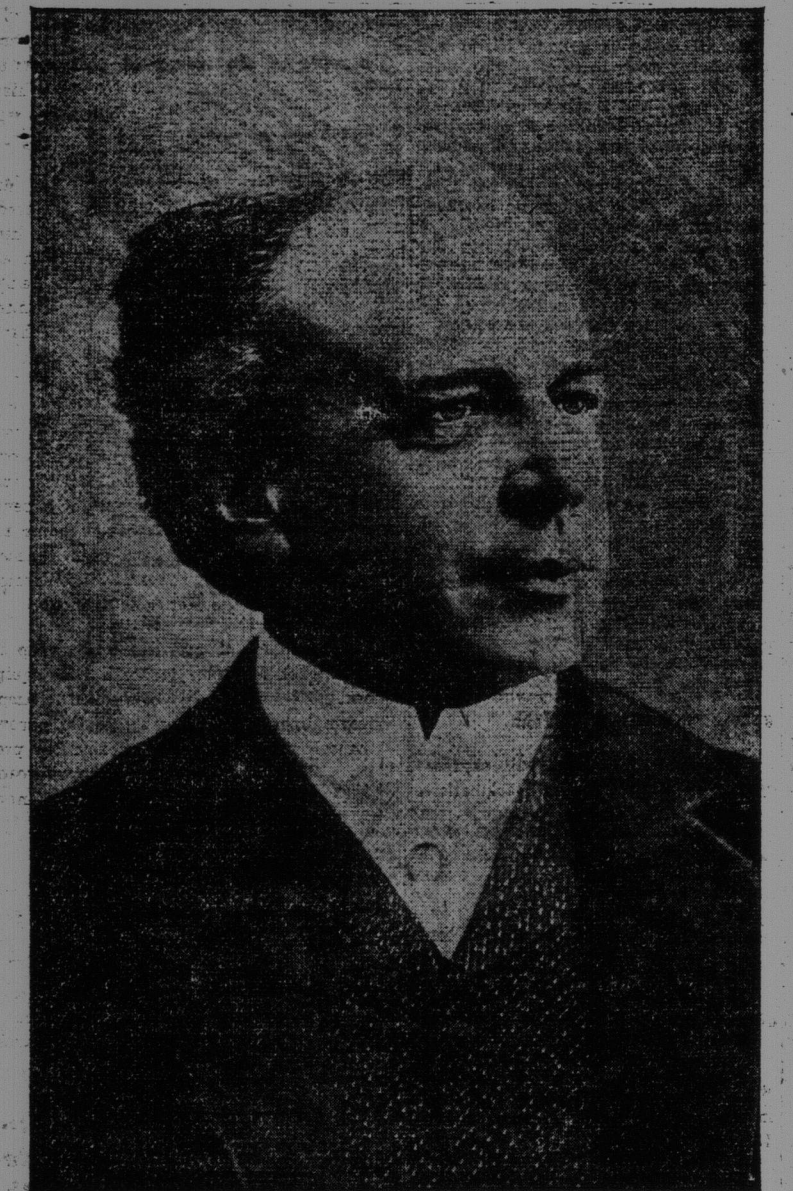


WHAT THE NAME OF LAURIER STANDS FOR IN CANADA AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Quotations from Recent Speeches of the Premier During Election Campaign Stamp the Eloquent Leader as a Statesman of the Very Front Rank—Material Progress, Canadian Unity and a Sane Imperialism Are Among the Leading Features of the Liberal Policy—Let Laurier Finish His Work.



