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E WALL IS IMPOSSIBLE.

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ONS FOR HUGH JOHN

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GREAT MEETING IN CALGARY HEARS SIFTON AND MARSHALL

Premier Sifton and Hon. Duncan Marshall Arouse Audience of Four Thousand People to Great Pitch of Enthusiasm by Advocacy of Reciprocity. Candidate Van Wart Makes an Excellent Impression by his Plain and Straightforward Appeal to the Electors for Support. Hon. Duncan Marshall's Address Referred to as One of he Finest Ever Delivered in Calgary.

"I firmly believe that the reciprocity pact is a measure that is in the interests of the entire people of the Dominion or I could not support it."

For the first time since the reciprocity question has been before the electors of Alberta, Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, premier of the province of which he was formerly chief justice, addressed a political meeting in Sherman's auditorium on Monday night, in Calgary, and despite the rumors that had been going the rounds to the effect that he was against reciprocity, he made a fighting speech which thrilled an audience whose numbers ran into the thousands, and in the above words showed plainly where he stood regarding the pact which is proving the main issue of one of the fiercest election campaigns in the history of the Dominion.

As he spoke the words which showed where he stands on this question which both Liberals and Conservatives admit means so much to the West, the roar of applause which greeted them showed that he had only voiced the sentiments of the sea of electors, who crowded the galleries, filled the stage and extended in serried rows almost to the back of the huge auditorium. It is difficult to estimate the number of people present, but it would be erring on the safe side to say that there were at least 4,000 men and women in attendance, and both from point of numbers and enthusiasm, the meeting was easily the best that has been held in the present campaign in Calgary so far.

Candidate is Pleased.

"There is no question at all in my mind now; the people of Calgary want reciprocity and they will have it after September 21," said I. G. S. Van Wart, the Liberal candidate, after the meeting was over, as, with the Premier, Hon. Duncan Marshall, and a host of prominent Liberals, he left the building the cheers of the crowd still ringing in his ears, and with electors of all stations in life pressing forward to shake hands and assure him of their support at the polls.

And he was justified in his statement. Sitting on the platform facing the huge crowd he had been able to see the enthusiastic way in which they applauded the speeches of Premier Sifton and Hon. Duncan Marshall. Scanning the crowded galleries and looking down on the sea of faces before him he had been able to see just what they thought of reciprocity and the Laurier government, and it needed no mind reader to see that the crowd which faced him had found both good and that on election day they would so declare.

An Immense Crowd.

Although the meeting was scheduled for eight o'clock, it was half an hour after that time before it commenced but the enthusiasm of the crowd was in nowise dampened by the wait, and when finally Dr. Egbert walked down the centre aisle, followed by Sheriff Van Wart, Premier Sifton and Hon. Duncan Marshall, a roar of applause went up from those in the rear who were the first to recognize the candidate and speakers of the evening, and was carried forward to those in front until the platform was finally reached through a cheering, tossing, turbulent crowd of humanity, who waved hats and handkerchiefs, shouted and stamped and sought in every way known to show their enthusiasm.

And even when the candidate and speakers reached the platform the applause did not cease. In an ever increasing volume of sound it echoed and reverberated through the auditorium, and it was some time before the chairman, Dr. Egbert, could obtain a hearing.

Laurier's Name Cheered.

But finally even the most enthusiastic had calmed down, although all through the meeting the mention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name was enough to send the cheers echoing to the roof and the speeches of Mr. Sifton, Mr. Van Wart and Mr. Marshall were all punctuated with outbursts of spontaneous applause, which caused the speakers to pause time and again until they could again be heard.

Mr. Van Wart was the first speaker introduced. In plain, blunt, terse sentences, without any show of oratory, he outlined his platform, his past record, and his future policy, if returned as the member for Calgary. His was the speech of the business-man, unused to much public speaking, and it took with the crowd.

"I am for reciprocity, first, last and all the time, because I believe that it will do us all good," he said. "I believe that it will benefit the farmers of Canada, and anything that will benefit the farmers will benefit the people of the Dominion."

