Sharpe. Dr. Mulloy will have a large majority in Provencher and J. A. M. Aikens, the C. P. R. solicitor, will be beaten in Brandon. There are excellent chances of winning both Dauphin and Portage La Prairie. Winnipeg with its 28,000 voters is anybody's and Ashdown is putting up a great fight.

Conmee a Sure Winner.

James Conmee, Mr. Marshall says, will win again by a big majority in Rainy River and Thunder Bay. Ontario Liberal leaders whom Mr. Marshall met in Fort William were confident that the Liberal party would make a net gain of three or four seats in Ontario. This would not be surprising as that province has always gone more strongly Liberal whenever there has been a real issue on trade questions. Liberals have every prospect of winning North Grey, South Bruce, East Huron, North Essex, East Lambton, North Simcoe, and East Peterboro, and have even chances to win Halton and Peel. In every one of these counties the farmers are solid for reciprocity.

"Reciprocity is going to bring people to Alberta in swarms," said Mr. Marshall Saturday. "There were no less than 88 persons making enquiries at the office of Mr. Daly, our publicity commissioner, in Winnipeg on Thursday. They were all Americans, who have had their attention turned to Alberta largely by the prospect of reciprocity between Canada and the United States. They want to come more where they can get cheap lands on which they can grow better crops for the same market prices as they have been receiving in the States for the product of their highly-priced land. They will be coming to Alberta by trainloads."

Premier Sifton's Meetings.

Premier Sifton will address a number of meetings in Alberta and Saskatchewan last week. Saturday he spoke at Camrose. This Monday morning he will address the delegates to the Dominion Council of the Trades and Labor Council in Calgary. On Tuesday night he will address a mass meeting in Moose Jaw on the reciprocity question, and on Thursday night he will appear at a public meeting in Saskatoon on the same subject. On Friday and Saturday he will address meetings elsewhere which have yet to be arranged.

FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The board of trade publishes every year a white paper which in the brief space of two pages gives a compact picture of the present condition and the progress of the British people. It affords a bird's-eye view of half a century of English history, and the vision is one which well may gratify us. Fifty years ago this island was something of a material miracle, with its teeming population and its massive industrial organization. The miracle has become more marvellous. The British peoples have in the interval planted colonies and laid the fundations of new and great nations; but nevertheless the population of these islands has grown by over 16 millions. It has grown, too, in the way that marks a higher civilization and ensures greater happiness and greater health. The birth rate has fallen, but it has been compensated by a falling death rate. A rude people is careless in preserving its children. We have substituted a more prudent economy and a higher conception of the worth of human life. The 45 millions of modern England are more comfortable than the 29 millions of 1861. There are fewer paupers among them by one-third; their bread is cheaper by one-half; their wages are higher; their savings are larger.

Apply other tests of national prosperity and we find the same cheerful response. Fifty years ago imports were just six guineas a head; today they are just twice as much. Exports were over four guineas a head, today they are over nine guineas. Fifty years ago a penny income tax yielded less than £1,200,000; today it yields nearly £2,800,000. The national income is more than three times what it was; the national savings have multiplied six-fold; the business done by the Bankers' Clearing house has trebled in spite of the consolidation of banking houses; the tonnage of British shipping is nearly three times what it was. That is a record of material progress which no country can parallel; and even so it is an incomplete record. Half a century ago factory legislation was in its infancy; the hours of labor were long and leisure was rare; children were exploited; the insanitary home and the narrow and gloomy street were the normal constituents of the city; the path of the worker's life ran through precarious employment, uncompensated accident, and untended sickness, and closed in the workhouse. In every one of these directions we have made memorable progress. The city is healthier, finer, and better furnished with amenities. The child is for the most part protected against criminally early exploitation. The worker has some measure of leisure. The state has given him property in the skill of his hands and in his life. More recently it has made his old age honorable; and under Mr. George's magnificent scheme he will be protected against the worst consequences of economic uncertainty and ill-health. There are in this all the proofs of inexhaustible energy and enterprise and of a deepening social instinct, and no Englishman looking upon the record need be ashamed of the comparison with his forbears or fear the heritage he will leave to his children.

The board of trade return is limited to the evidence of material progress: but the intellectual and political transformation has been not less decisive. Fifty years ago the mass of Englishmen had no votes and no influence in the government of their country. A narrow oligarchy controlled parliament and monopolized the machinery of local administration. Today local and parliamentary government is democratic; even women are on the verge of securing their due share of political power; and the hours of the last bulwark of political privilege, the House of Lords, are numbered. Fifty years ago even elementary education was the prerogative of the few; today every child passes through the primary school and a broad and free road is being built for all to the highest treasures of learning. In one direction it is possible to question the reality of progress. Fifty years ago saw the birth of the kingdom of Italy. In that splendid achievement of the human spirit Englishmen had no ignoble part, and they hailed it with pure rapture of generous idealism. It may be wondered whether the passion for liberty is as ardent among us today as then, or the sympathy with struggling nations as strong. Certainly in the intervening years we have had our delirium of Caesarism and made war for the blotting out of a free people. But against these crimes and backslidings must be set a fine monument to liberty in the very continent where we had outraged it, and a strong and persistent effort to free ourselves from the poison of imperialism. Englishmen of this generation may have sinned against the light in a way their grandfathers would not; but they have made such penance as none of their ancestors, and repentance is often harder than the avoiding of error

PROSPECTS IN EAST.

Laurier will have a sweeping victory. This is the message received by the Victoria Times from three different newspaper corespondents in Ottawa, who were instructed to report upon the situation as it was viewed in the federal capaital. One of them accompanied Mr. Borden on his tour of the prairie provinces last summer and has been closely in touch with his Ontario meetings. Alex. Smith, the Liberal organizer since 1896, and one of the ablest organizers Canada has ever produced, predicts a big Liberal victory, and Mr. Smith has never been half a dozen seats out in any election prediction since 1896. The Times dispatch is as follows:

"No indications here of anything but sweeping victory for Laurier. Maritime provinces will give at least twenty Liberal majority. Quebec will give Liberals not less than forty-five seats and we look for fifty. Our lowest estimate for Ontario is thirty-eight Liberal seats, but that province will probably give from forty to forty-four seats. Manitoba will return at least four Liberals. Saskatchewan will be solid and five of the seven Alberta members will be Liberals. You should know about British Columbia. Laurier is absolutely safe. It is only a question of majority. This is sent after a conference with other newspaper men and organizers.

WAS SIR JOHN A TRAITOR?

This is the standing offer to the United States which Sir John A. Macdonald put into the National Policy tariff which was enacted in 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 grains; flour of wheat and other grains; flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal and flour meal of any other grain; butter, tallow; meats, fresh, salt 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 the 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 or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada.'

This standing offer remained on the statute books during the whole thirteen years of Sir John's premiership. It was in existence when he died. Electors will observe that it provided for a wider measure of reciprocity than the reciprocal propositon now before the Canadian people. Also, that it gave the Canadian Government power to bring about reciprocity by order-in-council without consulting parliament. Conservatives who now oppose reciprocity should offer an explanation of Sir John's attitude. Didn't he know any better? Or was he a traitor to the Empire, like Laurier in 1911?—Winnipeg Free Press.

THREE-STACK VESSELS FOR PACIFIC SERVICE

According to the latest advices from Montreal the two new Empress liners now under construction for the Canadian Pacific transpacific service, will be the first three-funnel ocean liners on the Pacific. The steamers, which will have a capacity for 1300 passengers, will be delivered in January, 1913, and will sail from the Clyde, via the Suez Canal to the Orient and commence the transpacific service from Hongkong.

The Empress Van Horne, as the first is to be named, and her sister liner, will have a speed of eighteen knots. With this speed maintained the new Empresses should make the voyage between Yokohama and this port well inside ten days. The present record for the transpacific run is held by the Empress of Japan, which eleven years ago covered the distance between Yokohama and Victoria in ten days and ten hours.

The new Empress will differ in appearance from the Atlantic Empresses, having two pole masts and three stacks. The clipper bow of the present Pacific Empresses will be dispensed with. The plans call for a cruiser stern and the mammoth vessels will be equipped with seven decks.

The flies that are now in your kitchen and dining room were probably feasting on some indescribable nastiness less than an hour ago, and as a single fly often carries many thousands of disease germs attached to its hairy body, it is the duty of every housekeeper to assist in exterminating this worst enemy of the human race.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

kill flies in such immense quantities as cannot be approached by any other fly killer.

Bank of Montreal

ESTABLISHED 1817.

CAPITAL $14,400,000.00
RESERVE 12,000,000.00

Branches throughout Canada and Newfoundland, and in London, England, New York, Chicago and Spokane, U.S.A., and Mexico City. A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available with correspondents in all parts of the world.

Savings Bank Department—Deposits received in sums of $1 and upward and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum (present rate).

Total Assets over $186,000,000.00

NEW WESTMINSTER BRANCH,
G. D. BRYMNER, Manager.

Dominion Elections, Sept. 21, 1911

Polling 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

FINAL

Mass Meeting

In Support of

Oliver and Reciprocity

Will be held in the

Opera House, Wednesday September 20, 1911

at 8 p.m.

John Oliver, the Liberal candidate; Robert Cassidy, K. C. and others will address the meeting.