THE LIBERAL CHIEFTAIN, SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

As a platform orator and campaign leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is without a peer in Canada. The recent brief tour in Western Ontario was not less notable for the unqualified enthusiasm displayed than for the lofty character of the Premier's deliverances. What the name of Laurier stands for is clearly and briefly set forth in the following extracts from his speeches during the campaign: Our policy is Imperial unity based on local autonomy. As part of that policy we have relieved the Mother Land of the necessity of expenditure for the maintenance of garrisons at Halifax and Esquimaux. As another part we have established the British preference. While we are Canadians first, last, and all the time, we are part and parcel of the British Empire. The supreme inspiration is to have a bond of union between the Mother Land and the daughter nation. This is the policy which I commend to you, my fellow-countrymen. What is, after all, the criterion by which to ascertain whether, in private or in public life, there has been extravagant expenditure? There is one easy criterion. If a man has a certain income and spends within that income he cannot be called extravagant. But if a man spends beyond his income, then he becomes extravagant. I think I may give a lesson in finance to Mr. Foster from Charles Dickens, from the character of Micawber. Like Mr. Foster, Micawber was always in difficulties, and always waiting for something to turn up, and also he was fond of giving good advice. The advice he gave David Copperfield was to keep his expenses within income, in these words: "Annual income, £20; expenditure, £20 6s.; result, happiness; income, £20; expenditure, £20 6s.; result, misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf withered, the god of day is down upon the dreary sea, and, in short, you are forever doomed, as I am." What has been the record of the Liberal government, which has been accused by Mr. Foster of extravagance? That record is that for the last twelve years, except one year, we have had surpluses. We had not surplus in the first year of our administration, when we followed Mr. Foster. We had a deficit of \$500,000 in that year, but the year after that, in 1897, we had a surplus of \$1,000,000, then of \$4,000,000, then of \$5,000,000, then of \$7,000,000, then of \$10,000,000, then of \$12,000,000, then of \$16,000,000, and at last, \$19,000,000. For a great many years we could not keep our own population, and our young men went by hundreds, by the thousands, by the millions even, to the United States, to favor with their labor and their brains a land no more favored by nature than their own. But, thank heaven, those days have passed away. That era has been closed, and closed by whom? Closed by the Liberal Government. Unless I am greatly mistaken—and I am not mistaken—and the Canadian people in October 28 will be the same as it was four years ago, eight years ago, and twelve years ago. Why should it be otherwise? Why should the people of Canada have lost the confidence they placed in us in 1896, in 1900 and in 1904? We have done for labor what has never been done by any other Government in the world. The laboring man today is no longer the semistarved man he was in 1896, in 1900 and in 1904. He has rights which must be protected, and which are protected by the present Government. There are no more sweating shops in Canada where a man has to work sixteen hours a day for a thankless master, and we have brought in the law of conciliation by which disputes between employer and employee can be determined without recourse to the extreme of a strike. The British preference has done three things: First of all it has given, especially to the farmers, a substantial measure of relief from taxation. Next it has opened the British markets to our productions. You will say the British market was open to us before, and it is true; but there is such a thing as sentiment even in trade, and when the British public saw the attitude of the Canadian people they opened their markets to us. It is an inspiration, an example for the people of the British Empire of which we are a part. It has been accepted in New Zealand, by Australia and even by South Africa. It has been accepted by the Transvaal, which only seven years ago was at war with the British army. Today the Conservative party does not give us battle upon this point, for the preference has gone around the world with the British flag. It is now twenty years since I assumed the leadership of the Liberal party, and to put it more exactly, it is now twenty years since the too great partiality of my friends in the House of Commons put upon my shoulders the responsibility of leading the Liberal party. When my friends chose me to be their standard-bearer I swore to myself that I would give to the task the whole of my life, my soul, and my body, and that I have done.

The Tide of Prosperity

The government's critics are circulating comparisons of Liberal expenditures for twelve years with the expenditures of their predecessors for the same period. These comparisons are vitiated by the fact that Tory calculators leave out of the account the 32,000,000 acres of land which prior to 1896 were given away in aid of railways. The Liberal party need have no fear of twelve-year comparisons, however, as the subjoined figures will show:

12 Years 1885-1896	12 Years 1897-1908
\$1,223,200,429	\$2,445,580,746
EXPORTS	\$5,152,314,640
TOTAL TRADE	\$5,152,314,640
TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN	\$1,078,523,665
EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES	\$214,435,075

Particular attention should be directed to the last of these comparisons. A three-fold increase in the exports of manufactures shows that interest has not suffered under Liberal rule. The figures altogether are very striking.