Carried Conviction

His remarks carried conviction and when he sat down he was applauded to the echo, but his speech was only the beginning. The crowd had been taken with his blunt manner of putting his platform before them, but it took the fighting speech of Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, to rouse them to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Taking advantage of Mr. Van Wart's newness to platform speaking, an attempt at heckling had been made. It is true that the huge crowd hissed down the heckler, and the irresponsible one was on deck when Mr. Marshall rose to speak, and shouted a question that could not be heard on the platform.

"What's your trouble?" queried Mr. Marshall looking toward the point, from which the voice came. It may have been the fighting look of the minister of agriculture that did it, but whatever it was the voice did not repeat the question. "Don't be afraid to ask me questions," challenged the speaker, after waiting some seconds. "With a cause like this we have got no worries in this fight at all." But the questioner had gauged the mettle of his man, and was content to leave well enough alone, and this was the last interruption of the evening. Then Mr. Marshall started on a speech which will go down as one of the best speeches made in any campaign in Calgary.

Arguments Dissected.

Taking up the arguments of the opponents to reciprocity he smashed them one by one, and as he finished with each one he cast it aside amid the plaudits of his hearers and took up the next one. One after another he dealt with them, and when he finally finished after one of the most brilliant campaign speeches ever heard in the city, the ovation he received was tremendous.

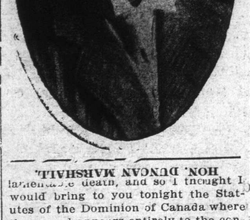
But somehow the crowd seemed to expect a fighting speech from Duncan Marshall, and when the applause had died away there was a burst of expectancy as Premier Sifton was announced and it was plain to see that many of those present had come to hear just what he had to say on this great question of reciprocity.

No Frills.

They were not left long in doubt. Plunging into his subject without any preliminary frills he soon showed his audience where he stood. And his speech rang true, and it found answering response in the hearts of his audience, for time after time he was applauded as in his clearcut sentences he outlined his reasons for supporting reciprocity, but the premier was not content to let figures and his own statements tell his story, and on one occasion he produced the Statutes of Canada to prove an assertion he made, and as he nailed his point he was cheered again and again. It was the same all through his speech, a speech bristling with points in favor of reciprocity and full of fight.

"They are crying down the very thing from which their leaders have stood for years. They forget entirely that this is their own policy, and favored for years by their own leaders, and for giving effect to it they are calling the Liberals traitors," he said, referring to the Conservative opposition to the treaty.

"You have read in the papers or heard some of their speakers declare that Sir John A. Macdonald, that eminent chieftain of the Conservative party, was never in favor of reciprocity, nor were his lieutenants after his



HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL

lamentable death, and so I thought I would bring to you tonight the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada where the record appears entirely to the contrary, and wherein it is proved that these statesmen did favor the very kind of measure that is now before this country in the present election. I thought I would show you one clause where he put himself and his followers on record in 1879, the same session in which he introduced his national policy," he continued, and proceeded to read an extract from the statutes placed on record in 1879, showing where the grains, animals, of all kinds, fish and agricultural products, lumber, etc., may be imported into Canada upon proclamation of the Governor-General in Council, whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty.

"And that was placed on the statute books by Sir John A. MacDonald himself," he said, and then took up the loyalty cry which is being raised.

The Loyalty Cry Again.

"The Tory party are loyal so far as making speeches and waving the flag is concerned," he declared, but when it came to giving preference to the manufacturers of Great Britain it was the Liberal party which gave the preference at 25 per cent. and increased that to 33 1-3 per cent, and are willing to do even more in the same direction so as to bind closer the ties that unite the empire. This is true loyalty, for true loyalty consists in building up this country so that if ever the time comes when the empire needs our help we may be in a better position than ever before to render aid. True loyalty is believe in the building up of the Dominion so that instead of 8,000,000 we can have 80,000,000 with which to assist Great Britain. It is for this reason that I am supporting the government. They have shown true loyalty in the building up of this country, and I expect them to keep on.

