

THE CANADIAN

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As to this, in the first place it would be a cruel act of injustice to the western farmer to say to him that he shall be debarred from selling his wheat to consumers south of the boundary near home if he can get a better price for it than elsewhere.

In the second place, the production of wheat upon the fertile prairies of the Canadian west is only in its infancy, and yet this year there will be 200,000,000 bushels of wheat raised in the Canadian west.

While Great Britain only took from the whole world last year 168,000,000 bushels or 37,000,000 bushels less than the crop of Canada alone, in three years, at the present rate of progress, western Canada will be producing three hundred million bushels, and it will not be many years before the production of wheat in the Dominion will be such that it will be a matter of course to have a surplus for export.

Will you reject the offer? If so, why? Some very foolish people say, "Yes, reject it because Canada today is prosperous." They say in respect that while the average per capita income in the United States is \$100, in Canada it is only \$50.

Well, we all admit that Canada as a whole is highly prosperous. We all admit that under the present tariff policy, introduced by Mr. Fielding as Minister of Finance in 1897, the establishment of a British preference, the adoption of a vigorous immigration policy, the appointment of commercial agents in the various countries of the world, wherever it seemed profitable to develop a profitable trade with Canada, our business has grown remarkably.

Let me give you the figures taken from the report of the department of trade and commerce, which are worthy of repetition again and again:

Total trade between Canada and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the year ending June 30, 1897, it was of imports \$29,412,138 and exports \$7,227,592.

Or a total of \$36,639,730. What was it at that time with the United States? For year ending June 30, 1897—Imports \$9,449,041 and exports \$9,378,472.

Total \$18,827,513. What is our trade with the United Kingdom today? For the year ending March 31, 1911, the imports were \$109,869,168 and exports \$13,152,711.

Total \$123,021,879. What is our trade with the United States today? For the year ending March 31, 1911, the imports were \$284,934,739 and exports \$110,203,201.

Or a total of \$395,137,940. Goods imported from the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31, 1911, were \$25,424,657 and goods imported from the United States last year free of duty \$431,867,807.

It has been proposed a matter of concern to the government that the balance of our trade with the United States was so largely against Canada, shown by the fact that last year we imported from that country \$168,731,228 more than we exported to it.

At the meeting of the Queen's University, the speaker said that the policy of the government was to level up the trade between the two countries. Instead of sending them the manufactured goods which now we import, we will send to our neighbors more of the manufactured product.

Instead of sending them the manufactured pulp wood which we import, we will send them the manufactured article in the form of pulp and paper, thereby giving employment to much additional labor in our country.

With the tax on importations of goods, we will send to our neighbors more and more fish, and so we will pay them by the products of our country for what we buy from them instead of sending them the goods of our country.

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nouncing the man who would dare charge him with disloyalty—him, a Hazen, a descendant of the Loyalists—him whose Loyalist ancestor had been recognized in a substantial way by a grateful sovereign, with seeking to separate this fair Dominion from the empire, he had appealed to their great chief, Sir John Macdonald, whose life had been devoted to the upbuilding of Canada and to strengthening the ties which bind Canada to the empire, and asked, and justly asked, if this great statesman, who in the appeal which he had then just recently made to the electorate had used the word stirring expression, "A British subject I will die," could he be so foolish as to imagine for a single moment that Sir John Macdonald would endeavor to obtain a treaty of reciprocity if it was likely to in the slightest degree weaken the ties which bind us to the mother land. (Prolonged applause and cheers.)

Out of Office. Oh, but the time has changed. The Tories are out of office, and the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has taken the place of the government of Sir John Macdonald. Sir John Macdonald sought for in vain, and therefore the present leaders of the Tory party (Hear, hear) have not only necessarily, and profess to see something dangerous in the present reciprocity agreement. But the people will have no faith in the enlarged market which they offer them, they hearts these gentlemen know that what would have been good for the country in 1891, only five years before this government came into power, will be good for the country now, even though under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada has had a record of marvelous development, and has grown into a strong and self-reliant nation without the aid of the mother land.