My days cannot be very long now. But whether they are long or short, I shall ever treasure as the most holy thing in my life the confidence which has been placed in me by men who were not of my own kith and kin. I have endeavored to maintain the principle that the Liberal party is broad enough, that Liberal principles are large enough, to give an equal share of justice and liberty to all men, no matter what may be their race or religion. This is the feeling that has animated me, and this is the feeling which shall animate me to the end. If I am to be remembered after I have gone to my grave I would rather it should be because my name has been attached to the great work of advancing the unification of the races forming the Canadian nation. When my life comes to an end, if my eye close upon a Canada more united than I found it twenty years ago, when I assumed the leadership of the Liberal party, I shall not have lived in vain and I shall die in peace.

We are charged with having been corrupt. What are the charges? When have they been made? In the session of eight months duration which was drawn to a close a few weeks ago was there any charge made against the Government such as was made against the Conservative Government in the days of the Pacific scandal, or in the days of the steel rails scandal? No, sir. No charge of that kind was made against the present administration. The Liberals are not afraid to meet difficulties and to solve them whenever they occur. In the last twelve years we have had difficulties more than once to solve, and we have solved them to the satisfaction of every one. I do not pretend that I am infallible. Far from it; but there is one thing which my opponents cannot take away from me. I have never lacked the courage to face a difficulty when a difficulty was placed before me.

Our policy was a tariff based upon revenue, and when we came into office we put these principles into effect. It was hard to find a measure of relief that would give substantial retrenchment and not hurt the manufacturers, because in this question we are bound to look on all classes. We knew that there were industries in the country that had been ruined by a high tariff, and it was difficult to bring down a tariff without doing injury to the industries which had been carried on under the old system, but I think we can claim that we found a means of giving the relief the country demanded. It is true we did not rush into radical reforms. We gave to the people of Canada a considerable measure of relief when we adopted the new and unexpected measure of the British preference. There was first a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent. on goods produced in England and coming from the old land. Then it was made 25 per cent., and lastly 33 per cent. A reduction of one-third makes the measure of taxation 20 per cent.

What was the condition of Canada when the present Government assumed office? Trade was stagnant, manufacturing especially was stagnant; something had to be done, and we undertook to do it. We thought that the policy of policies which would be essential to the progress of the Canadian people was the policy of free trade. We built the Great West Pass Railway, which brought all the wealth of minerals, especially in the south of British Columbia, to the coast, and we brought the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal. By building the Grand Trunk Pacific we are rolling the map of Canada over one hundred miles to the northward. We have deepened canals. We have improved harbors. We have built the St. Lawrence and the result of it has been that today we have not only cheapened the cost of transportation to the people of Canada, but we have so far advanced that we are getting the carrying of American goods. We have made Canada the third commercial center of the world.

There is one thing which has been laid the foundations, the supreme honor of crowning the edifice was reserved to the Administration which you placed in power in 1896, the mandate of which you renewed in 1900 and 1904, and which mandate, I believe, you will renew again. There is no doubt that the Liberal Government one acre of land which was fit for settlement, but in the course of a few years the entire prairie from the plant in the North-Western Provinces one million people.

A "CON." GAME.

Text—"It is Time for a Change."

We come before you with extended hands. To give you nothing—nothing to accept. Your suffrages. For all of your demands. We promise to give you something to keep.

A trial, yes; a trial's all we ask. We had one trial, and the verdict, true, was guilty. The burden to be borne by you.

What's that? You're satisfied? Now, how unwise. Your rulers, true, have won you wide applause.

Yet they have not our far-darling eyes. Have read the signs "Our time to change, because."

Your trade is good, and builded on the rock of business. But you have not the right to give a trial. Watch us stop the clock, and such a trial, watch us stop the clock. And a trial, watch us stop the clock. And a trial, watch us stop the clock.

The taxes then were smaller, smaller far. A greater load, you say. Well, granted. But recollect—the Principle of P. R. Fed on the revenues has been accepted.

Your letter-rites, we grant, have been reduced. But think, you send a dozen letters now. Where one before. From this may be deduced. How greatly you are taxed? Why longer bow?

Their policy is bad, and trade has grown. In spite of our best efforts, their mind acts. Besides, 'twas OURS. This explains, when its marvelous success. Now these are facts.

