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THREE CHEERS FOR R. L. BORDEN!

CHARLOTTE CO. WELCOMES CANADA'S NEXT PREMIER

Mr. Borden Addressed Rousing Meetings Saturday, in St. Andrews and St. Stephen.

Conservative Leader Scores Reciprocity Pact and Shows Where Canada Stands to Lose—Stirring Speeches by Sir Wm. Van Horne, Donald McMaster, K. C., and T. A. Hartt.

Special to The Standard.
St. Andrews, Sept. 3.—Mr. R. L. Borden commenced his tour of New Brunswick here this afternoon with a fine meeting. In addition to the visit of the leader and the man who will be the next premier of Canada the feature of the meeting was the appearance of Sir William C. Van Horne, who made a stirring speech in which he gave convincing reasons why the reciprocity pact should be turned down by the people of Canada. Sir William's appearance was the signal for great applause.

This town was practically an fête for the occasion, and the enthusiasm at all times was high. There is no question that the people of Charlotte will on September 21st stand up for the future of Canada and the policy of British connection, and coupled with this is the assurance that Thomas A. Hartt will be the next member for Charlotte county.

The interest in the coming of Mr. Borden has been keen for many days and although no effort was made to dragoon an audience for him, the meeting in the afternoon was attended by a great enthusiastic audience, which applauded him after point made by the speakers in a manner which plainly showed where their sympathy and their sentiment were placed.

Mr. Borden was met at the station platform by the members of the reception committee and the St. Andrew's Brass Band. Hundreds of citizens were also in attendance and as the train rolled into the station there were deafening cheers for "Canada's next premier," even before he had made his appearance.

While Mr. Borden was shaking hands all round and meeting the members of the reception committee the band which was stationed near played several selections and the party was driven away in automobiles headed by the band. There were also a number of prettily decorated carriages in the procession and a good number of young and old men each carrying little flags who paraded with the carriages as far as the centre of the town.

Long before the appointed time of the meeting crowds gathered in the vicinity of Andraels hall where the meeting was held. The band was present in front of the hall and played a concert programme until the meeting opened.

The hall had been prettily decorated for the occasion and the stage was banked with cut flowers. There was an audience that crowded the hall while many stood at the back unable to secure seats. There was a good number of ladies in the audience and their pretty summer costumes added to the natural bloom of the flowers, made a very pretty picture.

A Pleading Courtesy.
G. W. Ganong occupied the chair and seated on the platform were Mr. Borden, Sir William C. Van Horne, Donald McMaster, K.C., M.P., of London, England; T. A. Hartt, the candidate in Charlotte county and Fred M. Sproul, M.P.P., of Kings county. Judge Cockburn, of St. Andrews and the members of the reception committee.

Before the proceedings commenced, five pretty young ladies representing the five churches in St. Andrew's advanced to the platform and each presented Mr. Borden with a handsome bouquet of flowers. Mr. Borden thanked them graciously amid applause. The young ladies were Miss Maud Crisp, representing the Methodist church, Miss Ruth Greenlaw of the Presbyterian church, Miss Florence Hibbard of the Baptist church, Miss Nellie O'Halloran representing the Roman Catholics, and Miss Florence Anning of the Church of England.

When the applause which greeted this pretty courtesy had subsided, Mr. Ganong announced Mr. Hartt as the first speaker.

In his introductory remarks Mr. Ganong said he was sure that the people of the old loyalist county of Charlotte would be pleased to welcome Mr. Borden who he felt sure, would be the next premier of Canada.