The Navy Question. In closing, Hon. Mr. Puley referred to the naval question. In one province of the Dominion, he said, one wing of the Conservative party—what was known as the Bourassa-Monk wing—was fighting Sir Wilfrid Laurier because the government had passed legislation providing for the building of ships to form part of the Canadian navy. One could take up the Quebec papers without seeing that Mr. Bourassa, both on the platform and in his newspaper, Le Devoir, was charging Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government with the crime of treason, and that the ships which would be used for the defence of Canada's coast, and also would be placed under the British admiralty in time of war and there remain.

It was true that the government had done this, but he believed that Canada, being a great nation with an empire, should take upon herself the responsibility which fairly attached to that nation, and be ready to fairly defend herself and assist the empire.

Mr. Hazen Once More. I noticed by the papers that at Mr. Sifton's meeting Hon. J. D. Hazen presented and made remarks to the following effect, as reported in the Globe:

Hon. J. D. Hazen, chairman, opened the meeting with a brief fighting speech, which was cheered to the echo. He predicted the success of the Conservative government in the coming year, and that the Liberal government would be defeated.

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the large audience as the minister thus closed his able speech.

FINE RECEPTION FOR MR. LOWELL. A shouting welcome awaited Mr. Lowell and his entourage by Chairman Gregory brought forth ringing cheers.

Mr. Lowell was received with hearty cheers and spoke along the same line as reported fully at the North End meeting.

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CARLETON IS ENTHUSIASTIC. Largely attended and enthusiastic, the meeting in Oddfellows' hall, west side, last evening was a distinct success from a Liberal standpoint.

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LIBERAL

SOULD ADVISE TO CANADIAN FARMERS

DIG LIBERAL MEETING IN CAMPBELLTON

Opening of Restigouche Marked by Large Attendance

Stirring Addresses Made by the Candidate, James Reid, Hon. C. H. LaBillette and Hon. H. R. Emmerston.

Reciprocity Better Than Party

Prominent Ontario Agriculturist Will Vote for It

Declares He is Still a Conservative, But the Liberal Policy Will Benefit Every Tiller of the Soil and He Will Support It.

Special to The Telegraph.

Campbellton, N. B., Aug. 31.—The opening of the campaign in Restigouche was held in the large Opera House here last night. About 700 people listened to the very interesting address.

The speaker referred to the policy advocated by Hon. Mr. Emmerston with regard to the absorption of branch lines by the Intercolonial and the taking over of the Intercolonial Railway, which would be a disaster to the town of Campbellton.

Hon. Mr. Emmerston, in a splendid speech, dealt comprehensively with the great question of the day. He spoke for nearly two hours and made a great impression on the large audience.

The Campbellton orchestra rendered patriotic selections during the evening. The great success of the meeting gives a good indication of the feeling of the people.

Hon. C. H. LaBillette spoke briefly, stating that it was a very fortunate thing that the county was represented by such an influential man as Mr. Reid, who in a few weeks after the fire had succeeded in getting concessions from the Dominion government, which laid the foundations of what will soon be a big city.

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ELVEN RESCUED

IN WICK OF TIME

Captain, His Wife and Two Children, With Seven of Schr. Joseph Burt's Crew, Saved by Life-Savers.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 31.—Capt. H. S. Simpson, his wife, two children and a crew of seven men of the schooner Joseph Burt, from Baltimore to Belfast (Me.), were rescued today by the crew of the Little Egg Harbor Life Saving Station, after having spent a perilous night in a yawl boat at the mercy of the mountainous waves.

The schooner was caught in the northeast storm which has been raging on this coast for the last forty-eight hours, and was stripped of every sail from stem to stern. With all sails gone, the vessel was completely at the mercy of the heavy sea, and after weathering the storm for a brief time the schooner jiggered.

The captain and his crew had been in the little craft for several days, and were completely exhausted. The life savers, upon seeing the vessel, immediately started for its aid.

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