

# THE FRONTENAC NOMINATIONS

## Dr. J. W. Edwards and R. H. Fair Meet on the Hustings at Barriefield--Mr. Fair Declares That Dr. Edwards in Opposing Reciprocity is Against Farmers.

In the Pittsburg town hall at Barriefield on Thursday afternoon William Pillar, returning officer for Frontenac electoral district, received the nomination papers of Dr. J. W. Edwards and Robert H. Fair for the dominion by-election. There was a large crowd of spectators present to hear the addresses, which proved very interesting.

Dr. Edwards came out strongly against reciprocity, while Mr. Fair asked the farmers of Frontenac to elect him as their representative as a supporter of reciprocity.

Ex-Warden W. H. Franklin was agreed upon as chairman. It was arranged that Dr. Edwards should have the first hour, Dr. Fair the next hour and a quarter and Dr. Edwards fifteen minutes to reply.

Dr. Edwards in opening said that he desired to be judged upon his three years' record, but not upon any one act of his. He told of the grants and post offices he had received from the government for various townships of Frontenac. Ninety-nine per cent. of the people, he claimed, were opposed to the government's navy policy. Only for the reciprocity question coming up the government would have been judged on that policy, and he believed the people would have turned it down on that score.

Dr. Edwards declared that reciprocity should never have been introduced at this time, as a party was elected in the United States pledged to reduce the duties on various products. He criticized the government for extravagance in various departments, and made reference to the sixteen cottages erected at the Royal Military College at a cost of \$112,000. Reciprocity, he claimed, was a blanket to cover the shortcomings of the government.

If reciprocity is to be a boon to the farmer, Dr. Edwards asked those in favor of reciprocity to give some plausible arguments to sustain their position. Canada used eighty per cent. of her produce and needs to find a market for only twenty per cent. Reciprocity, he claimed, would not be a boon to the farmers of Canada for the United States had a greater surplus of farm products. The horses were better than in United market Canada wanted was a country

settlers were admitted free of duty from United States. If horses commanded a higher price in United States than in Canada, Dr. Edwards claimed that these settlers would have sold their horses for the alleged higher price across the line, and bought cheaper ones on this side.

Regarding cheese, Dr. Edwards pointed out that this year in Canada cheese was higher than in United States.

As to the annexation cry, Dr. Edwards said he had never charged those who favored reciprocity with being disloyal. But he held that we would not be true British subjects if we did not consider what other effect reciprocity would have on Canada besides the economic effect. The country should be protected from the men who viewed reciprocity only from the narrow side of dollars and cents.

In concluding, Dr. Edwards asked Mr. Fair to indicate before he stepped down, any vote he had cast in the House of Commons not in the interest of the people. Mr. Fair replied that he would do so when he took the floor. Dr. Edwards, continuing, said he had tried to serve the people to the very best of his ability. (Cheers.)

Address of R. H. Fair

Mr. Fair opened by a reference to annexation. Have we people no say about that? he asked. Would Canadians not be given a chance to fight against it. He knew they would.

As to abandoned farms, he said that one had only to go through Frontenac and see the vacant ones. Only the other day he had been offered a 400-acre farm beside a nice little lake for one dollar an acre. (Cheers.)

Dealing with the arguments that Canada utilized eighty per cent of her produce, he claimed that the figuring on that was entirely wrong. It sold for more than twenty per cent of what it produced.

Mr. Fair claimed that the only question before the country was reciprocity and that was the only thing he intended to deal with.

Mr. Fair charged that in the back of the country a false report was started by Dr. Edwards that he was not a farmer, but has only a little gravel pit, and was in politics now for the good of his health and for his pocket, as were many professional men who had made a failure of their calling. The farmers of the front, however, knew him better.

Who asked for reciprocity? Mr. Fair asked. It was the farmers of the country and their representatives when they had sent to parliament. From all over the dominion, representatives of the farmers were sent to Ottawa to ask for it. The 1,000 delegates who went there were of both sides of politics, and they were all for reciprocity.