Open Markets Wanted.

"We want open markets for the purpose of drawing more people to Alberta, and we want more population so that we may build railroads for the people of this country. And it is because this is the kind of policy that will lead to such a development that I want to support it. I desire to see the 50,000 people of this city grow to be 500,000 and the 400,000 people of Alberta grow to be 4,000,000. It is for this reason that I am advocating this, and that the people in this country may be happy and contented and growing in prosperity at all times."

At another stage in his speech he declared that "the loyalty of the people of Canada is not a question of trade or money," and the remark was cheered again and again. But it was at the conclusion of his speech that the real outburst of applause came.

"I firmly believe that this measure is one that is in the interests of the entire people of the Dominion or I could not support it," he said in conclusion. "It is in the interests of the people of this country that there should be freer trade relations, and wider markets. Anything that is for the general benefit of the agricultural interests must also be in the interests of the people generally. The Liberal government is a government that does not restrict trade, but gives to the people assistance. And now let me give you the final reason why I support this government, and it is a reason that will appeal to every man and woman in this audience; it is this, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the first federal statesman to recognize the fact that the prairie provinces should be on an equal footing with the other provinces of this Dominion, and that the natural resources should be handed over to the people of this province as is in the case of British Columbia."

While Premier Sifton did not go fully into the advantages this would bring to the province he stated that it would place Alberta upon a sound foundation financially for all time to come, and that it would be placed on a footing that will give this province privileges equal to those held by other provinces in the Dominion.

There was a brief silence as he finished, and then the crowd rose to its feet and cheered him again and again, after which cheers were given for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Van Wart, and the speakers and the huge crowd filed out of the hall after the best political meeting that has been held in this campaign as yet.

An Ideal Chairman

Dr. Egbert proved an ideal chairman for the meeting. When order had been called he made a few remarks relative to the size of the gathering and the issues before the people in the present election. However, he did not dwell long on the subject, but remarked that reciprocity had been the aim of Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John Thompson, Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. Oliver Mowat, and all Canadian statesmen for the past thirty years. He pointed out that Conservative governments had frequently tried to get a reciprocal pact with the United States passed but had failed, and that now that success had crowned the efforts of the Liberal party they were raising cries of disloyalty, annexation, etc. These cries he said were being made to divert the attention of the people from the real issue, and not for the good of the country, being merely brought forward for political purposes.

Dr. Egbert then introduced Sheriff Van Wart, the Liberal candidate, and in doing so made a few remarks regarding Mr. Van Wart's past record in the city, where he had lived for the past twenty years.

An Enthusiastic Reception.

Mr. Van Wart's reception was very enthusiastic, but he confined his remarks to asking those present to extend him their support during the campaign.

"When I get to Ottawa I possibly won't be filling Hansard with hot air," he said, "but I will be working for the City of Calgary." He then referred briefly to the time he had spent in Calgary, during which he had been in business and also connected with the city government, hospital board, exhibition board and other public offices.

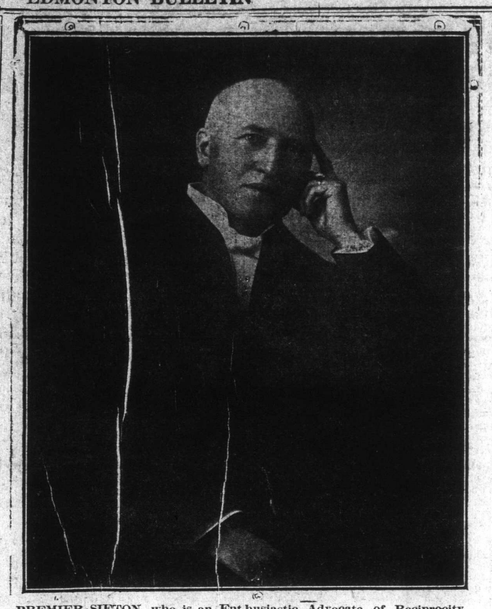
"I have in the past been frequently sent to Ottawa in the interests of Calgary," he said, "and I always came back with the goods. As far as reciprocity is concerned I am for it first, last and all the time, for I believe that if we can do anything for the farming community to get them a bigger market and better prices for their produce and cattle we should do it, for what help the stockman and farmer helps the manufacturer and city workmen, and the whole country benefits."

