

reciprocity speeches of Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Hazen and Mr. Foster.

The Conservatives had failed to get reciprocity because the President Harrison said the feeling in the United States was that free trade in natural products would be wholly for the benefit of Canada. Yet the Liberals had now succeeded in making the agreement for which the Conservatives had so long been striving.

It was interesting to see where Mr. Hazen stands on the reciprocity question. In 1881 he moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne which contained a reference to procuring reciprocity and read as follows:

Hazen's Views in 1881.

"That we are pleased to be informed that his excellency's address availing themselves of opportunities which were presented in the closing months of last year, caused the administration of the United States to re-examine the willingness of the government of Canada to join in making efforts for the extension and development of the trade between the two countries and the dominion, as well as for the friendly adjustment of those matters of an international character which remain to be settled."

"In Hansard of May 1, 1881, there is recorded a speech of Mr. Hazen in which he said:

"It was, I think, most expedient and very proper that the address of his excellency, late last year, should have recommended the government of the great republic to the south, of our willingness to join with them, in developing the trade between the two countries."

In doing this the government of the day were simply following out the policy which we have pursued in this country ever since the year 1867, when they caused that policy to be embodied in an act which was then placed upon our statute book."

Now, Sir, it must also be known that, gratifying to this house to know that our government having reminded the government of the United States of their willingness to treat with them, a time has been fixed in the month of October next, for holding a conference for the purpose, not only of considering trade matters, but for the purpose, also, if possible, of arriving at an amicable settlement of all matters in dispute between the two countries, including the fishing question and the Behring Sea dispute. That conference, I believe, will be watched with very great interest by the people of the whole North American continent. The relations and the interests of the people of the two countries which compose the northern part of this continent, are, in a commercial way, in a social way, and in a friendly way, closely interwoven. In many respects, and I believe, that if a fair reciprocity treaty can be effected along the lines of the old treaty of 1854, it will be of considerable benefit to both countries, and that it will meet with favor from all parties in the Dominion of Canada."

Opposition to the agreement was first organized in Toronto. Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition, had made use of arguments that were not only in Canada. Was there any greater nonsense? Was Sir John A. Macdonald delirious? Did he not say "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die." Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson had never been accused of disloyalty, and yet these great Conservative leaders had always stood for reciprocity.

People who lived on the border and the residents of St. John had traded freely with the United States in all these years of intercourse it could not be said that any community would send men to fight for the flag and more readily than would the residents of St. John and Charlotte. Mr. Hazen's remark that the battle was to be fought for the flag, was an insult to the flag itself. (Cheers.)

Hon. Dr. Pugsley, in his representations made to Messrs. Fielding and Paterson by the varied interests but the farmers were particularly delighted with the winning out of the duty on shingles from fifty cents to thirty cents per thousand.

Mr. Crockett, leader representative for York, was one of the ablest speakers for the reduction of the shingles.

Ganong Asks for Duty Free Materials.

Mr. Pugsley roused much enthusiasm by reading a letter from the St. Croix Soap Company, in which the Ganongs are interested, asking for the placing of crude glycerine on the United States free list, which was done.

"If Mr. Crockett thought that reciprocity was going to sap the loyalty of those who treated, should he not have called attention to it. If Mr. Ganong had thought there was danger of his loyalty, had he not better have paid one cent a pound on his crude glycerine."

The letter follows: C. W. Young, President, Treasurer, J. E. Ganong, Secretary, Manager, Factory and Office, St. Stephen, also Branches—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Victoria, St. Johns (Nfld.), Oct. 14, 1910. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

Dear Sir:—We would respectfully ask that in the negotiations with the United States for reciprocity, your government request that crude glycerine be placed on the free list of the United States tariff, as it is now free on the Canadian tariff by decision of June 10, 1910, Item (C). It will give the manufacturers of Canada fair trade and is only justice to them.

Trusting you will give this matter your favorable consideration, we remain, Sir, your obedient servants, THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. (Laughter and cheers.)

Another argument used was that trade would be drawn from the United States. This was not likely to occur in view of the fact that Canadian goods could always be shipped through the United States to the coast, but Canada had the great commanding route in the St. Lawrence, and could hold her own with the American ports and cities.