J. D. Taylor has been invited to be present.

Ladies are especially invited, for whom seats will be reserved.

God Save the King!

FORCED TO RAISE MONEY

Men's Fine Suits and Overcoats, worth up to $30.00; now $13.95

TOWN TALK

The News has spread from house to house and from mouth to mouth of the sensational bargains that are offered at

FORCED TO RAISE MONEY

Men's Suits and Overcoats worth to $10.00; now . . $3.95

The Westminster Greatest Clothing Sale which is now going on at the New Westminster Bargain Clothing House, 607 Front St., 3 Doors From Sixth Street.

for the past twelve days and far into the night the store has been crowded to its utmost capacity with hundreds of eager buyers who came, saw and bought, and came again and left with their arms loaded, and those who had buggies rode away loaded with bundles. They were amazed, astonished and bewildered by the extraordinary bargains that stared them in the face from all parts of the store.

Be here tomorrow, Saturday or Monday. The balance of the $15,000 stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Boots, Shoes, etc., is to be unmercifully slaughtered in ordertoral se money to reimburse the creditors who are clamoring for their money.

COME WITH THE CROWD. SHOP EARLY IF POSSIBLE. EXTRA SALESPEOPLE WILL BE HERE.

LOOK — READ — REALIZE

Clothing Butchered

Fine Suit of Men's or Youths' Clothes, all to match $3.95

These suits are positively worth $7.50 to $10.00 or youru money refunded any time during sale.

A fine Suit of Men's or Youth's Clothes, all to match, positively worth to $12.00, or your money refunded at any time during sale $5.95

Men's Suits in high grade dark silk mixed Cheviots, best for business wear; regular price to $15. Sale Price $6.85

Not what we say here, but the value themselves will shout the loudest for this sale—values like these $18.00 pure Silk and Worsted Suits, hundreds of them included, and money back for garments returned. Prices to $18.00. Sale Price $9.95

Handsome Black Thibets and Unfinished Worsted Suits, Richfield brown and brown stripes; suits that sell everywhere at $20. Sale Price $10.95

Particularly in this grade of Suits we have the greatest surplus. Here we had prepared a line of which we are truly proud. Picture to yourself a handsome Serge, Lined Worsted or Silk Mixed Tweed Suit, perfectly tailored. It seems a pity to sell them so low. Regular $25.00-$30.00. Sale Price .....$12.95 to $14.95

Men's Pants, worth $2.50, Now 95c

Men's Pure Worsted Pants, in grey stripes and plain shapes, for dress wear; regular price $2.50. Now $1.45

Men's Pure Worsted Trousers, worth $4.00 and $5.00; made in the up-to-date styles and costliest worsteds, fancy stripes and checks. Sale Price $2.45

Men's Furnishings Slaughtered

Men's Shirts, prices 75c to $1.00. Sale price 35c

Men's Shirts, white and fancy patterns; price $1.50 and $2.00. Sale Price 95c

Men's Underwear, worth 50c and 75c. Sale Price 25c

Men's Cotton Hose, worth 10c and 15c. Sale Price 5c

Men's and Ladies' Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, white or fancy border; worth 15c to 25c. Sale Price ..... 3 for 10c

Wool Underwear, worth up to $1.50. Sale Price 65c

Silk Ties, worth 50c. Sale Price 15c

Men's Wool Sox, worth 50c Sale Price 20c

Suspenders, worth 25c and 35c. Sale Price 10c

Men's Facy Hose, all colors, worth to 25c. Now 10c

Gloves, 50c to $1.00 values. Now 35c

Ties, all colors, worth 25c. Sale Price 5c

Sweaters and Sweater Coats, worth to $3.00. Now $1.45

Boots and Shoes Almost Given Away.

Boys' and Men's Lace Boots, every pair guaranteed for good wear. Many of this lot are worth $3.00. Now $1.25

Men's Boots for business wear that mean service and comfort. All the newest shapes; worth $3.50. Now $1 75

Men's Fine Boots, made from seletcd calfskin and vici kid, the best wokmanship and finish, famous McKay sewed; every pair guaranteed and actually worth up to $4.00. Now $1.95

Here's the greatest chance in the sale for $2.85. We offer the best boot in Canada for the price, certainly equal to any $4.50 and $5.00 make; latest toes and backstays; made from colt skin, willow calf and vici kid. At ..$2.85

Men's Finest Dress Boots, all sizes, styles and leathers; worth as high as $7.00. Forced Sale Price $3.95

Hats and Caps Sacrificed

$1.50 and $2 Straw Hats....45c

Soft and Hard Hats worth $2.50 ..... 95c

$3 and $3.50 Hats now $1.45

50c Caps now 15c

Overcoats and Raincoats

An enormous stock to select from; worth $10 to $30. Now ..... $3.95 to $12.95

Forced to Raise Money

Men's Strong Boots, worth $2.50; now $1.45

GREAT FORCED SALE

WESTMINSTER BARGAIN CLOTHING HOUSE

607 Front Street (Two doors west of Sixth Street.)

New Westminster, B.C.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We assure each and every purchaser absolute satisfaction, merchandise exchanged and money refunded. Every article marked down in plain figures. Come, help yourself.

Men's finest Dress Suits in all the popular colors. Hand-tailored throughout. Worth $35.00. Sale Price $16.95

The Daily News

Published by The Daily News Publishing Company, Limited, at their offices, corner of McKenzie and Victoria Streets.

E. A. Paige.....Managing Director

UNION LABEL 4

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1911.

THE SILLY DISLOYALTY CRY.

Much has been said about the disloyalty of the present pact. The silly argument is being used that this pact is disloyal to Great Britain and an ingratitude to the mother country. In fact this appears to be a stock argument. Eastern manufacturers and bankers profer to fear that this pact will lead to annexation and the severance of the ties which bind Canada to the motherland.

The people of Western Canada have done much for our country and the Empire; we are carrying tremendous burdens of debt at the present time, for which we pay exhorbitant rates to bring produce into this country, and we pay equally exhorbitant freight rates to take our products to market. We have many grievances and have stood much. We are quite as loyal to the British Empire as any Eastern interest and perhaps more so than those who are now so anxious to thwart this pact because of the fancied danger of annexation or injury to British connection, and yet who are so opposed to the British preference and are adverse to increasing it.

If Canada is to become a great country, a bulwark of the British Empire, which we believe is her destiny, it will be because of the millions of happy, prosperous contented people, participating to the fullest extent in the wealth they create, and unhampered in their purposes by selfish interests which cry "Wolf, wolf!" when there is no wolf.

THE UNANSWERED QUESTION.

No Conservative has yet succeeded in showing why a policy which Sir John A. Macdonald supported twenty years ago as being in the interests of Canada would now destroy Confederation.

It is idle to say, as Mr. Borden does, that conditons have changed—this merely dodges the question. Economic conditions have changed. Mr. Borden can urge with perhaps a measure of reason that access to the United States markets is not as necessary to our prosperity as it was twenty years ago. But this is not the point at issue. The question is not economic, but national. Mr. Borden says that reciprocity in natural products would have certain political consequences; it would make Canada a commercial appanage of the United States; it would destroy our East and West commerce; it would rend the provinces apart; it would result ultimately in annexation.

Here then is the proposition which has as yet been unanswered:

If reciprocity in natural products will have these anti-national consequences, would it not have had precisely the same consequences had it been applied in 1891? Would it not then have deflected our trade from East to West to from North to South, broken down inter-provincial trade, made Canada a commercial province of the United States, and set the Dominion upon the road to fusion with the United States?

Why, then, did Sir John A. Macdonald and all his colleagues advocate reciprocity in natural products? Did he fail to see these dire consequences which are so plain to Mr. Borden? Or was he willing to buy commercial prosperity for Canada at the cost of her national existence? A good many tatenl

goodmn ay talentedn ati-reciprocity good many talented anti-reciprocity advocates are now touring the province and are to be heard nightly. We submit the problem to them, one and all. Let us have an answer.—Winnipeg Free Press.

CHARGE IT UP TO THE FARMER.

The comfortable theory that the framer was designed by Providence to bear the burden of more favored classes crops out in the most unexpected way in the recprocity discussions.

Thus Sanford Evans in his speech at the Walker Theater gave as one reason why reciprocity in wheat is undesirable the fact that Minneapolis grain dealers would have an advantage over Winnipeg grain dealers because they could get money on easier terms. The Minneapolis grain dealers, if they get their money easier should be able to pay higher prices. Mr. Evans' propositon, therefore, put in plain terms, is that the farmers shall pay for the inefficiency of our banking system—if Mr. Evans is correct—by accepting less for their wheat than they would otherwist obtain.

The millers have declared against reciprocity unanimously. The reason is plain. With Minneapolis millers competing for the high grades of Western wheat they will have to pay more for the raw material out of which they make their flour. Yet they will have to sell their flour abroad at the same prices as now prevail because they will meet in these markets the competition of the American mills. This strikes them as an outrage. Their idea is that they should be given cheap wheat in order that their milling ventures may prove enormously profitable. If any one must suffer, they say, let it be the farmers.