Not An American.

Taking up the statement that had been made that he was an American, Mr. Van Wart said that he was sorry such tactics had been started so early in the campaign.

"If I was an American I should be ashamed of it," he said amid applause, "but I want to tell you people that I was born in St. John, N.B., and that I come from good United Empire Loyalist stock. I am as loyal as my opponent, but I do not consider it necessary to carry around a little flag and wave it at every man I meet to show that loyalty."

Mr. Van Wart's remarks were very brief. "If you send me to Ottawa



PREMIER SIFTON, who is an Enthusiastic Advocate of Reciprocity.

as your representative on September 21, I promise you I will do something for Calgary," he said in conclusion.

"For the past eight years we have had a Conservative representative at Ottawa, and if you can show me one thing that has been done for the city of Calgary I would like to see it. If I go there as your representative there is going to be something doing, and Calgary will not be overlooked in the future as it has been in the last."

Marshall in Good Form.

Mr. Van Wart was cheered as he sat down, and in a few words the chairman introduced Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture. It was plain to see from the reception he got that Mr. Marshall was an old favorite with the crowd.

"I am glad to be here because we have a good cause, and in Calgary a good candidate, and in Canada a good leader in the Liberal party," he said in opening his speech. "I tell you boys that Van is a good man to fight tigers with, and somebody is going to find this out before the campaign is over."

From this Mr. Marshall plunged straight into the question of reciprocity, which he said he considered the crowning glory of the Liberal rule in Canada.

"I don't believe there is another act that has been introduced by any government Canada has ever had that will be productive of so much good," he said. "It is the crowning act in the history of the greatest man that Canada has ever known. It will give Canada a new lease of life, and the reciprocal agreement with the United States, coupled with the British preferential tariff, will go down as the two great fiscal tariff reforms of the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

Mr. Marshall then touched lightly on the conditions existing prior to 1896 under the high tariff policy of the Conservative party. As in his previous addresses here he pointed out how trade was paralyzed and the farming industry stagnant.

"There was no market for the farmers' surplus stock," he said, "and when the home market was supplied the surplus product was a drug on the market." A word picture of closed factories, with windows boarded up; of mechanics working half-time on the lowest wages ever paid in Canada, and of a country at a standstill was drawn with telling effect.

"Canada stood at the cross roads then," said Mr. Marshall, "and it was a dark night. It was the blackest night Canada had ever seen, and when in 1896 they were asked to choose again the people said we know this old path of quagmires and sloughs, and there is another road now. It is true we can't see very far along it, but it can't be worse than this one, so they took it. They had not travelled very far along the road before the light began to break, and they have been travelling along it now for over a decade, and it is a road of commercial prosperity and development under Liberal administration."

The Liberals' Platform.

The speaker outlined the policy followed by the Liberal government to attain this desirable state of affairs. He took up the granting of a British preferential tariff in order to provide a market for the surplus product of the Canadian farmers, followed by the inauguration of an immigration policy that had filled up and colonized the western provinces, and the smashing of a railway monopoly in order to provide the farmers with transportation for their products.

"Three things are wanted to build up a country," he said, "and these three things are men, money and markets. Without them no country can prosper, and it was beecause the Liberal government under Sir Wilfrid Laurier provided the market, found the men, and in this manner brought money into the country, that the remarkable changes that have taken place have come about."

He also pointed out that instead of now being closed down the factories that previous to 1896 were boarded up were now running full time, and that they had increased their capacities three and four times over, all as a result of the progressive policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party.