"Dr. Edwards is going about trying to frighten the farmers of Frontenac over reciprocity, which the farmers themselves asked for."

Mr. Fair said he had never been a strict party man. Years ago he joined the Patrons of Industry when he decided that a farmers' party was needed. He was sorry that party broke up. He never was on a liberal executive, for the reason that he decided that whenever the farmers' interests were at stake he would drop the party like a hotcake.

When R. L. Borden began in the House of Commons to abuse the reciprocity pact, which the farmers asked for, he felt pretty sore, and wrote strong articles to the Kingston paper.

ers. If Mr. Borden had brought in reciprocity, he would have been one of the very first to support him, for the farmers should stand together.

Mr. Fair said that his platform was this--He would support reciprocity and any other good measure brought in by either party in the interest of the farmer. (Cheers.)

When the question of reciprocity was discussed in the opera house, in Ottawa, last winter, by the delegation of 1,000 farmers, and when a vote was taken, there was not one farmer who arose to oppose it. Every farmer voted for it. Who was opposing it? The wealthy manufacturers, who desired to try and choke this question right at the start, and shut up the farmers, lest the latter should later again come to the government and demand a reduction in the duty on manufactured goods. In the United States, the farmers were opposed to reciprocity, because they were convinced that the pact would be more largely in the interests of the farmers in Canada.

Mr. Fair said he had heard Dr. Edwards declare that the farmers of Canada were handicapped by high duties. He had said so in the House of Commons. And yet, when a measure for the farmers is offered, Dr. Edwards stands up and opposes advantages being given the farmers. Mr. Fair claimed that there should be more farmers in the House of Commons, so that the farming community would receive fair play.

What are the Canadian farmers doing with their surplus produce? Sending it 3,000 miles away at big cost, and that when there is a big market right at our door? Canada was going to produce enough farm stuff in the next five years to keep busy all the new railways that can be built east and west.

The farmers of Canada, said Mr. Fair, are right at the parting of the ways. The vote on the 21st would be carefully analyzed, and afterwards, if it was shown that the farmers had voted politics, if it was found they had never gone back to Ottawa again for any concessions, and for reciprocity, they would be able afterwards to get what they wanted from the government.

If elected, Mr. Fair said he would be proud that the farmers had voted independently and for the best interests of the country.

Replying to Dr. Edwards' request to state one vote he had given against the best interests of the farmers, Mr. Fair replied that when Dr. Edwards voted against reciprocity he had proven false to the best interests of the farmers. If Dr. Edwards had been true to the farmers, did voted for reciprocity, he (the speaker) would not have been a candidate in opposition to him in this election. (Cheers.)

Other Reciprocity Speakers.

R. J. McLaughlin, barrister, Toronto, said that he had come to listen, and those who had heard Mr. Fair, knew that he could make a good common-sense, patriotic, farmer's speech, and could hold his own against even a lawyer or a doctor. (Applause.) Dealing with Canadians' ability, he declared that it was a slander to say that Canadians could not compete with any nation on the face of the earth. The most contemptible maxim that there was, was to say let well enough alone. Rather let us struggle onwards and upwards.

Mr. McLaughlin criticized Dr. Edwards' statements that if Canada threw down her trade bars, her farm product prices would be kept at the lowest level, Britain had free trade, and her market was the best in the world.

At present, Mr. McLaughlin declared that the farmers of Canada were producing enough stuff for 20,000,000 people. Only about half of what was produced is consumed in Canada. Are we to be content with our home market or with the English market? (Cries of No! No!)

In conclusion, Mr. McLaughlin said that Dr. Edwards was advocating the cause of the American farmer, while Mr. Fair was advocating that of the Canadian farmer.