The malsters are all against reciprocity, too—every man of them. Reciprocity will mean a higher price for malting barley to the great advantage of the farmer and the profitable diminution of their own profits which are quite large enough to stand some reduction. This, too, is an outrage! The present arrangement by which farmers sell their malting barley for 30 cents less than it is worth appeals to them as a very proper provision in the scheme of things.

Meanwhile the opponents of reciprocity issue literature rebuking the farmers for their lack of patriotism in asking for larger markets, and informing them that they are acting in this reasonable manner because they are "drunk with prosperity."

It is evident that some of the opponents of reciprocity are drunk with arrogance. They are in urgent need of a lesson in the ethics of meum and tuum; and it looks as though they will get one on September 21.—Winnipeg Free Press.

FOR WHOSE BENEFIT?

An exchange, reflecting upon the probable results of the reciprocity trade agreement with the United States, complains that the entire benefit of the pact will inure to the American republic. This paper complains that everywhere almost there runs through the speeches of Liberal campaigners the idea that reciprocity will be a good thing for Canada because it will increase the market in the United States for Canadian raw materials. It is to give the U. S. paper mill cheaper wood and pulp. It is to give the U. S. miller cheaper wheat. It is to give the U. S. butter maker cheaper cream or more cream. And so on.

This statement of the case is a complaining summary of the arguments of advocates of reciprocity that it will open the markets of the United States to what Canadian producers have to sell. It is a specious effort to put the boot on the wrong foot and to represent that the American people will acquire unlimited and unrestrained control of the natural resources of Canada to despoil them at their pleasure and with wantonness if they will. It is a false statement, as every economic argument against reciprocity must be.

As the argument affects pulp wood and manufactured pulp it is sufficient to reply that Canada's pulp products would be of no use unless they could be sold. We cannot consume all the pulp or paper we can manufacture, and we cannot develop our pulp or paper industres unless we have a market for their products. The tariff being removed from our obstructed exports, we can prosper because we can sell our products. Local manufactories will be established in order to transform the wood into pulp and paper. These will employ many men and general prosperity will be increased. We are not going to ship pulp wood out of the country unmanufactured unless it pays us better to do so than to manufacture it. The same applies to paper. With a free market it is entirely for the owners of pulp wood to say what shall be done with their property. They can develop it or hug it to themselves and keep the country back.

MR. BORDEN MISLEADS.

When Mr. R. L. Borden opposes reciprocity because, as he says, only fifteen per cent of Canada's products are exportable he is either blind himself or he thinks Canadians are blind. It is all very well to bulk all products and so reduce that per cent for export. But why does he not take the products for which at this moment larger markets are urgently demanded by the farmers of Canada? Why not take wheat or cheese or any of the products which make up the great export trade? Why not take barley, of which the export would be enormous if the market of the U. S., our only adequate market for barley, were opened? Quite plainly Mr. Borden talks of fifteen per cent of a gross total in order to mislead as to the per cent of the important export products which must find a foreign market.

Of the wheat crop of this very year at least seventy per cent. as wheat or as flour, must be sold to markets outside of Canada. The percentage of cheese which must be exported or remain unsold will also be quite seventy per cent. Other products for which the larger markets are required are also of great importance. To talk of fifteen per cent as Mr. Borden does is to becloud the truth.

And what about the future? If seventy per cent of Canada's wheat must now be exported, what will the per cent be five years hence? Two years ago the land of the Province of Saskatchewan under cultivation, according to so careful a man as Sir William Whyte, "was only equal to the road allowances of the province." Last year 6,000,000 acres in that one province were added to the homestead area. In less than ten years, according to Sir William Whyte, Saskatchewan alone will produce as much wheat as the entire United States, enough to supply all Canada with flour and seed, and to supply Britain's demand three times over, even though all foreign wheat were excluded from the British market.

In face of present conditions and of the inevitable development of the immediate future this parrot-talk of petty politicians about only fifteen per cent of Canada's products being exported or exportable is either deliberate or ignorant deception.—Toronto Globe.

WHO IS DISLOYAL?

Many advocates of trade obstruction talk as if there was something treasonable in dealing wth the people of the United States. The rabid Conservative in eastern Ontario who said on Mr. Borden's platform that he would have no truck nor trade with the Yankees typifies this narrow, little-Canadian spirit. It would have some excuse if the United States were not now the largest trader Canada has. Few people realize that we already do a million and a quarter dollars' trade with the United States for every working day in the year. Is Canada any less loyal for the enormous growth of this commerce in the last twenty years? On the contrary, whatever inclinaton ever existed towards annexation has completely disappeared.

But what of the men who are buying millions of dollars of goods from the United States every year? Some of them are among the most pronounced Imperialists in sentiment. With one hand they buy from the United States what they need in their business, while with the other they wave the flag that keeps alive the British spirit and incidentally maintains the high protective tariff.

What manufacturer in Toronto but uses coal in his business, and American coal at that? Over $31,000,000 worth of it came to Canada last year.

The cotton combine, which is so highly protected against outside competiton, brought in $11,000,000 of raw cotton from the United States last year.

It is surely not disloyal for Mr. A. E. Kemp, the moving spirit in the tinware combine, to buy tin plate in the United States, and to place his insurance there. Mr. Kemp moved heaven and earth to prevent a duty being imposed on his raw material a few years ago, when a projected factory at Morrisburg sought that advantage, on the plea that it would mean a new industry for Canada.

Mr. Edward Gurney is still a loyalist, and an advocate of a tariff wall as "high as Haman's gallows"—for the other fellow—so long as he and other manufacturers may bring in $2,266,000 worth of pig iron in a year. Mr. Gurney is still loyal though he has a large branch factory in New England.

Even the Ontario Government are loyal, though in calling for tenders for a public building they specify Georgia pine as a necessity.

Sir Edmund Walker and Mr. E. B. Osler are ardent citizens of the Empire, though Sir Edmund's bank has many branches, and Mr. Osler is a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has 3,000 miles of lines in the Republic, and profits even by the abhorred north and south haul.

All this is legitimate and as it should be, for it has built up an important trade of $284,000,000, comprised of things that Canadians want. But when these men and others say the farmers have no right to sell their products to the United States if the people of that country want them, for fear of compromising the loyalty of this country, they are talking what reasonable men will refuse to believe.

Vote for Laurier and a square deal for the farmer.—Toronto Globe.

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CHILLIWACK EXHIBITION

September 20, 21

A Splendid Program of Sports Has Been Arranged Consisting of Horse Racing, Lacrosse, Etc.

On September 21st a special excursion train will leave New Westminster at 11 a.m., returning from Chilliwack at 11 p.m. Excursion rates will be in effect on September 19th, 20th and 21st., from Vancouver, New Westminster and all intermediate points on the Fraser Valley Branch to Chilliwack, good for return passage until September 22nd.

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SPORTS

MANAGER WELSH WILL NOT DIVULGE LINE-UP

Last Practice Yesterday—Team Resting for Big Struggle on Saturday.

The torrential rains of yesterday did not prevent the more ardent members of the Westminster team getting into their training rig-out and going through a series of plays at Queens park in preparation for the severe test which lies before the champions tomorrow at Vancouver.

The brothers Len and Bill Turnbull with Grumpy Spring, Sandy Gray, Charlie Galbraith, George Rennie, Jimmy Gifford, Hughie Gifford and Punk Wintemute were all to the fore and apart from a lengthy practice with the hickory organized a series of running stunts round the oval. While "Gally" did not break any records for the quarter, his time of 1.34 was good considering the sodden condition of the ground. Bill Turnbull was cock of the walk with the watch registering 1.7 for the circle. Acting Captain Rennie not to be beaten by his team mates circled the track twice at a fast clip and showed that he can deliver the goods when it comes to stamina.

Remembering that Recreation park on Saturday may be in a condition similar to the local enclosure of yesterday, the stickhandlers who braved the elements careered up and down the field at break-neck pace, the passing and catching on the runs proved that the champions, or at least those who donned the club colors, were in the pink of condition. No practice will be held this afternoon, the management deciding that the rect would be for the good of the team players.

The Daily News has been asked from various sources what the line-up from this city will be, but Manager C. A. Welsh refuses to divulge his twelve until a few minutes before the gong sounds tomorrow. It is almost certain, however, that Ernie Murray, who has not presented himself for practice spins this week will not be found in the Royal City team his place in all likelihood going to Pat Feeney, who although absent yesterday from Queens park, is reported to be fit for the test of speed and skill tomorrow.

According to advance messages from the Terminal City, a record crowd is expected at Recreation park on Saturday.

Owing to the chances of a prolonged tussle for supremacy an arrangement has been arrived at between the managers of the respective teams and Jim Brown, of Recreation park, whereby the baseball engagement will start at half past ten tomorrow morning and the lacrosse clash at three instead of four as originally fixed upon. The B. C. E. R. will run special cars from Westminster, returning immediately after the event.

CHANCES FOR A THREE TEAM SOCCER LEAGUE

While there is a possibility of the recently organized city amateur football league falling through owing to the Sapperton and High school elevens deciding to start in another series of competitions there are hopes that within a few days the three teams which will be necessary in order to run the league on a working arrangement, will be an accepted fact. At a private meeting of the members of the executive last evening Private Hunter representing the 104th Regimental association was present by invitation and asked that a team from that organization be admitted to take the place of either the High school or Sapperton clubs. Mr. Hunter, to whom the rules of the city league were explained in detail by President Herb Ryall and Secretary A. G. Beaton vouchsafed the statement that he would confer with devotees of the winter pastime in the city and would practically be responsible for an eleven. Should this materialize the schedule would be filled the third team coming from the original entrants, the city amateur club.