(Cheers.) It was particularly fitting that he should be welcomed to Charlotte county, a county of glorious loyalist traditions as he stood for the British connection and the party of sterling British honesty. The present election contest he regarded as a most important one transcending the questions of mere party allegiance. The questions at issue were broad enough for Liberals and Conservatives alike to meet on one common platform with the best interests of Canada as their common goal. It was a pleasure to him to be able to introduce the man who would be Canada's next premier as also to introduce the next member for Charlotte county in the new government. Mr. Borden was present to enunciate to the people of Charlotte the platform on which he stood and on which he looked for the support of all loyal Canadians. (Applause.) He then introduced Mr. Hartt as the first speaker and at once the audience rose and cheered while the cry, "What's the matter with Tom Hartt? He's all right, you bet," was taken up and repeated by the crowds.

Mr. Hartt Welcomed.

Mr. Hartt said that he was sure the immense audience and the enthusiasm which was manifested on every side meant that the people were satisfied that Mr. Borden and those associated with him had the correct end of the question at issue. He paid a tribute to Mr. Borden the man who had held the Conservative party together through fair means and many means and who all through his career had shown that the best interests of his country and the best principles of humanity actuated his every action. Continuing, Mr. Hartt said: "We have with us this afternoon the man who is the greatest statesman in Canada and the man who we believe will be the premier of Canada after Sept. 21st. He will lay down to you this afternoon in the truthful and plain way which is characteristic of the man himself, the principles on which the votes will be cast. He will not try to dupe you but will say as he has always said what he believes to be the simple truth." (Applause, and cries of "That's the man we want.")

The question before the electorate was, said Mr. Hartt, the most momentous since there had been a Canada, and he did not believe that any such pact as the reciprocity agreement would ever become law. Everything possible had been done to build up Canada and good progress had been made, but if the reciprocity proposal should be adopted, Canada would get a great setback. The development of Canada must be continued along the lines of British connection instead of delivering Canada to the Americans who are asking for something of value and are not prepared to give anything of value in return. A man who would tell the people of Canada that the adoption of the reciprocity pact would mean more wheat to mill in the Canadian mills and more lumber to manufacture in the Canadian factories would not be fit to stand on a public platform, but should be in an asylum. The speaker's principles were firmly set in opposition to the pact and that was why he was opposing it, and he believed that reciprocity would not mean progress to Canada, but, on the contrary, would mean that the wheels of progress would be turned backward.

Will Affect Prosperity.

In spite of statements to the contrary it would reduce the prosperity of the farmer even in the northwest, and thus would affect the people of the east who had made great sacrifices to open up and develop the western country, until at the present time there is a population there which Canada can be proud of. The time had arrived when the natural course of events the east would commence to profit from the progress of the west, as there would be a great and continuous protected home market for the fish and lumber of the east free from the competition

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SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE ON THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION

Sir William C. Van Horne expressed his strong opposition to the Reciprocity pact at the R. L. Borden meeting in St. Andrews on Saturday in the following terms. His statement should be of the keenest interest to all Canadians:

"I am opposed to Reciprocity;

"Because it would destroy our fiscal independence as regards our tariffs;

"Because it would loosen the bonds which bind Canada to the Empire and ultimately destroy them;

"Because the underlying idea on the part of our American neighbors is our estrangement from the Empire which would be a long step towards annexation;

"I am opposed to Reciprocity;

"Because it would undermine the foundations of our trade and manufactures which have been laid with such effort and success in the last twenty-five years;

"Because it would be a most damaging blow to the magnificent Canadian merchant marine which has been built up in these same years;

"Because our trade per capita is threefold that of the United States and Reciprocity and its natural results would surely bring a common level.

"And I am opposed to Reciprocity because we don't need it now, having made our own way to success and prosperity.

"I see many other reasons against it and I do not see one single, real and unalloyed advantage in it to the country at large. There may be individuals here and there who might possibly be temporarily benefited in some way, and perhaps localities, but I doubt if there is a case where the benefits would compensate for the disadvantages sure to follow.