As for the shipping of goods from the north and south, that means that we could sell goods to the United States and that appears to me the very thing we want. We bought \$28,000,000 worth from them last year and sold only \$19,000,000, paying for the difference with cash, and we must sell them our wheat, fish and lumber on our own terms.

In closing, Hon. Dr. Pugsley appealed to the audience, men and women alike, to do what they could against the rejection of the reciprocity bill.

The meeting closed with three cheers for the king.

C. B. Lockhart, of the West Side, and his wife and daughters have returned from Digby, where they were spending some time at the Plinca.

GREAT LIBERAL RALLY IN HILLSBORO

Hon. Mr. Pugsley Makes Stirring Speech

Issues of the Campaign Discussed in Masterly Manner

Dr. McAlister, ex-Governor McClelan, Senator Domville and Others Speak—Albert County Will Give a Great Majority for McAlister and Reciprocity.

Hillsboro, N. B., Aug. 17—Today will pass into history as a memorable one for Albert county, standing just now on the eve of great expansion along industrial lines, as the greatest aid towards that development, reciprocity with the United States was endorsed at a public meeting held in Hillsboro this evening.

Dr. D. H. McAlister, Liberal candidate for Kings-Albert, and other speakers.

About 1,000 were present and the audience was very enthusiastic. A significant feature of the meeting was the attendance of a number of St. John men and others, some of them Conservatives, who today inspected the shale deposits at Albert with a view to forming a shale company for the manufacture of cement from the oil shale found there. These gentlemen look forward to a great development in this county during the next few years.

In another direction a group of gentlemen have succeeded in getting a shale shale deposit of 200,000 tons, which will be sold with free entrance into the United States of this valuable ore, which sells at \$100 a ton, it is expected that a most paying venture will be entered upon.

Means Boom in Albert County.

Hillsboro is particularly interested in the reduction of the 30 cents per ton duty on rock plaster and the duty of 30 cents per barrel or \$2.10 per ton on ground plaster, will lead to the manufacture and quarrying of the shale, which is an expanding industry worth \$100,000 a year, the greater portion of which will be in wages. The mill of the Albert Manufacturing Company is being erected with reciprocity the business is expected to be considerably increased.

Dr. Pugsley arrived at noon today on an auto from Moncton, and after looking over the gas and oil wells, proceeded to the Albert Mines, where he was much impressed with the opportunity for development along many lines. He returned in time for tonight's meeting and will go to Moncton by auto in time to catch the early train for St. John in the morning. Tomorrow night he proceeds to Ottawa on departmental business.

The S. & H. Railway.

A feature of tonight's meeting was the reading of a telegram from Hon. George P. Graham, minister of public works, to notify the owner of the Harvey & Salisbury Railway that rails for the repairing of the branch line to Riverview would be given under an agreement that an accounting should be made, if the company decided to accept the government's offer of \$120,000 cash for the road, or to take it over on the alternative proposition submitted by the owners themselves along with the other companies at the time the branch line bill was before parliament.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley had something to say to George W. Fowler's part in the removal of the rails from the lower end of this road and said that he failed to understand how the provincial government had permitted this illegal action, when Mr. Pugsley had been so often refused while Mr. Pugsley himself was in provincial politics.

Dr. McAlister made a splendid speech and was very heartily received. He will receive a larger majority than before in Albert county, although he is fighting a great many Conservatives from Westmorland who have given up the struggle in their (Continued on page 10, sixth column.)

WHEN TORIES SIGNED AN ANNEXATION MANIFESTO

"When I hear the Conservatives, not only in this province but throughout the dominion, raising the loyal cry I cannot help contrasting the condition of affairs which exists today with those which existed years ago when the leading Conservatives of the day signed that famous manifesto demanding of the mother country reciprocity with the United States and threatening annexation."

"That same manifesto which was sent over to England was signed right in the loyalist city of St. John by all the then prominent Conservatives of the day."