A deputation will confer with Howard Welsh, who is rightly termed the father of football in Sapperton, and an endeavor will be made to get the players of that district back to the fold. The High school eleven who have joined the Vancouver Schools' association, has to play no less than fourteen games in that organization's program of fixtures and could not be expected to muster a qualified team in the local league. With the city, Sapperton and the 104th in the competition and the possibility of a fourth, a schedule could be drawn up which would provide interesting sport for the coming season. A meeting will be held next week when a final point will be reached and the ball set rolling.

BASEBALL.

Rain prevented all games in the Northwestern league yesterday.

The Bowling World.

Matters in the local world of bowling are taking on a brighter hue now that the season of the ten pin game is near at hand. With but one alley in the Royal City, it is always an easy matter to following the doings of the Westminster champions of the big round ball, and this week found the leaders all mustered at the Front street alleys in constant practice for what gives promise of being a banner season. Uncle Joe Morris proprietor of the Pender street alleys in Vancouver, has promised to send over a five man team to contest an argument on the polished floor against the best aggregation which Messrs. Walsh and Monteith can dig up in the Royal City, and the clash is promised for next week, when a large crowd is certain to be on hand to see the early work-outs of the present holders of the Three Star Wine trophy, which was won by the Westminster team last season at the Vancouver bowling club tournament.

ROVERS F. C. OFFICIALS REPLY ON AMATEURISM

The following letter was received at the Daily News office yesterday evening and is published without comment:

"How Seventeen Players Were Whitewashed for Two and a Half Dollars.

To the Editor Daily News.

Dear Sir,—In your issue of Tuesday we the members of the organization such as Mr. Vert calls us read what he said with regard to the way we were signing on players. Now, Mr. Vert or any other member of the B. C. A. A. U. would greatly oblige us by bringing these players to us and also the gentlemen who gave him his information. Let us tell you, Mr. Vert, if you do not know any more about the players than you do about the rules of the B. C. A. A. U. please do not say any more. And you further said that the B. C. A. A. U. would not look with favor upon an organization such as the Rovers F. C. Well, Mr. Vert, we never asked you for any nor do we want any, and as regards a player having to quit for two years, surely your rules have altered very much since last year, for Manager William Grant, of the Rangers club in the city league, says he had seventeen players reinstated for the sum of two and a half dollars and no questions were asked, from any of the players. Well, Mr. Vert, just remember that there are as good sportsmen running the Rovers club as you can find anywhere. Now, don't you think it is a joke, seventeen players and all professionals, whitewashed for two and a half dollars. With regard to sportsmanship. One of the Rovers players who played in the professional league last year was approached by a member of the semi-amateur clug to get reinstated and play for them. Now this player had made up his mind to play for them. He went to one of the meetings and when he voted, one of the amateur team jumped up and made a motion that no professionals be allowed to vote. We think he has only to look on his membership card and he will find professionals on it, only in a different line of sport.

Now, we of the Rovers F. C. would be only to pleased if Mr. Vert or any other member of the so-called A. A. U. in town can show us where we have promised any money to our players.

Taken all in all the Rovers F. C. members and office bearers besides enjoying a good laugh thank him very kindly for the unsolicited testimonial and advertisement. Reciprocity is the great question before Canada at this time. Let us practice a little free trade. You have roasted us. We will dip up some of the actions of that body known as the B. C. A. A. U. As the Daily News columns have always been open to hear both sides of a question, we feel that this letter will be inserted in justice to the members of the Rovers F. C., as well as to the business men of the city who have given their patronage.

Faithfully yours,
The Officials of the Rovers F. C.

LABOR AND RECIPROCITY.

The Laurier Government has promoted reciprocity because it knows, as every intelligent person believes that it will prove of material benefit to every class in Canada. Yet it is significant that a number of Labor candidates have been selected to contest city constituencies and that everyone of them has expressed the heartiest approval of reciprocity. Take the words of James Richard, the Labor candidate in East Toronto: "It isfo r the mass of the people that we are working. The labor party as an organization favors reciprocity because it thinks it will help to: "It is for the mass of the people As an international trade unionist I know that the friendly relations that exist between organized labor here and in the United States do not make us disloyal." Working men should note this statement and read it in and they will have no dificulty in making up their minds as to how they ought to vote on the 21st.

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A VERY MUCH SHORTER CATECHISM ON RECIPROCITY

Q. What is the meaning of the word reciprocity?

A. It means give and take on a basis of equality.

Q. What does it mean as between nations?

A. It means the exchange of commodities on equal terms.

Q. What does it mean as between Canada and the United States in connection with what is called the Fielding-Taft agreement?

A. It means a lowering in both countries of the tariff duties heretofore collected on many commodities, and the placing upon the free list of a large number of "natural products."

Q. Have both countries made precisely the same reductions in the tariff rates?

A. They have reduced the items in question to the same rate, but this has meant a much greater cut in the case of the United States than Canada, because the American tariff rate was higher in nearly every instance.

Q. How does the question of the agreement now stand in the United States?

A. It is no longer a question there. The reciprocity bill was passed by congress and senate by large majorities and was formally signed by the president on July 26.

Q. How does the question stand in Canada?

A. It is awaiting ratification of the House of Commons.

Q. Why has that ratification not been given?

A. Because the Conservative party in the House have, by obstructive methods, prevented the question from coming to a vote.

Q. Why has this been permitted by a government which enjoyed a large majority in the chamber?

A. Because there is no provision in the rules of parliament to enable the government to prevent deliberate waste of time in this way.

Q. What action has the government taken in the matter?

A. It has dissolved the House, and brought on a general election.

Q. What does this mean?

A. It means that the question of accepting or rejecting the reciprocity agreement is now up to the voters of Canada.

Q. Reciprocity, then, is the chief issue to be discussed in the present campaign?

A. It is. It is practically the only issue.

Q. Will the discussion proceed upon strictly party lines?

A. No; a great many Conservatives are in favor of the measure, and some Liberals are against it.

Q. What arguments are used by its opponents?

A. Chiefly two: (1) That reciprocity will lead to annexation, and (2) that it will prove injurious to the business interests of Canada.

Q. As to the first argument, upon what basis does it rest?

A. On the basis that greater freedom of intercourse with our neighbors will tend to weaken our allegiance to Great Britain.

Q. Would this result be probable if that intercourse should prove unprofitable?

A. No.

Q. Is it, then assumed by its opponents that reciprocity will prove profitable to Canada?

A. No; quite the contrary.

Q. Do they allege that Canadians will be disposed toward annexation because they will find reciprocity unprofitable from a business standpoint?

A. That is what they seem to mean.

Q. Is the agreement in form a treaty for a specified term, which must be adhered to whether profitable or not?

A. No; it is merely a mutual understanding which either party is at liberty to terminate at any time.

Q. Why, then, should Canadians think of annexation because, upon trial, they were dissatisfied with reciprocity?

A. No reason can be given. If they did not like it, they could repeal it.

Q. Why should they be disposed toward annexation if the agreement proved a great boon to their country?

A. Because annexation would give them American political institutions as well as the American market.

Q. Do they prefer American institutions?

A. Decidedly not.

A. Why should they change their minds?

A. I do not know.

Q. What is the basis for the second argument, viz., that reciprocity will prove injurious to the business interests of Canda?

A. It is based on the assertion that the great increase in the importation of American goods will seriously injure our domestic manufacturing establishments.

Q. Does the reciprocity agreement provide for the lowering of the Canadian tariff on manufactured goods?

A. No; excepting in the case of agricultural implements and prepared meats.

Q. Are these reductions great?

A. No; very slight.

Q. Are the establishments affected able to stand the reduction?

A. They make millions of profits every year.

Q. Is the reduction likely to hurt them at all?

A. No; free access to the American market will undoubtedly add to their business.

Q. If general manufacturing establishments are not concerned in the proposed reductions of duty at all, why should they be disturbed?

A. Because they may fear that this slight taste of lower duties may lead to a demand for a general reduction of the tariff.

Q. Can you reconcile this with the idea that the reciprocity agreement will prove an injury to the people of Canada?

A. No; the two ideas cannot be reconciled.

Q. How will the reduction of duties or the putting of natural products on the free list affect wage-earners?

A. It will enable them to buy their food-stuffs at a lower rate; in other words, it will reduce their cost living.

Q. Will not the farmers of Canada obtain higher prices in the home market than they now enjoy?

A. No; the free entry of American natural products will tend to lower prices.

Q. Wherein, then, will the Canadian farmer benefit?

A. In the addition of another great market for his goods.

Q. What markets does he possess at present?

A. The home market, in Canada, and the British market across the ocean.

Q. Is the Americna market worth much to Canadian producers?

A: It is a market of 90,000,000 of perhaps the best customers in the world.

Q. Is an extensive free list of natural products worth much to the Canadian householder and the citizens in general?

A. It means simply an addition to the purchasing power of their wages.

Q. Have Canadian statesmen of the past taken the view that reciprocity in natural products with the United States would be a good thing for Canada?