"They were the first to find the British market and prosperity follower," he said, "and now by smashing down the tariff wall between Canada and the United States they will get another market for the farmers here now and the 100,000 to follow and develop this western country as soon as the reciprocity pact goes into force."

Opposition to Pact.

Taking up the opposition being made against the pact, Mr. Marshall stated that when the question of British preferential tariff was before the people Sir Charles Tupper stood up and said that he could almost hear the sorrowful wail of the dying industries of Canada, but that instead of dying these same industries had built up, had enlarged their factories and built more factories, and were now employing more men and paying them better wages than they ever did before.

Taking up the annexation argument against reciprocity, he said it was the cheapest argument of them all.

"If dealing with the United States is going to annex us, then we are annexed now," he said. "Last year we bought $95,000,000 worth of goods from Great Britain and $98,000,000 United States we bought $223,000,000. During the same period $23,000,000 worth of free goods came in from GGreat Britain and $98,000,000 from the United States, and yet nobody's loyalty seems to be affected."

"We did have a policy of annexation prior to 1896," he declared. It was a high tariff that palayzed the country and drove one million native born Canadians across the line into the United States to make their living there, but we have got a new annexation policy now and it is bringing those men back again to Canada, and with them hundreds of thousands of American farmers and their families, anxious to settle on Canadian farms and become good Canadian citizens, happy, prosperous and contented under the British flag and the British constitution."

The cry that the natural resources would be glutted by reciprocity was also decried by Mr. Marshall, who said that coal was of no use hid in the mountains ,or farm lands left uncultivated.

Development Needed.

"What we want is people who will develop the coal industry and take the coal and sell it in the foreign market, bringing back to Canada the goods and gold that will help to make this country prosperous," he said. "We don't want to be told that we should not develop our natural resources, but that we should be content to suffer adversity, as a little prosperity might hurt us."

Taking up Mr. Bennett's remark at his first meeting that the farmers of the west should not think of the financial advantages of reciprocity, Mr. Marshall said that it was a fine thing for a $100 a day corporation lawyer to tell the struggling homesteader that he should suffer adversity because it was good for him, and a little prospertly might hurt his loyalty.

"That's what it amounts to," he said, vehemently. "The farmer is being told he should deny himself the best markets for fear that the prosperity he would share might hurt his loyalty. Mr. Bennett admits right there that reciprocity will bring prosperity. We don't have to prove it. He warned the people against American gold and American dollars. He admits that reciprocity will come here, but he asks the farmer to suffer a little adversity and warns him against prosperity."

Reciprocity's Object.

Time and time again Mr. Marshall pointed out that the sole object of reciprocity was to give a better market to the Canadian producer, and to give him a choice of the home market, the British market and the United States market, so that he could market his products in any one of these three that the highest prices prevailed at the time.

As in his previous addresses here Mr. Marshall showed that the exports of the United States were falling off, and gave a full answer to the statement of the Conservative campaign orators that the agreement would only open to Canadians a market with a country that is already exporting the same products that Canadians wanted to ship there.

"The opposition is telling us that last year the United States exported $12,000,000 worth of cattle," he said, "but they do not tell us that four years ago that country exported $42,000,000 worth, and that in less than three years they will be importing beef, and will look to Canada and Canadian farmers to supply them. The same is true of wheat, the export of which from the United States has fallen off 50 per cent. in the past few years."

The tariff commission plank in the Conservative platform was also criticized by Mr. Marshall, who said that it was getting back to the true Tory autocracy doctrine, and taking away the duties of responsible government.

In conclusion Mr. Marshall stated that Mr. Van Wart was the prosperity candidate and that his opponent was the adversity candidate.

"That is what it is," he said, "and if we want a fight on this issue of prosperity and adversity, I do not fear the result in this or any other city in Canada."