Your sons now safe at home, with busy hands. Grasp for the wealth they're inhered to. Now we, we shipped them unto other lands. To make a living. Now their number grows.

And also they have brought across the seas some million men to till the prairie farms. While we, we scorned to address for these. To scur with plow the virgin prairie's charms.

And now we leased a Friendly Foreign Port. To serve our winter need. Our Ports were built. But they most impudently built the sort. On your own seaboard. Slightly built for gain.

And other things we did with steadfast mind. While they to build a nation seem inclined. Alas! Preposterous!! Cease that mad hurra!

But chief of all our Purty outstands, Transcending all things in and on the earth. Exceeding that of all the well-known brands. Of Soap and Baking Powders and so forth.

Our claims no strict analysis will need. Since we possess our worthiness admit. It follows then our word is worthy heed. Our word is "We alone are clean and fit."

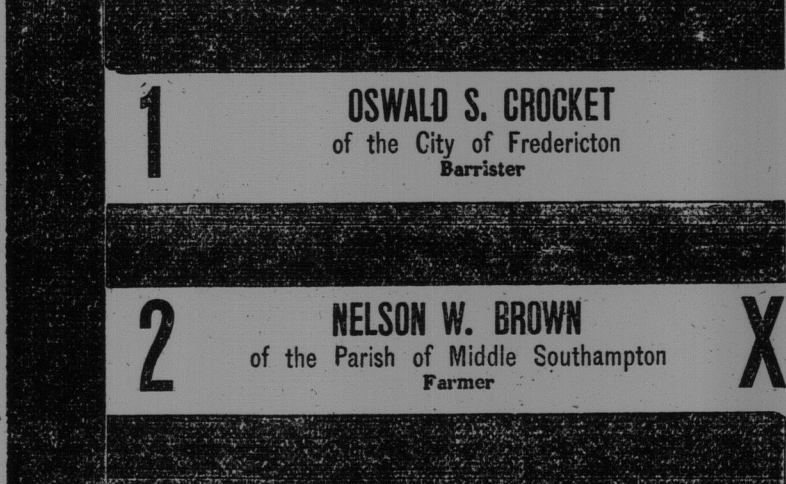
While they? Oh! monstrous ones, unfit to live. Thieves! Swindlers! Politicians!!—laugh at us! We are clean and fit. We are clean and fit.

Our own as bad? Well, promise not to give. The snap away. No Angles haunt these trails.

Where were we at? Oh, yes! we want your votes. Because we now are out, and would be in. You've been too prosperous. We've succeeded. Against the growth. To use them let's begin.

(Signed) "AFFY DAVIT"

HOW YORK COUNTY BALLOTS SHOULD BE MARKED



CROCKETT'S ABSURD CLAIMS DISPROVED

Records Show He Did Nothing for York County

Nelson W. Brown's Efforts Got Improved Mail Services Along the River—New Granolithic Pavements Also Laid at Instance of Liberal Candidate.

Fredericton, Oct. 20.—Among the many absurd claims made on behalf of Mr. Crockett, there has been none more absurd than the article in the Gleaner of Friday last, in which it is stated that everything that has been done for the City of Fredericton and the County of York, by the Government, has been due to the efforts of Mr. Crockett. He claims not only the granolithic sidewalks, now being placed against the Government buildings, but the re-building of the military hall, the re-organization of the mail service, improvement of river navigation, etc., etc. Unfortunately for the reputation of Mr. Crockett, these claims are directly contradicted by the official correspondence. The originals of these letters and telegrams have been sent to Mr. Brown at the office of R. W. McLellan, Fredericton, where they can be examined, to prove their authenticity.

Ottawa, 20th Sept. 1908. Dear Sir.—In the absence of Mr. Crockett, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., enclosing a communication from Mr. N. W. Brown, asking for an improved mail service on the St. John River, above Fredericton. In reply I beg to say that this matter will be carefully considered at once.

Yours truly,
E. S. LISCHINGER,
Assistant Deputy Postmaster General.

Hon. William Pugsley,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
St. John, N. B., Oct. 3rd, 1908.