A. They have; leaders of both parties have striven with all their might to secure a reciprocity treaty since the abrogation of the one which ceased in 1866.

Q. Can you give the names of any of these statesmen?

A. Among Conservative leaders I would name Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir A. T. Galt, Sir John Thompson, Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley.

Q. Were any of these men suspected of disloyalty to British institutions?

A. No; they were all regarded as eminently loyal.

Q. Yet they strove to secure reciprocity with the United States?

A. Yes; used every possible endeavor.

Q. Was the Conservative party in general favorable to such a measure?

A. Yes; Sir John A. Macdonald, as their leader, declared for "reciprocity of trade or reciprocity of tariffs," and they supported him to a man.

Q. If Sir John A. Macdonald were alive today and wished to vote in the coming election consistently with his party's record and his own oft-repeated opinions on reciprocity, how would he cast his ballot?

A. He would be obliged to vote for Laurier and Larger Markets!

J. W. BENGOUGH.

CARNIVAL REIGNS IN THE CAPITAL CITY

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 13.—This city has taken on a festive appearance in preparation of the Do It In Victoria Carnival held here this week. The business streets along both sides are hung with thousands of red, white and blue flags, the work of Decorator MacMillan, who was responsible for the fine decorations of Seattle during the Potlach and who has also decorated most of the cities which have held carnivals in the United States.

Mr. MacMillan has outdone all his previous performances by his decorations in Victoria. When the city awoke this morning and came down to do business the festive appearance of the streets contaminated the population, and it was a case of step lively and joyously all through the day.

The spirit of festivity is abroad and argues well for the success of the *Do It In Victoria Potlach*.

Saturday night the carnival committee issued an official program, included in which are events for every day of the week, and among these are receptions at the Congress Grill and the Empress hotel, the arrival of Kara (whatever that is), the entertainments on the streets, automobile parades and decorated floats, and merchants' and manufacturers' parade. The program tells that the feature days will be Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, for which there are excursions and general high jinks. Victoria expects to entertain thousands and is preparing to give them all a right festive reception.

FARMER BUYS AUTO CAR; GUARDIAN APPOINTED

Macon, Mo., Sept. 13.—A farmer who sells his farm in a prosperous community and buys a picture show and a motor car in a large city needs a guardian, decided a jury in the probate court here today. The jury appointed a guardian for A. E. Cunningham on petiton of his wife, who said he was too easily influe nced by smooth tongued men with quick money making propositions.

Laurier's Wit.

When I see Mr. Borden, Mr. Sifton and Mr. Bourassa united against me I say to myself, "What a salad." I suppose Mr. Sifton furnishes the oil for it, and I am sure Mr. Bourassa supplies the vinegar, while poor Mr. Borden has to eat it.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Ahuntsic.

Taylor's Ally.

Henri Bourassa, the Quebec ally of R. L. Borden, tells the people of his province that if the Laurier government is defeated that it will mean the reopening of the Manitoba school question and justice being done to his compatriots who have been hardly dealt with by the Liberals. In the same appeal the Quebec ally of Mr. Borden says: "This naval scheme is one which will spill the life-blood of your sons on foreign shores all to bring to Sir Wilfrid Laurier the the praise of an Imperial press and the decorations of an Imperial government. If French Canadians so declare, the navy will disappear."—Halifax Chronicle.

Congdon Already Elected.

That there will be no opposition to F. T. Congdon for re-election to the Dominion House is practically assured. There will be none in the Liberal party on nomination day, and it is pretty certain that here will be none in he opposing party. It is a great compliment to Mr. Congdon that his previous term has given such general satisfaction to his constituency regardless of party.—Whitehorse Star.

Growing Independence.

All over this country there are signs of voters being weaned away from hide-bound party politics. Few men any longer boast that they have voted this way or that all their lives and their fathers did before them. Boasts of that nature are not regarded these days as signifying the highest type of intelligence. There are few men also who declare in this enlightened period of the worlds history that they would vote for the choice of the party if it happened to be a yellow dog.—Windsor Record.

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10:00 a.m. ....Daily, except Tuesday
1:00 p.m. ..... Daily

For Seattle.

10:00 a.m. ..... Daily
11:00 p.m. ..... Daily

For Nanaimo.

2:00 p.m. ..... Daily

For Nanaimo, Union, Comox.

2:00 p.m. ..... Tuesdays
9:00 a.m. ..Thursdays and Saturdays

For Prince Rupert and Alaska.

11 p.m. .....Sept. 9, 12, 19, 23, 30

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SS. Princess Beatrice .....Sept. 20

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Save a little systematically, for it is the stuff that the foundations of wealth and happiness are built of.

Money may be used in two ways; to spend for what is needed now and to invest for what shall be needed in the future. Money cannot be invested until it is first saved.

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Phone 699. P. O. Box 501.

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Westminster Trust Building.

SPIRITUALIST SERVICE.

A Spiritualist Service will be held at Mrs. J. Clarke's residence, Inman avenue, Central Park, near station, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BOARD OF TRADE—NEW WESTminster Board of Trade meets in the board room, City Hall, as follows: Third Thursday of each month; quarterly meeting on the third Thursday of February, May, August and November, at 8 p.m. Annual meetings on the third Thursday of February. New members may be proposed and elected at any monthly or quarterly meeting. C. H. Stuart-Wade, secretary.

I. O. O. F. AMITY LODGE NO. 27.—The regular meetings of this lodge are held in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Carnarvon and Eighth streets, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. C. J. Purvis, N.G.; W. C. Coatham, P. G. recording secretary; R. Purdy, financial secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. STILWELL CLUTE, barrister-at-law, solicitor, etc; corner Columbia and McKenzie streets, New Westminster, B. C. P. O. Box 112. Telephone 710.

WADE, WHEALLER, McQUARRIE & MARTIN—Barristers and Solicitors. Westminster offices, Rooms 7 and 8 Guichon block, corner Columbia and McKenzie streets; Vancouver offices, Williams building, 41 Granville street. F. C. Wade, K. C.; A. Whealler, W. G. McQuarrie, G. E. Martin.

J. P. HAMPTON BOLE, BARRISTER, solicitor and notary, 610 Columbia street. Over C. P. R. Telegraph.

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STENOGRAPHY & TYPEWRITING

MISS M. BROTEN, public stenographer; specifications, business letters, etc.; circular work taken. Phone 415. Rear of Major and Savage's office. Columbia St.

NEW WESTMINSTER MAIL SERVICE

Time of Arrival:	Time of Closing:
20:00—United States via C. P. R. (daily except Sunday)	23:00
7:40—Vancouver via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)	8:00
12:00—Vancouver via. B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)	11:15
18:00—Vancouver via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)	16:00
8:00—Victoria via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)	8:00
13:00—Victoria via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)	11:15
7:30—United States via G. N. R. (daily except Sunday)	9.45
15:15—United States via G. N. R. (daily except Sunday)	16:00
10:18—All points east and Europe (daily)	8:30
22:30—All points east and Europe (daily)	14:00
10:18—Sapperton and Fraser Mills (daily except Sunday)	8:30
80:00—Sapperton and Fraser mills (daily except Sunday)	14:00
10:48—Coquitlam (daily except Sunday)	8:30
13:00—Central Park and Edmonds (daily except Sunday)	11.15
1400—East Burnaby (daily ex-Sunday)	13:30
10:00—Timberland (Tuesday and Friday)	13:30
10:30—Barnston Islands arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday	14:30
10:00—Ladner, Port Guichon, Westham Island, Burr Villa	14:30
10:00—Annieville, Sunbury (daily except Sunday)	14:30
10:00—Woodwards (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday)	14:30
Down River Mail on Saturday closes at 13:30.	
10:50—Vancouver, Piper's Siding via G. N. R. (daily except Sunday)	14:20
11:30—Cloverdale and Port Kells via G. N. R. (daily ex-(daily except Sunday)	14:00
11:30—Clayton (Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday	14:00
11:30—Tynehead (Tuesday and Friday)	14:00
8:30—Burnaby Lake (daily except Sunday	16:00
10:00—Abbotsford, Matsqui, Huntington, etc. (daily except Sunday)	23:00
15:15—Crescent, White Rock and Blaine (daily except Sunday)	9:45
15:15—Hall's Prairie, Fern Ridge and Hazlemere (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	9:45
11:30—Chilliwack, Milner, Mt. Lehman, Aldergrove, Otter, Shortreed, Upper Sumas, Surrey Centre, Cloverdale, Langley Prairie, Murrayville, Strawberry Hill, South Westminster, Clover Valley, Coghlan, Sardis, Majuba Hill, Rand, via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)	8:30
15:50—Chilliwack, Cloverdale and Abbotsford via B. C. E. R. (daily except Sunday)	17:30

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Chilliwack, B. C." will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Wednesday, September 20, 1911, for the construction of a Public Building, Chilliwack, B. C.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of Mr. Wm. Henderson, Resident Architect, Victoria, B. C., at the Post Office, Chilliwack, B. C., and at this Department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 30, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

A competitive examination will be held in November next at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission for the entry of Naval Cadets for the Naval Service of Canada; there will be 25 vacancies.