He pointed out also that through a mistake in the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill cream had been admitted into the United States from Canada with a duty of only five cents per gallon, instead of five cents per lb. as intended, and that while the bill had only been in force a few short months, already $1,500,000 worth of Ontario cream had been shipped into the United States market at good prices.

"And yet they say there is no market," he said, "and they say that shipping goods into the United States will breed disloyalty. I have not heard that any of the Ontario farmers wives have been caught hanging the Stars and Stripes on the clothes line or whistling Yankee-Doodle while they milked the cows since they have been shipping their cream into the States and getting a better price for it than they did before when they were forced to sell in the home market."

The opposition of the millers and canners of Canada against the proposed reciprocity treaty was also explained by the speaker as in his previous meetings, and Mr. Marshall then took up the loyalty cry.

"They say that our loyalty is liable to be affected by trade with the United States," he cried. "Let them speak for themselves. They know the brand of loyalty that is in their own breasts, and they know whether they can be bought by American gold, but I speak for the Liberal party, and the Liberal party has a brand of loyalty that can't be bought and can't be beaten. There is nothing to this cry of disloyalty or annexation. I yield in my loyalty to no man, both to the Canadian institution and British constitution, but there is another thing, and that is, while we sing 'God Save the King,' we'll not forget the people."

As Mr. Marshall sat down he was cheered again and again. Men in the back of the hall stamped and stood up; the gallery was a tossing mass of waving hats and handkerchiefs, and all over the packed hall wild enthusiasm reigned supreme. It was some time before the chairman could obtain order, and when this was possible he introduced Premier Sifton, who was also given a most enthusiastic reception.

Premier Sifton's Speech.

Premier Sifton spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.—You will not have to wait long this evening to listen to remarks from me. We have had the pleasure of listening to the candidate for the district of Calgary in this election and to Hon. Duncan Marshall. These gentlemen have explained their views and the views of the Liberal party in this election. It will not, therefore, be necessary for me to detain you very long with anything that I may have to say this evening in regard to the matters that have been so ably dealt with.

A Comparison.

I am pleased to be again in the city of Calgary for the purpose of uniting with you in doing honor to the candidate whom you have chosen to bear the standard of the Liberal party and whom I have no doubt you will send as your representative to the parliament of the Dominion of Canada. I am glad to be here for the purpose of saying a few words, not to the people who were here during the days when this country was under the Conservative administration; not to the four thousand people who in 1906 gave the majority unfavorable to the Liberal candidate, because the people of those days know well what they had to put up with in those days that are gone by, but I am pleased to be here to speak a word to the larger population of the present who are helping to make this nation great and who are building up a city of which we are all proud. It was not necessary in the days to which I have referred to hunt for a committee room for the purpose of an election, as it has been necessary recently to do, for almost every second building in those days could have been secured, almost without paying any rent, along Eighth avenue. You could have found one-third of the houses in this city vacant at the time of that election. This city had ben prosperous but its prosperity had gone down. The Alexander corner, that splendid monument at that time to the investment of English capital, had been sworn not to return more than two per cent. to its owner. What do you suppose it is returning today to its owner? (Applause.)

A Change in Conditions.

The four thousand people who were here then and who gave the majority to the Conservative candidate, are today more than forty thousand, simply because of the change of government that took place at that time in 1896. We had just the same climate, just the same natural resources, we had an energetic people who came here for the purpose of assisting themselves and improving their conditions, but they did not have the conditions nor the benefit of the conditions that have been created by the government of the Liberal party. They did not have the advantage of the conditions that have since been brought about by the splendid achievement of the Liberal administration. And Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, if there is nothing else that the city of Calgary should do, it should return thanks upon the 21st day of September next for the forty thousand and more people who have been brought here by the policy of the Liberal Government. These people have been brought here and this great city has come into its present prosperity solely as the result of the work of the Liberal government in making this country fit to live in, and in making it a place where a man could make money. (Applause.)