"It may sound like ancient history," remarked the Senator, "but it was only sixty-two years ago. It was a business proposition then and not a question of loyalty. Matters reached such a state, in fact, that England in order to arrange matters satisfactorily asked Lord Elgin to negotiate a treaty for the Canadian provinces. The reciprocity treaty of 1854 followed and, strange to say, reciprocity, which today Conservatives fear will bring about annexation, resulted then in burying the annexation cry."

—Senator G. G. King

LIBERAL OUTLOOK NEVER SO GOOD

Hon. Mr. Graham Speaks Enthusiastically of Party's Chances

RECIROCITY GAINS

Minister of Railways Says Many Converts Are Being Made Daily, and Many Manufacturers Favor It, Because What Benefits the People Helps Them.

Ottawa, Aug. 17—"I have never seen prospects so good for a splendid Liberal victory as are at present," stated Hon. G. P. Graham, who came to Ottawa today for the purpose of looking after some departmental business.

"The conventions are a splendid indication of the interest that the people, and especially the farmers, are taking in this question, which is to decide whether we are to take the American market for our farm products."

"This is the busy season with the farmers and they must find it a matter of some inconvenience to attend party conventions. Yet the Liberal conventions are being splendidly attended. In fact, I believe that the attendance was never so good before. The mere presence of so many men as there is a significant thing, aside from what they say."

"No man, who has attended many of these conventions, as I have, can fail to be impressed with the fact that the farmer understands the reciprocity question and that he is in favor of it."

Manufacturers Getting in Line.

"What about the manufacturers?" "Well, we are every day getting indications of their such manufacturers as do not vote Conservative at all times, and under all circumstances, are realizing that it is justifying in this reciprocity agreement to justify them in actively opposing it. In fact, as time goes and they are having time to study the agreement and its effects they are coming to the view that what will be of benefit to the farmer must be of benefit to the community as a whole and to the manufacturer and the artisan in his employment."

"Many of the manufacturers have declined to respond to the call for financial assistance which the Conservatives have made upon them. I know of several instances where the manufacturers have declined to allow the circulation among their employees of that mischievous pamphlet addressed to 'The British born' which the opposition have sent to all manufacturers for distribution among their workmen."

"It is quite evident from what I have heard during the past week that not a few of the leading manufacturers recognize the foolishness of the policy of antagonizing the farmers, who are their best customers, by fighting this agreement which the farmer wants."

As near as I can size up the situation at the present time the manufacturers who support Laurier at the last election, will support him this time and the government hands to gain loyalty among the farmers, workmen and artisans."

TO OPPOSE SIR FREDERICK BORDEN

Hull, N. S., Aug. 17.—(Special)—The Liberal Conservatives of Kings county today nominated A. Dow Foster, of Wolfville, as their candidate in opposition to Sir Fred Borden. Mr. Foster took time to consider and, before the convention adjourned, announced that he would accept. The announcement was made that R. L. Borden would hold a meeting in Kentville on September 14.

THE FLAG WE ALL HONOR—DON'T LET IT BE DEGRADED!

The Telegraph learned yesterday that the Conservatives are preparing to introduce British and American flags in their campaign literature, in an attempt to bolster up their false and vicious cry that reciprocity is disloyal.

Our whole Canadian population honors the flag—the Union Jack—and stands ready to defend it if the hour of peril ever comes. But it is wrong for partisan Conservatives to use the flag to cover up the sins and weaknesses of their party. That is degrading and dishonorable. The flag is too sacred to be so employed. Canadians of both parties are loyal. It is not necessary to say so. Brave and true men do not make parade of their finer sentiments.

What are the facts about the trade compact? We publish the trade agreement on another page for all to read. Our trade with the United States has increased by nearly 400 per cent in fifteen years. Are we less loyal now than we were fifteen years ago? Everybody knows the contrary is the case.

Conservatives falsely speak of the trade agreement as a "treaty." It is not a treaty. It can be wiped out at any time by our Parliament. If the people desire that course, if the agreement is profitable—as it will be—it will be continued; if it is unprofitable it will be dropped by a single vote of Parliament.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said at Simcoe on Tuesday: "The Conservative party have turned their backs and are now opposing what they advocated for forty years."

"If the farmers are to be benefited all sections of the community will be benefited, because agriculture is the foundation of Canada's prosperity."