Candidates must be between the ages of 14 and 16 years on the 1st of January next; must be British subjects and must have resided, or their parents must have resided in Canada for two years immediately preceding the examination; short periods of absence abroad for purpose of education to be considered as residence.

Successful candidates will join the Royal Naval College at Halifax in January next; the course at the College is two years and the cost to parents, including board, lodging, uniform and all expenses, is approximately $400 for the first year and $250 for the second year.

On passing out of College Cadets will be rated Midshipmen, and will receive pay at the rate of $2 per diem.

Parents of intending candidates should make application to the Secretary Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, before 15th October next.

Further information can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Naval Service, Ottawa.

Unauthorized publication of this notice will not be paid for.

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, August 1st, 1911.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wharf and two Approaches at Prince Rupert, B. C." will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Monday, September 25, 1911, for the construction of a Wharf and two Approaches at Prince Rupert, Quarantine Station, Digby Island, B. C.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of G. A. Keefer, Esq., District Engineer, New Westminster, B. C., and on application to the Postmasters at Prince Rupert and Victoria, B. C.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, August 26, 1911.

(Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department).

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
— IN —
THE DAILY NEWS.

Dressmaking

Tailor Suits, Evening Dresses, all beautiful patterns, just received from Paris.

Perfect fit guaranteed. See

Mrs. Gaultier
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CORPORATION OF BURNABY.

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited for the following work:

(1) River road (near Boundary road) filling ravine and grading, 16,000 cubic yards.

(2) Johnston road (west of Bridge No. 1 in D.L. 57), filling ravine and grading, 1800 cubic yards.

(3) Grading Royal Oak road (River road to the Vancouver road).

Plans and profiles may be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Municipal Hall, Edmonds, B.C., on and after Saturday, September 9, upon deposit of $5.00, which sum will be returned to all bona fide tenderers.

Tenders will not be considered unless submitted on official forms and accompanied by a marked cheque for 5 per cent. of the amount of the tender.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 12 noon, September 16, 1911.

WM. GRIFFITHS,
Clerk.

Municipal Hall, Edmonds, B.C.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS

Meet every Monday in Labor hall, 8, p.m.

F. H. Johnson, business agent office. Blair's Cigar store. Office phone L 508, Residence phone 501.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT—District of New Westminster.—Take notice that John Gould, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at a point on the westerly shore of Green lake, which point is situate about 60 chains southwesterly from the northerly end of the said Green lake; thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains more or less, to the shore of Green lake, thence northerly following the shore of Green lake to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

JOHN GREER,
Agent for John Gould.

Dated August 28, 1911.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Re the fractional northwest quarter of section 7, township 11 (121 acres), Langley Farm, part of lot 3, subdivision of lots 21 and 22, group 2, New Westminster district.

Whereas proof of the loss of certificate of title number 7721F, issued in the name of Colon McLeod, has been filed in this office.

Notice is hereby given that I shall at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof, in a daily newspaper published in the city of New Westminster, issue a duplicate of the said certificate, unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing.

C. S. KEITH,
District Registrar of Titles.

Land Registry Office, New Westminster, B.C., July 11, 1911.

CLEARED FROM CUSTOMS

Today; the finest shipment of Woolens, direct from Peebles, Scotland.

Your Inspection Invited.

J. N. Aichison, Tailor
38 BEGBIE STREET.

THE
Bank of Toronto

NEW BANKING ACCOUNTS

Many People who have never before been in a position to do so, may now be ready to open a bank account.

The Bank of Toronto offers to all such people the facilities of their laage and strong banking organization.

Interest is paid on Savings Balances half-yearly. :: ::
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ASSETS $48,000.000

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C
BRANCH
615 Columbia Street.

OTTAWA JOURNAL CONFIRMS REPORT

That Big American Trusts Are Financing Conservative Politicians.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—The Ottawa Journal (Conservative), which is running a fierce anti-reciprocity campaign, publishes a special dispatch from New York definitely confirming the report that the Conservatives are being financed in their campaign by the American trusts under the heading "Money to combat the pact."

The Journal prints the following: "It is currently reported here and accepted as true that more than $1,000,000 has been subscribed by the big trusts for use in the Canadian election the latter part of this month. The big business interests are undeniably opposed to the ratification of the reciprocity treaty between the Dominion and the States, and having lost their fight on this side for the first time in their history, now seek to influence the electorate of Canada.

The money for the conduct of the anti-reciprocity campaign there, it has been reported here, has been subscribed by no less than thirty different industries which will be hit hard if Sir Wilfrid Laurier is vindicated at the polls.

Whiddin Graham of Alten and Graham, who is handling the publicity end of the campaign for the trusts from Montreal, are in daily touch with New York respecting developments and if necessary to accomplish the end sought to be achieved, it is claimed they can command any additional funds that may be needed up to a reasonable amount.

Wall street fears there will be a big row over the use of the money in the election after it is over and is looking for a congressional commission of inquiry into its sources and employment. The results of such an investigation, those who are familiar with the present temper of the administration at Washington and the controlling element in the House of Representatives think, will have an important bearing on the shaping of the new tariff measure to be enacted next winter.

"SPANKED INTO SUBMISSION."

This elegant expression—the authorship of which belongs to Dr. Cowan, anti-reciprocity candidate in Regina—seems to most aptly describe the present political status of Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the legislature of the province of Saskatchewan.

On March 8 of the present year of grace, Mr. Haultain seconded the following resolution, moved in the legislature by Premier Scott:

"That this House is of opinion that the reciprocal trade arrangement between Canada and the United States will be of benefit to the people of Saskatchewan;

"That while expressing this opinion, this House is nevertheless of the opinion that the proposed arrangement does not fully meet the desires of the people of Saskatchewan with regard to general tariff reduction;

"That this house also desires to express itself as strongly in favor of a Canadian trade policy looking to an immediate increase of the British preference and the ultimate establishment of Free Trade within the empire.

"Also in the opinion of this house the said agreement by its promotion of the prosperity and development of Canada, will thereby greatly strengthen Canada's power for Imperial defence, and thus directly assist the British Empire;

And on the last day of the session Mr. Haultain re-affirmed his confidence in the wisdom, loyalty and general desirable character of the reciprocity arrangement by seconding the following motion, moved by Mr. Motherwell:—

"That this legislative assembly of Saskatchewan believes that one effect of the proposed reciprocal trade agreement between Canada and the United States will be to draw the English-speaking nations into more friendly relationships, which is a consummation highly desirable, especially from the standpoint of the prospective, if not the existing situation on the Pacific ocean, a situation of vital moment to Canada.

"(2) That efforts to provoke illfeeling between Canadians and United States citizens are in the last degree censurable.

Now a tolerably fair conclusion from the wording and general import of these resolutions would seem to be that Mr. Haultain is—or was—a convinced supporter of reciprocal arrangement, and any lingering doubt upon that point is set quite at rest by noting the tenor of the speech made by Mr. Haultain in support of his stand and that of his followers. Reciprocity, he declared, had struck him at the first go off as a good thing for Canada—especially for the part of Canada in which he is naturally most concerned. It would, he thought, make powerfully for the growth and prosperity of Western Canada, and would in no way injure Eastern Canada: wherefore he conceived it to be the duty of every man to support it. He ridiculed the idea that because we are prosperous we should ignore the opportunity to add to our prosperity. Reciprocity he considered inevitable, sooner or later, and the sooner the better. Saskatchewan, he said, was destined to be the good source of the continent, and the sooner it secured free access to the United States markets the better for its people. Nor was he 'prepared to sit at the feet of any of these eastern Gamaliels and study loyalty' conceiving himself to be quite as good a judge of what was patriotic, and quite as unswerving in his British allegiance. Wherefore he supported the resolutions cited above, by voice and vote—as did also his followers unanimously.

After all this, it must be somewhat surprising to his friends to learn from the newspapers that in the early days of September of the same year of grace, the same Mr. Haultain is denouncing reciprocity and stumping for an anti-candidate—surprising, that is, to so many of them as have not noted the reply of the Ottawa leaders and their allies to the heretical conduct of Mr. Haultain. To the others, regrettable as it may be, it will hardly be surprising to learn of his sudden change of coat. Hardly had the ink dried on the resolutions quoted above when the war sign was hung out in the headquarters camp. The Toronto News openly hinted that Mr. Haultain had made an improper arrangement with Premier Scott, and gave it to be understood that he should be made to suffer for it. Shortly after, the News hinted that as the result of pressure brought to bear upon him from headquarters Mr. Haultain was about to recant. Mr. Haultain promptly denied this and his friends resented the slander upon his political integrity—but—Mr. Haultain has recanted. And not only recanted, but given to the public the most convincing proof that he did so under pressure—the proof of an absurd explanation. He did not understand what the agreement was—this is the pitiable pretext behind which he seeks to hide the humiliating spectacle of Mr. Haultain upon his knees to the party boss and the dollaracracy. There we may leave him to his grovelling and his fate. Reciprocity will not be materially injured by the desertion of Mr. Haultain—*for Mr. Haultain's day is done.*

But the moral of his downfall merits note. It is simply this: That wherever is a man holding leadership in the Conservative party, that man must don the livery of the monied interest or his doom is sealed. The enemies of reciprocity are in desperate earnest. They will tolerate no disagreement, brook no hesitancy, and show no mercy. Six months ago Mr. Borden held back from putting his shoulder to their chariot wheel—but he was made to do it. No under leader need look for the tolerance which was denied his chief. The foes of reciprocity have no party. They are backing the Conservative party today only because that party is fighting their battle. They would back the Liberal party tomorrow on the same terms and at the same price. What is the price? Let the fate of Mr. Borden and Mr. Haultain be the answer.—Edmonton Bulletin.

CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

Health Department.

Tenders for Garbage Carts and Wagons.

The Corporation is desirous of receiving tenders for garbage carts and wagons for the health department.

Plans and specifications can be obtained from the office of the City Engineer.

Sealed tenders to be delivered to the undersigned by 5 o'clock on the 18th day of September.

W. A. DUNCAN,
City Clerk.

September 6, 1911.

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Jackson Printing Co'y
Estimates given on any kind of jou printing.
Thompson Block. Phone 388.

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for sewer connections
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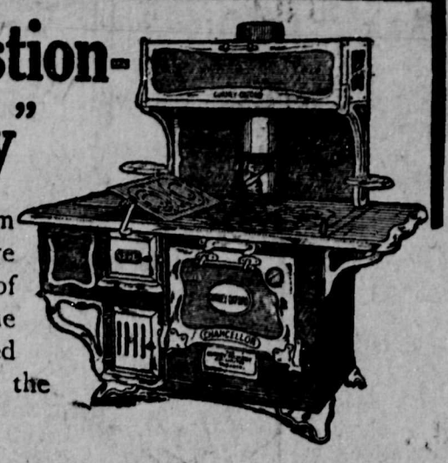
New Westminster Branch,
LAWFORD RICHARDSON, Mgr.

The "Woman Question-Three Meals a Day"



This is the problem confronting the average housewife—a problem of vital importance to the home, and one best solved by a trip to our store and the purchase of

GURNEY-OXFORD

For the Woman Question is not only what to eat, but *how to cook it*, and you find the answer in *Gurney-Oxford*—first in construction, as well as convenience; first in facilities for control and readiness. The *Divided Oven Flue Strip* assures perfect baking because of its even heat-distribution, and in every detail the perfect construction of this Chancellor Range assures satisfactory cooking results.

Another phase of the question is *economy*, and we invite a visit to our store expressly that you may examine the marvellous fuel-saving device the

Oxford Economizer

Gurney-Oxfords are the only stoves licensed to sell with this wonderful patent. It needs only to be set at a proper angle to hold heat *for hours without attention.* No fuel is wasted—a saving of 20 per cent.

The *Grate* is *Reversible* with strong teeth that save accumulation of clinkers and waste.

In point of appearance—nickel trimmings, beauty of design, etc.—the Gurney-Oxford has not a rival. Come to our store and find the best answer to the Woman Question—a Gurney-Oxford stove.

T. J. TRAPP & COMPANY

ELECTION POINTERS
GOOD FOR THE PEOPLE

Reciprocity means the removal of taxation on what you eat. In other words, it will do away with taxing foodstuffs at the expense of the consumer for the benefit of the producer

Let us give you an instance how it will affect you. Let us say you are sitting down to breakfast. You find that you have on the table the following excellent fare at the prices which the articles cost you at your grocer's:

1 canteloupe, 15 cents.
4 fresh eggs, each 4½ cents.
1 pound ham, 20 cents.
1 pound fresh creamery butter, 45 cents.

Besides a number of other things, such as porridge, toast, etc. These are the current prices at the present time with the duty in force. That day you go over to visit your friend in Seattle, and curiously enough, he has the same things of the same quality on his breakfast table next morning, and they cost him:

1 canteloupe, 7½ cents.
4 fresh egges, each 3½ cents.
1 pound ham, 12½ cents.
1 pound fresh creamery butter, 35 cents.

Your Seattle friend happens to be a painter, and on asking him what his wages are he tells you $4.50 per day, while you in the same trade in New Westminster are getting $4 per day, and your living expenses are very much higher.

Reciprocity will mean to you that while it cannot in any way unfavorably affect yur wages it will reduce your cost of living to the level of that of your Seattle friend.

The day of the consumer has come.

Is it any wonder then, that the Conservatives, for want of any argument against reciprocity, are not only driven to their old tactics of flag-waving, but would seem to insinuate that Canadians will have their country annexed to the United States without their having any voice in the matter.

If this annexation cry was not only humiliating to Canadian spirit, but insulting to the intelligence of the Canadian people, one would scarcely think it worth while to treat it seriously. Can anyone point to anything that has ever been done by the Conservative party in Canada to in any way foster the imperial spirit. Such a cry by such a party can only be conceived in desperation and born in hypocrisy.

There is nothing new, however, about this feature of Tory flag-waving. Most of our citizens will recollect how in the dull time before '96, *in the days of stagnation and dry rot, when the Tories were in power, how our then representatives used to periodically wave the flag at election times and going back to Ottawa would promptly vote for an increase* of duty on British iron. In fact, it was only on similar occasions to these that they were ever heard of, and as far as their ever getting anything done for the city, their performances were a standing joke.

Why in the name of common sense should we be accused of disloyalty to the Empire because we wish to make with another nation a purely business agreement of a nature indisputably beneficial to ourselves? Are we not of age here in Canada, so that we are competent to make business arrangements with other dealers without being called disloyal? Does not England herself do an enormous volume of trade with the United States, and is she disloyal to the Empire?

Then as to the annexation cry. This, in the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is "arrant nonsense." Annexation can only come by conquest or by agreement. The latter is more likely to happen than the former. Because we propose to enter into a business contract, which from our point of view will lower the cost of living and open up a larger market for our products, and in other ways will very materially benefit us, we are accused of disloyalty by the Conservatives. The same Conservatives, forsooth, who have in this province handed over to Americans immense tracts of land and timber limits!

Well, weigh these things and vote for Oliver and reciprocity on the 21st of September.

This will mean that you are keeping in lne with the progressive spirit of which this city is now feeling the effects.

What with the very extensive street work that is being carried on, the large amount of sewer construction just beginning, the Sooke Lake water scheme, and other big projects which are likely to be set on foot in the near future, there will be more than enough work to go around for many years to come.

Let the working man see to it that while he gets the standard rate of wages he does not have to pay extortionate prices for the necessaries of life. He now has his chance to increase the purchasing power of his wages by voting for reciprocity. By doing this he will also help to keep in power a government under which Canada has become prosperous.—Victoria Times.

Up-to-Date Chinaman.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Seid Ding, a wealthy Chinese tea merchant, filed suit of divorce from Lung May Seid Ding today, alleging statutory grounds and naming Willie Lee, alias Lee Kee, as corespondent. It is the second divorce suit filed by a Chinaman in the Chicago courts.

Sir Wilfrid's Triumphs.

Sir Wilfrid goes from triumph to triumph. The Halifax meeting was the greatest ever seen in Nova Scotia. Mr. Borden will be a lucky man if he is not defeated in his own constituency. In the province generally his party will be routed.—St. John Telegraph.

AMUNITION

USE Dominion Cartridges

Regal Sovereign and Crown

Sold by

ANDERSON & LUSBY

There is nothing so important in life as the preparation for DEATH. No good busines man will omit the getting of his affairs his shape so as to avoid complications when he dies. Have you paid enough attention to the matter of LIFE INSURANCE?

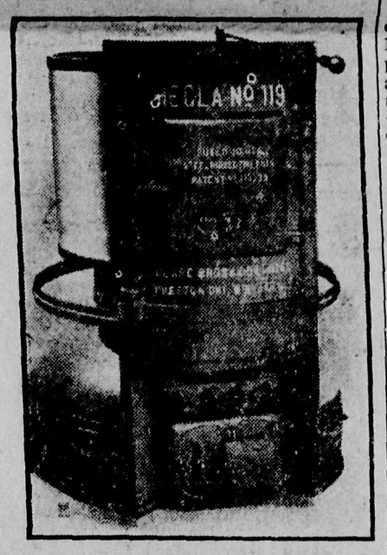
When you are passing drop in and let us talk it over.

Alfred W. McLeod

THE INSURANCE MAN

657 Columbia St.,

Phone 62. New Westminster.



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Fuse Jointed;
No Smoke; No Gas;
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Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators

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NEW WESTMINSTER : B.C.

The Dr. Scholl's FOOT-EAZER

Corrects fallen arches, sustains week insteps, relieves corns, bunions, callouses and all foot afflictions. Also

BUNION-RIGHT

A practical invention that instantly and permanently rights bunion troubles.

SEE OUR WINDOW.

MUIR'S DRUG STORE

Deane Block. 441 Columbia St.
New Westminster, B.C.

CITY NEWS

The funeral of the late Rev. Thomas D. Pearson will be held this afternoon, interment taking place at the Odd Fellows' cemetery.

Good investment. Lots in Burnaby for sale. Every convenience. Price $350. Cash $35, balance $10 per month (no interest. Sherriff, Rose & Co. **

Thomas D. McKenzie, of Port Hammond, is in the city at present. Mr. McKenzie is election clerk for this riding.