Dear Sir.—The Department has some correspondence addressed to Dr. Pugsley, and Dr. Pugsley's letter addressed to the Government, making certain suggestions with reference to improving the mail service between Fredericton and Woodstock, on the St. John River. I think your suggestions generally are good in dividing up the present route, and we have a bridge across the river at Pokok. I would think that if a daily mail were started from Woodstock, say at 7.00 a. m. (when they would receive all mail the evening before), going down on the west side of the river, crossing Pokok Bridge and then on the east side, it would be fairly satisfactory to all concerned. The only trouble about this and the other two proposed services is that when rural delivery is put into operation the route would be too long for carrier to travel this fifty miles and deliver mail along the route. The same might be said with reference to the Fredericton and Nackawick, and Fredericton and Hawke's Bay services.

As to the Lower Southampton would insist on being served on the Woodstock and Pokok route.

I found all the people to whom I talked in rural delivery in dividing up this route—a dissenting voice so far as I could learn.

You might communicate with me, either by letter or telephone, on your arrival in Fredericton. I am forwarding this letter to Fredericton in care of the postmaster.

Yours truly,
N. R. COLTER,
Post Office Inspector.

Nelson W. Brown, Esq.,
Care of Postmaster,
Fredericton.

Post Office Department, Canada,
St. John, N. B., Oct. 3rd, 1908.

Dear Sir.—In the absence of the Deputy Postmaster General I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, together with a petition signed by B. Hagerman and others, having for its object the establishment of a post office at Upper Bear Island, County York, and to say, in reply, that the post office inspector at St. John has been requested to furnish an immediate report on the subject.

Yours very truly,
E. S. LISCHINGER,
Assistant Deputy Postmaster General.

Nelson W. Brown, Esq.,
Middle Southampton, N. B.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa, Oct. 9, 1908.

No. 34,922
Dear Sir.—With reference to your communication of the 3rd instant, enclosing a petition for the establishment of a new post office at "Upper Bear Island," in the County of York, I beg to say that the inspector's report has not been received, and the steps will be taken to place the office in operation.

As soon as your recommendation for the postmaster's office is received the necessary steps will be taken to place the office in operation.

Mr. George P. Hagerman has been mentioned in connection with the position.

Yours faithfully,
E. S. LISCHINGER,
Assistant Deputy Postmaster General.

Nelson W. Brown,
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Fredericton, N. B.

MAYES IS CONDEMNED OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH

His Statement That His 55 Cent Contract Was Improperly Obtained is Shown by His Own Letter to Be False—Hon. Mr. Pugsley Makes Public Records of the Department on This Matter, and Proves Also How He Resisted the Contractor's Demand for Special Treatment.

Mayes' statement that his 55-cent contract was improperly obtained is shown by his own letter to be false. A Telegraph reporter interviewed the Minister of Public Works on Monday in regard to the statement of Contractor Mayes, that his contract for the 55 cent dredging was obtained in an improper manner, and asked him if he desired to make a statement in regard to this assertion. Dr. Pugsley replied as follows:—"Mr. Mayes' assertion is entirely at variance with a statement made by him in a letter which he wrote me on the 26th of December, 1907, in which he claimed that I should cancel this contract and allow him ninety cents for silt, &c., and \$19.00 for boulders, the same as he was receiving under his second contract, and the same as was paid to the Dominion Dredging Company. In this letter Mr. Mayes states that HE HAD RECEIVED HIS FIRST CONTRACT FOR DREDGING AT 55 CENTS AFTER TENDERING IN THE REGULAR MANNER.

The records of the Department, of which I have received a copy, show that on the 29th of July, 1905, the department called for tenders for dredging at Sand Point Slip, St. John, in which he claimed that I should cancel this contract and allow him ninety cents for silt, &c., and \$19.00 for boulders, the same as he was receiving under his second contract, and the same as was paid to the Dominion Dredging Company. In this letter Mr. Mayes states that HE HAD RECEIVED HIS FIRST CONTRACT FOR DREDGING AT 55 CENTS AFTER TENDERING IN THE REGULAR MANNER.

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