"If I were privileged to address an American audience, I would tell them: 'We want to trade with you, but if the price we are to pay for it is the sacrifice of our freedom, keep your trade, we will have none of it.'"

"This talk of annexation is simply beneath the contempt and beneath the attention of serious people."

"We stand upon our manhood. We will trade with our neighbor and make a good thing out of it. And if they will not trade with us we can get along without them."

"If the British people change their fiscal policy and give us a preference we are ready to meet them. I say nothing about the present arrangement. It is no interference, is no obstacle against it, and we will bring it in."

In his manifesto following the dissolution of Parliament, he said: "It has been alleged by the Opposition that this agreement, if consummated, would imperil the connection with the mother country, and finally bring the annexation of Canada to the United States."

"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO TREAT SUCH OF ARGUMENT WITH ANY KIND OF RESPECT, IF INDEED IT CAN BE DIGNIFIED WITH THE NAME OF ARGUMENT. FOR IT HAS AN MEANING, ITS MEANING IS THAT THE PEOPLE OF CANADA WOULD BE SEDUCED FROM THEIR ALLEGIANCE BY THE PROSPECT OF FOLLOWING THE LARGER FLOW OF NATURAL PRODUCTS FROM THIS COUNTRY TO THE OTHER. IN DEED THE VERY REVERSE WOULD BE THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE. FOR THE EXPERIENCE OF ALL AGES ABUNDANTLY TESTIFIES THAT TRADE IS NEVER THE MOST POTENT AGENCY OF PEACE, AMITY, AND MUTUAL RESPECT BETWEEN NATIONS."

"No! is this all! this agreement, which in no way impairs our fiscal policy—which still maintains at the topmost the second principle of British preference—this agreement, by opening new avenues of trade hitherto closed, would further improve the friendly relations which now so happily exist between this country and the mother country, on the one hand, and the American people, on the other hand, and which it is hoped may, at no distant day, eventually result in a treaty of amity. The effect of which would be to remove for ever all possibilities of war between the great empire of which we are proud to be a part, and the great nation which we are proud to have as neighbors."

Since Sir Wilfrid penned those words Sir Edward Grey, Britain's great foreign minister, has signed the far-reaching arbitration treaty with France on the one hand, and with the United States on the other.

B. FRANK SMITH TO TRY AGAIN IN CARLETON CO.

Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 17.—At the Conservative convention here tonight, B. Frank Smith, the unsuccessful candidate in 1908, was nominated. His was the only name brought before the convention, and this was as expected by the Liberals.

For some time it has been known here that a strong element in the opposition party favored the nomination of Hon. J. K. Fleming or Dr. Rankin, but Mr. Smith was understood to be steadfastly refusing to give way unless for some better reason than those put forward by his opponents in the party. Indeed, there have been rumors as to the conditions which he laid down for his withdrawal.

Today it was generally understood that Smith's conditions had not been met, so his nomination was expected. Moreover, when the delegates from the up river districts arrived for the convention, it was evident that some one had been at work among them in Mr. Smith's behalf, as his name was submitted for their consideration. Under the circumstances it was impossible to turn down the former defeated candidate without causing even more discussion in the party ranks than already exists.

As for the convention, it was largely attended, although it was noticeable that a number of the delegates spent the evening with friends about town and let the orators go unheeded. In the theatre there was considerable natural enthusiasm, as there were abundant signs of other kinds of enthusiasm.

Mr. Smith's nomination was well received, but it was quite evident that in some cases the approval was at best half-hearted. Mr. Smith, Mr. Fleming and O. S. Crockett spoke and repeated their stock speeches against reciprocity. The usual resolutions were also passed.

It is known that all steps possible were taken by the party managers to ensure a large attendance at the convention. Persons willing to come to Woodstock and swell the crowd had no reason to worry about their transportation.

One little incident occurred in the shop of a Conservative here even after the arrival of this afternoon's train, which much light on the situation. Several of the delegates were in the shop when a local Liberal entered. The Tory shopkeeper began to chaff him about the numbers in the county opposed to the agreement, when one of the delegates said: "Fellow, nearly half of us are reciprocity men even if we are Conservatives. We just came down for the trip and the fun." Very many Carleton Conservatives are leaving their party to support Mr. Crockett because they realize how much reciprocity will be in their own interests and the interests of the county.