"Here in the Maritime Provinces we hear much about hay and potatoes and apples and codfish; but for all these there are better markets than those of the United States. From my own knowledge I can say that Cuba, the West Indies generally, and Central America and other Spanish-American countries offer much better markets for these things, and these markets are wide open to us and it only requires a little attention on the part of the Government to enable us to reach them. It is only necessary to secure the establishment of regular steamship connections. There the profits would be counted in dollars rather than in cents as in the case of the American markets. And it is only now dawning upon some people in New Brunswick that Montreal is a better market for their potatoes than can be found in the United States and that American potatoes are brought there, in the face of the duties, in quantities sufficient to govern prices.

"But the individual and local point of view is a small-souled one, and he would be a small man indeed who would count the cents per barrel on his turnips one way or the other in the face of a question affecting the future and well being of his country.

"You all know how dead St. Andrews was twenty years ago and how low wages were here and how seldom even these low wages could be got. You have seen your young men going away to the States and in later years you have seen them coming back again to their old homes or to other parts of Canada; and all over the Maritime Provinces you have seen the dead towns of twenty years ago coming to life and activity. This has been due to the general prosperity of Canada.

"You have seen our Canadian merchant marine, including the tramp and chartered vessels employed in our trade, increased in tonnage about six hundred per cent. in the last twenty-five years and its character vastly improved at the same time—such an increase has never occurred with any other country—and you have seen our railway mileage increased within thirty years 309 per cent., an increase likewise unequalled.

"Both these great things have resulted from the wise trade policy of the country, which has been maintained by both political parties all these years, and both our merchant marine and our railways, together with all of our manufacturing and commercial interests, are now endangered by the proposed change in that policy. Canada is now the most prosperous country on the face of the earth and is increasing in prosperity from day to day and I say let well enough alone and don't monkey with the machine that has worked so well.

"We have seen recently in a certain section of the Canadian press much about the millions that are being sent into Canada by the American Trusts to defeat Reciprocity. There was never a more absurd and impudent story. I know a good deal of these Trusts and I do not hesitate to say that there is not one of them, with the exception of the International Paper Company, that is not hotly in favor of Reciprocity and that any election contributions they might make would go to carry it.

"We hear a great deal just now about this, that, and the other prominent Canadian having at some time favored Reciprocity. It does not matter a rap what anybody thought of Reciprocity twenty or thirty years ago, and it is silly to quote utterances of that time. The situation of Canada has entirely changed since then. She has found herself and scorns the crumbs of her neighbors.

"And that Canada has found herself is largely due to the unneighborly policy of the United States in their McKinley tariff and their Dingley tariff, the latter having been especially aimed at Canada and intended to exclude her products.

"In such a thing as this Reciprocity Agreement one party must lose what the other gains. Do you imagine for a minute or have you seen anything in the commercial policy of the United States towards Canada to indicate that they would press upon us such a bargain for our advantage? Not a bit of it. We shall lose in money, in trade, in manufactures, in independence, in self-respect and in the respect of others.

"I do not wish to be understood as saying anything disrespectful of the United States. Far from it. They have grown great by taking care of their business just as we ought to do. They very properly seek every advantage just as we should do, and in the present case they are trying to take advantage of us just as we would, no doubt, take advantage of them if we had a good chance.

"It was a saying long ago 'Beware of the Greeks when they bring gifts.' We here in Canada may well say beware of the Americans when they bring tariff concessions.

"I may sum up the whole situation in this: Our trade is about \$97.00 per capita, and theirs \$33.00 per capita. In other words the water in our mill-pond stands at 97 and theirs at 33; and they want us to take away our dam. Shall we not say: 'Not by a 'dam' sight!'"

BIG MEETING IN CHATHAM ADDRESSED BY MR. SIFTON

Former Liberal Minister Says Endorsation of Reciprocity would be Sheer Lunacy.

Shows that Canadian Farmers Sell 85 per cent. of their Products in the Home Market, and Have as Much Right to Protection as the Manufacturers.

Special to The Standard.