The regular monthly meeting of the women's auxiliary of the Royal Columbian hospital will be held in the board of trade rooms on Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mrs. James Clifford and her four children, of Richards street, Vancouver, are visiting with Mrs. Hubert Bourke at Lulu island, and will remain in this district for a week.

Fine half acre, southern slope, within city limits, good location for chickens or garden, $900, one-quarter cash. Reid, Curtis & Dorgan, 706 Columbia stret, New Westminster. B.C. **

E. Mercer, of the Star shipbuilding yards on Lulu island, is launching a 500 ton scow for Messrs. Green and Coyle, of Vancouver. The scow, which has just been completed, is 95x32 and 9 feet 8 inches deep.

The funeral of the late Frederick Herman Sargent, six year old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Sargent, 346 Alberta street, took place yesterday afternoon, interment being made at Odd Fellows' cemetery.

Liberal committee rooms, 'Phone 64, over Daily News Office, opposite Carnegie library, are open each day and evening. Everybody cordially invited. **

An adjourned meeting of the Local Council of Women will be held in the K. of P. hall on Monday at three-thirty sharp. All members are especially requested to attend as the arrangement of the tea and rest room at the exhibition will be considered.

This evening at eight o'clock a meeting of the board of control and city directors of the R. A. & I. society will be held in the board of trade room, when matters appertaining to the fair week will be advanced a stage.

Tecumsehs Coming.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—The Tecumsehs will go to the coast, leaving at the end of the week in quest of the Minto cup. They are the new champions of the National Lacrosse union, as in the tie played off today between the Nationals and Montreals there were no goals scored, this leaving the Tecumsehs champions.

BATTLE NEAR OPORTO.

Many Have Been Killed and Wounded.

Lisbon, Sept. 14.—The Diaryo Uouicias says that a serious fight has taken place at Amarante, thirty-eight miles northeast of Oporto, where troops were attacked by the Portuguese rebels. Many persons were killed or wounded, the troops had to be reinforced twice before they gained the mastery.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
— IN —
THE DAILY NEWS.

The Liberal club has transferred its committee rooms from the Hardman block to the building on Columbia street which was occupied by the B. C. E. R. for a time as a ticket office. The campaign will be conducted from there during the coming week.

Take the steamer Transfer for a round trip Saturday afternoon. Leaves Blackman-Ker wharf at 2 o'clock. **

If after working awhile your eyes sting and burn, immediate relief is obtained by our percetly adjusted glasses. W. Gifford, Optician. Parlors in T. Gifford's jewelery store. **

Miss Davey, late of Sixth street, cordially invites the ladies of New Westminster to her fall millinery opening at her private millinery parlors, 204 Agnes street, nearly opposite St. Mary's hospital, today and tomorrow, September 14 and 15. Up-to-date styles at moderate prices. **

Ladies!

Just a reminder that Exhibition is near at hand, and therefore, we have time for only a few more Suits, if ordered now.

A choice selection of New Serges Worsteds and Tweeds for Suits and Topcoats.. Also a large assortment of the season's.

Latest Novelty Suitings

viz:

Homespuns and Donegal Tweed

In TOPCOATING we have the new DOUBLE-FACED CLOTH and HEAVY SCOTCH TWEED in herringbone effect. They are beauties.

Lest You Forget, Call Now.

GALVIN

LADIES AND MEN'S

TAILOR

46 Lorne Street, New Westminster.

$600 Cash Secures a Home

(874)—Why continue to pay rent when a small payment will give you possession of your own home? We have just secured sale of a nice tidy cottage close to car line, which is one of the best buys in the city today. The lot is 66x132 with lane in rear, and is one of the few large lots left in the vicinity. Although the house is not fully modern it has electric light and city water service. Additional conveniences may be installed without heavy expense.

Stop Paying Rent.

Secure this home and be your own landlord.

A home is the best savings bank you can have.

Secure this home and be your own banker.

If you have not the full amount of $600 we may make the terms to suit the capital you have.

Price $1600

THE FRASER VALLEY F. J. HART & CO. LTD. FARM LAND SPECIALISTS

F. J. Hart & Co., Ltd.

New Westminster

VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, CHILLIWACK, ALDERGROVE.

SMITH'S Friday Bargains

Extraordinary values offered throughout the store for Friday. Sweeping reductions regardless of profit or loss have been made for a record day's business. Some special bargains in these offerings that will prove of special interest to you. Come early and see the big savings for Friday shoppers.

The Most Extraordinary Rush Bargains in Women's Waists

Regular Values to $30.00; Friday Bargain $11.50 ea.

Big clearance of travellers' sample lot of Women's Fall Suits. Good range of cloths, styles and shades to pick from; in navy, greens, greys and blacks; many smart cuts. These are values worth at least double this figure. Your choice Friday for **$11.50.**

SPLENDID WAIST BARGAINS FRACTIONALLY PRICED. REGULAR TO $5.00. FRIDAY BARGAINS, $1.95 EACH.

Women's Waists of fancy nets, striped wool delaines, moire and fancy striped silks. Made with full length sleeves, all pretty styles. All sizes contained in the lot. Get your pick Friday morning, each $1.95

SALE OF RAIN COATS LESS THAN HALF PRICE. REGULAR TO $16.50. FRIDAY BARGAIN, $7.50.

Women's Rain Coats in covered coatings and cravenette cloths. Full length, in shades of greys and fawns. Only a limited number, so get here early if you would benefit by this offer.

UNDERWEAR SPECIAL PRICED FOR FRIDAY.

Women's Vests and Drawers, fine fleece lined, in ntaural or white. Vests buttoned front with trimming. Drawers in open or closed styles. Worth regular 45c; Friday bargains 35c

BIG BARGAINS IN WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS. REGULAR TO $4.00. FRIDAY BARGAINS $2.50 EACH.

Moire Underskirts made with deep flounce, plain and fancy pleats, in shades of browns, greens, navy and black. Extra good buys.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT OFFERS BIG BUYING INDUCEMENTS FOR FRIDAY.

Children's fine elastic ribbed Hose, in tans or black, sizes to fit from 4 to 12 years. Regularly worth to 25c; Friday Bargains, two pairs for ..25c

Women's Black Cashmere Hose, made of fine wool, fast black and full fashioned leg. Value worth to 40c. Offered Friday for, pair 25c

GLOVES — SPLENDID BARGAINS FOR EARLY SHOPPERS.

Women's Gloves, in plain lisle, cotton and nets, in greys, fawns and black. All sizes, values. Regular to 50c. Friday bargains, pair 15c

Women's fine Dog Skin Gloves in shades of tan; one dome fastener; extra strong grade skins. Regular $1.25 Friday bargains, pair 75c

HANDKERCHIEFS—BIG VALUES.

Regular 15c. Friday Bargain, Two for 15c.

Women's fancy Swiss Handkerchiefs, plain and cross bar muslins; extra good values.

BELT SPECIAL.

Regular to 50c. Friday Bargain 35c Eeach.

Black stitched leather Belts. Buckle fancy oxydized with set stones. All sizes.

DRESS GOODS. TREMENDOUS PRICE REDUCTIONS. REGULAR TO $1.25. FRIDAY BARGAIN, 45c YARD.

This very great lowering in price will enable early Friday shoppers to procure the material for a pretty evening or afternoon dress at a mere fraction of the usual figure. The collection includes a big range of eolinne crepe cloth, voiles and fancy striped effects. Many pretty shades in greys, rose, green sky and cream. Regular values to $1.25. Friday bargain, per yard 45c

STAPLE SECTION OFFERS SOME BIG INDUCEMENTS—BLANKET BARGAINS.

Cotton Blankets, 10-4 size, in greys or white, with colored border; good weight and nice soft finish. Exceptional offer. Friday bargains, pair $1.00

Slightly soiled wool Blankets, real Scotch make, nice finish, weight about six pounds and good size. White only. Friday bargain, pair $4.00

Dark grey Camp Blanket, eight pounds weight, large size, regular $5.00. Friday bargain, pair $3.75

COMFORTERS—GREAT VALUES.

Pure down-filled Comforters; coverings of good grade. Fancy sateens. Reversible. Regular to $5.00. Friday bargain, each $3.00

Hotel or rooming house keepers will find these Blanket and Comforter offerings worth while investigating. Get here early, it will pay.

36-inch Silkoline in fancy floral and figured designs; make nice window draperies. Regular 20c. Friday bargains, per yard 12½c

Bargain Cretonnes in light and dark shadings of green, reds and fawns; widths about 30 inches; values to 15c. Friday bargains, yard 10c

FLANNELETTES REDUCED.

36-inch white Flannelette, heavy weight. Regular 20c. Friday bargains, yard 15c

32-inch colored stripe Flannelettes, big range of shades. Regular 12½c. Friday bargains, yard 10c

38-inch fine white Nainsooks; good weight. Regular 20c. Friday bargain, yard 15c

TOWELS SPECIALLY PRICED.

Huck and Cotton Crepe Towels, size 18x36 inches. White. Big Snap. Friday bargain, each 10c
Brown Turkish Towels, nice size. Regular 36c. Friday bargain, pair 20c

QUILTS—SPECIAL BARGAINS.

11-4 size white Marcella Quilts. Beautiful finish. Regular $3.50. Friday bargain $2.75

The T. H. SMITH Co. LIMITED