I am not wishing to detract one iota from the perseverance, energy and ability of the people who have made this great city, but notwithstanding this ability and energy, if they had not been assisted by the wise policy of the Liberal party in encouraging railroad development, and in widening the markets and assisting the homesteaders, they would not have been able to build up this city of which we in Alberta are all proud. (Applause.)

Reciprocity's Advantages.

I am not going to talk at any length upon the desirability of reciprocity. I firmly believe that this measure is one that is in the interests of the entire people of the Dominion or I could not support it. It is in the interest of the people of this great country that there should be freer trade and wider markets. Anything that is for the general benefit of the agricultural interests must also be in the interests of the people generally. There are many things dealt with in this tariff arrangement; many things free in exchange in regard to the various provinces so that all the provinces are beneficially affected, but there are two or three in which we in this western country are especially interested. We have the best cattle on the face of the earth, and the best country in which to raise them. We have the best soil and climate in the world for the raising of wheat, and along the slopes of the Rocky Mountains we have inexhaustible supplies of steam and cooking coal that is required over the border in the neighboring country of America for the immense smelting industries of that country. And we are told that it should remain there for hundreds of years longer sooner than sell it to our enemies across the line and ruin the feelings of the people of this country by bringing across the line the American money received in exchange for these commodities. But I think that the people who are investing their money in these mines, and the tradesmen who are supplying the miners with what they need will agree that anything that will build up this country and make open markets for the sale and exchange of our natural commodities is a benefit to the country at large, and cannot be otherwise than a benefit. I am not going to detain you with figuring out the prices on various products. It is not necessary to show that wheat is dearer at one time than at another, and the same with cattle. We all know that this is so. The question is one that resolves itself broadly into this: What is desirable for the people of this country and what is for the good of the greatest number of the citizens of this Dominion? Why can it be other than a benefit to this country to have wider markets so long as they will still be free to sell in any market that is to their advantage? (Applause). If it is desirable for the farmer to sell in the home market, in the British market, or in the market across the line, why should he not be free to do the best he can for himself and for his family? An additional market cannot be anything but a benefit if it can be given to him, as it will be given by the efforts of the Liberal party of this country, if the present government is again returned to power.

A Progressive Policy.

Yet we are told that the policy of the Liberal party is going to bring this country to destruction because we have adopted this atrocious policy. Although some of you may have read in the newspapers that Sir John A. Macdonald, that eminent chieftain of the Conservative party, was never favorable to reciprocity, nor were his lieutenants after his lamentable death, I thought I would bring to you tonight the statutes of the Dominion of Canada where the record appears entirely to the contrary, and wherein it is proved that these statesmen did favor the very same kind of measure that is now before this country in this present election. I thought I would show you the clause where he put himself and his followers on record in 1879, the same session in which he introduced the national policy. You will find it on record as Sec. 6, Chap. 15, of 42 Victoria, and it reads, in substance, as follows:

"Any or all of the following articles, that is to say: Animals of all kinds, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables, including potatoes and other roots; plants, trees, and shrubs; coal, coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas, beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grains; flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, and flour of meal of any other grain; butter, fish, lard, tallow, lumber, may be imported into Canada upon proclamation of the governor-in-council whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty.

Anent Flag-Waving.

We are now told by the Conservatives that the Liberal government are traitors to the Empire because they are making just such an agreement as this with the United States. We are charged with submitting and making our legislation subservient to that of the United States. They are crying down the very thing which their own leaders have stood for for years ,the record of which I have just read to you. Yet when the Liberal party offers to give these very advantages to the people of the country they are traitors to the Empire. They forget entirely that this is their own policy, and favored the years by their own leaders. For giving effect to this great principle of reciprocity the Liberals are traitors, while the Conservatives are the only people who are building the Empire, waving the flag and bringing the Empire closer together. They are sole exponents of loyalty and unity in the Empire. The reason why we want more markets in this country for the produce of this country is not because of the few cents more that we may get for our wheat, but that we may encourage more people to come to this country. We want open markets for the purpose of drawing more people to Alberta and we want more population

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