W. A. Lewis, of Brockville, said he was born on a farm, and was the son of a farmer. He read a letter from a farmer in Escott, near Brockville, who stated that he had sent milk to Cainsville, Ont., and Morristown, N.Y., cheese factories, as he had a farm in St. Lawrence County, N.Y., for the same amount of milk sent to the Ontario factory, he received \$747, and in the Morristown factory, \$1,137, a difference of \$390. If the farmers voted reciprocity they would get that advantage if they voted for Mr. Borden they would be denied it. Mr. Lewis quoted John Herron, of Macleod, Alberta, a conservative candidate, who said with Dr. Edwards in the last house as declaring in his campaign that reciprocity would be a great thing for Canada.

Mr. Lewis congratulated Dr. Edwards upon his statement concerning annexation. He was glad he did not agree with Mr. Borden on the point, for a few days ago the latter had talked annexation right from the drop of the hat at Brockville. Evidently the annexation talk was not popular in Frontenac.

Referring to the price of hogs, Mr. Lewis said that farmers realized about 77 cents, while bacon sold at 21 to 22 cents a pound. Why was this? Because of the pork trust, in which J. W. Flavelle and Hon. Clifford Sifton were interested.

In reply, Dr. Edwards acknowledged calling the attention of the House of Commons to the fact that there was too great a difference in the duties on farm produce, which was a disadvantage to the Canadian farmers. The duty on hogs was an example of this, and he claimed that the Canadian duty should be as high as that of United States.

Dr. Edwards said he never cast a vote against reciprocity, for a vote was never taken in the house.

Mr. Lewis remarked to Dr. Edwards that he did vote. He voted on amendments of which amounted to the same thing.

The meeting concluded about four o'clock with cheers for the candidates.

Mrs. J. B. Michaud, Lewis, Que., is the proud mother of her twenty-fourth child.

# BRITAIN IS SUFFERING FROM THE DROUGHT

## Villages Are Without Water and Not Enough to Feed the Cattle.

London, Sept. 14.—The prevalence of cholera in certain continental countries has caused increased precautions to be taken by the British port authorities. Extraordinary vigilance is being exercised regarding the possible arrival of passengers from any infected areas.

In many towns and villages of England, as a result of the prolonged drought, water is entirely absent and supplies thereof are being taken round in carts to the inhabitants.

Farmers are not only without water for their stock, but are finding it almost impossible, owing to the total absence of grass, to obtain enough food for their animals to keep them alive.

The root crops are an entire failure and the prospect for stock-keepers during the coming winter is a grave one.



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In the fight in Britain between the Lords and the people, the Lords shouted hysterically "Dollar domination!" The British electors refused to be scared. They spotted the nigger.

In the fight in Canada between the trusts and the consumers, the trusts are shouting hysterically "Annexation!" Are the Canadian electors going to be scared?

Or will they swat the nigger?

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When a doctor, who has been the victim of the tea or coffee habit, cures himself by leaving off tea and coffee and taking Postum, he knows something about what he is advising in that line.

A good old doctor in Ohio, who had at one time been the victim of the tea and coffee habit, advised a woman to leave off tea, and coffee and take on Postum.

She suffered from indigestion and a weak and irregular heart and general nervous condition. She thought that it would be difficult to stop tea and coffee abruptly.

She says:

"I had considerable hesitancy about making the change. The doctor, however, gave explicit directions that Postum must be boiled long enough to bring out the flavor and food value. His suggestions were carried out and the delicious beverage fascinated me."

"I observed, a short time after starting Postum, a decided change in my nervous system. I could sleep soundly, and my brain was more active. My complexion became clear and rosy, whereas, it had been muddy and spotted before. In fact, all of the abnormal symptoms disappeared and I am now feeling perfectly well."

"Another friend was troubled in much the same manner as I, and she has recovered from her heart and stomach trouble by leaving off tea and coffee and using Postum."

"I know of several others who have had much the same experience. It is only necessary that Postum be well boiled and it wins its own way."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in page.