Chatham, Sept. 3.—What was by long odds the largest and most enthusiastic political gathering ever witnessed in Chatham, assembled at the opera house tonight to listen to an address by Hon. Clifford Sifton on the reciprocity question. The building, which accommodates upwards of 1200 people, was packed to the doors, and Mr. Sifton was accorded a splendid reception by an audience which, judging by the manner in which they applauded each point made by him, was thoroughly opposed to the government's policy on the question.

Dr. Byrne, mayor of Chatham, presided and briefly introduced the speaker. Hon. Donald Morrison, Conservative candidate spoke briefly emphasizing the fact that the present issue before the people was in no sense a party question Liberals all over the country having cast aside party affiliations and decided not to support a policy which could only end disastrously to Canada. Mr. Sifton, he said, was one of the Liberals who preferred to put on one side the associations of years rather than endorse a policy which meant delivering his country into the hands of a foreign power. Canada's prosperity was increasing year by year and there was room enough within our own borders for all the legitimate expansion which may reasonably be expected for some years to come.

Mr. Sifton's Address.

Mr. Sifton commenced his address by tracing the growth of the present fiscal policy of the country which since 1857 at any rate had been a protective one. Down to the last 20 years, Canadian farmers produced more than the needs of the country required, and therefore protection for them was looked upon rather as a joke. They had a considerable surplus of produce to sell, and would have been glad of free entry into the markets of the United States. But since then the large increase in population and the construction of so many new railways has created a very large home market for the farm products raised in Canada and consumed at home and a ready sale for the remaining 15 per cent. is

COL. M'LEAN'S MEETING CHEERS LUTHER SMITH

Gallant Colonel's Hopes Received Another Dampener At Hoyt Station — Storm of Applause Greeted Opponent's Name.

Hoyt Station, Sept. 2.—Col. McLean's hopes received another severe jolt here on Friday night. With his usual smile the Colonel entered the hall and took his seat on the platform but the applause he looked for was not forthcoming. As he rose to speak a few of his devoted adherents raised their feeble voices in a cheer, but the storm of applause which greeted every mention of his opponent's name soon convinced him of the fact that not a hand would be raised in his support.

Col. McLean spoke at length on the reciprocity pact, and in the course of his remarks made the astounding statement that the Conservatives in the province of Quebec had become Nationalists, and were in sympathy with Mr. Bourassa. He went on to say that R. L. Borden was a close friend and ally of the Nationalist leader, and if the 21st of September the present Liberal administration was turned out of power the Nationalist body would hold the balance of power. Col. McLean closed his remarks by referring to the great loyalty of the Liberal party.

At the close of the meeting when the chairman proposed three cheers for the Liberal candidate a gentleman who was sitting at the rear of the room rose to his feet and called for cheers for Luther Smith, instantly the crowd showed their loyalty to the Conservative candidate and the Conservative cause by a wild outburst of applause.

On the 21st of this month the people of Queens and Sunbury counties are going to show Sir Wilfrid Laurier that never will they lend their support to the reciprocity pact which is detrimental to the best interests of the New Brunswick market.

THE ISSUE IS QUITE CLEAR

Mr. Pugsley dare not admit to the people of St. John that the Laurier Government has repudiated the great National Policy of East and West trade and British Connection which have built up the Winter Port, but his colleague, Sir Richard Cartwright, is more candid. Speaking in favor of Reciprocity, he told his audience at Toronto that "the Conservatives raised the cry of keeping the trade running East and West. It was bound to run North and South, and it would be beyond their power to prevent it. They might be fools enough to attempt to interfere, but they would never be able to succeed."

The issue becomes clearer every day: A vote for Pugsley, Reciprocity and North and South trade is a vote against John.

RECIPROCITY AND THE FARMER

The farmers of New Brunswick who want to see United States cattle, United States horses, United States potatoes, United States beef, United States eggs, and United States poultry brought into St. John and the other cities and towns throughout the province to compete with their products, will vote for Reciprocity candidates. That's what they stand for.