A Long Earthquake Somewhere.

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—An earthquake lasting nearly two hours and a half was recorded by the seismograph at the dominion observatory here this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. The record, which was found in the instrument, was read at noon today, was not marked as plainly as some in the past.

A resolution endorsing R. L. Borden as leader was also passed. Speeches were made by James K. Pender, M. P. P. John Scott, the candidate, and Hon. H. F. McLeod. Mr. Crockett in his speech waived the "Old Flag" wildly.

WINNER CHOSEN IN QUEENS-SUNBURY

Col. H. H. McLean is the Man

Restigouche Will Be in Line

Nomination of James Reid Yesterday Makes Liberal Victory Sure

A BIG CONVENTION

Great Enthusiasm Over Choice of Delegates—William Murray Got 35 Votes to Reid's 143, and Nomination Was Made Unanimous—Stirring Speeches Made.

Dalhousie, N. B., Aug. 17.—James Reid was again chosen as the standard bearer of the Liberal party in the county of Restigouche at a largely attended and very enthusiastic convention held here this afternoon.

Delegates from all the parishes were present in large numbers and those closest to the feeling of the electorate, declare that the indications point to another great victory for the party at the polls.

The chair was taken by W. A. Frieman, who, in his opening remarks referred with great warmth to the splendid record of the former member, Mr. Reid, congratulating him for the great and impersonal interest he had always taken in all matters relating to the welfare of his native county. The remarks were received with cheers and applause, which showed the popularity throughout the county of Mr. Reid.

The chairman then referred to the principal point of contest—reciprocity. The question of all questions for the electors to decide, he declared, was reciprocity, and he would vote for it. He said that with him when he said that this was a measure that was to benefit all Canada more than any other agreement, which had been before in twenty years. This may be more particularly said of the maritime provinces, where, as his hearers knew, great interests would be materially increased and a marked improvement in the prosperity of these provinces would follow the going into effect of the much talked of reciprocity agreement with the United States. (Applause.)

It then called upon Mr. Reid to address the meeting.

Mr. Reid, in opening, Mr. Reid proceeded to thank the electors for their reception and the delegates for having turned out in such a great number to decide the matter of nomination. He had, he said, been ways told his young friends that, while he could, he would do whatever lay in his power for the good of the county and in the interest of the party of which he was proud to be a member. Willing at all times, if necessary, to step aside at the direction of the electors, he would do so to make place for whoever might be the choice of the convention, and gladly help in every possible way with the fight in Restigouche. However, it seemed that there was to be no other fight for the "Old war horse," and although he had already been the standard bearer for nearly twelve years, was quite willing with the support of the people to once more be their Liberal standard bearer. (Applause.)

In retiring he left himself to the hands of the convention and would abide by their decision.

A resolution was here laid on the table approving the reciprocity agreement on the grounds of greater trade for Canada, and a future state of greater prosperity than the country has yet seen. Upon motion, this resolution was unanimously adopted.

The chairman here called for nominations, when the name of James Reid was put forward for nomination by Mr. W. D. Duncan. Wm. Murray, ex-M.P.E., was also nominated to make place for whoever might be the following result: Mr. Reid, 143; Mr. Murray, 35.

A motion was then made that the nomination of Mr. Reid be unanimously adopted. (Continued on page 4, sixth column.)

MR. BORDEN'S VIEWS IN 1904

Addressing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Montreal on July 21st, 1904, Mr. R. L. Borden said:

"Was there any idea that a reciprocity treaty with the United States would in any way interfere with self-government in Canada? No."

"That was only seven years ago. Why has Mr. Borden changed his mind? When the Conservatives wanted reciprocity it was all right. It was only after the Liberals arranged for it that Conservative demagogues began to denounce it as dangerous."

HEAVY RAINFALL CHECKS NOVA SCOTIA FOREST FIRES

Hull, N. S., Aug. 16.—The forest fires along the south shore of Nova Scotia were checked, if not completely extinguished by a torrential rainfall which began at 3 o'clock this morning and continued for six or seven hours.