A Brilliant Meeting Greets Hon. Mr. Foster at City Opera House

(Continued from page 1.)

McLeod said that, as intimated by the Mayor, he occupied the position of a curtain raiser and would speak very briefly, although such a fine audience certainly was an impulse for any man to express his views on the great question which was interesting all Canadians today.

However, he was pleased to act as the curtain raiser for a man who he believed had no peer as a platform speaker in the English speaking race, and the people of York County were fortunate in having this election if it brought to them no other reward than to hear Hon. George E. Foster, the man who was the greatest Finance Minister Canada ever had, and who helped the late Sir John A. Macdonald lay deep the foundations of the great National Policy, which had proved of such inestimable benefit in the upbuilding of this Canadian nation.

The Reciprocity question was the one great question in the minds of the people of Canada today. There were many matters of mal-administration in the record of fifteen years of the Laurier government, but Reciprocity had been laid down as the one great issue of the campaign and as a result new lines of cleavage would be found in this election. **THERE WERE MANY MEN IN THE LIBERAL PARTY WHO COULD NOT STAND FOR RECIPROCITY,** and had shaken off party ties, and had taken their stand as loyal Canadians.

On the 21st of September the people of Canada would be asked to decide whether they would pursue the policy laid down by Sir John A. Macdonald and followed by those who came after him when, before assuming the reins of office they had denounced it, or whether they would break away from that policy which had made Canada the most prosperous country in the world.

Reciprocity Had Been a Dead Issue.

Up to last January reciprocity had been regarded as a dead issue, Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Imperial Conference having himself thanked Heaven that we had set our backs on reciprocity. Then without any demand from the agricultural, manufacturing or any other interest it was thrust upon us like a bolt out of a clear sky.

The Reciprocity pact had had its inception in the minds of the consumers of the cities of the United States, who sought cheaper food supply. And after President Taft had had his experts out collecting data for some time and had made all preparations Laurier sent two aged gentlemen to Washington and they were beguiled. When they returned the pact was not even submitted to the Liberal party in caucus, but was sprung on the floors of the House, where it was believed that the large majority of Liberal members feeling that their political existence would be jeopardized would not dare come out openly and show their opposition to it. However, Hon. Clifford Sifton, who had been a member of the Laurier Government, and Mr. Lloyd Harris and Mr. Jermys, of Ontario had come out against the pact openly. **THEY OPPOSED IT BECAUSE THEY WERE BETTER CANADIANS THAN THEY WERE LIBERALS.**

The idea had been to put through the pact without giving the country an opportunity to vote upon the question, and **THAT THE ELECTORS HAVE A CHANCE TO VOTE UPON THE QUESTION IS DUE NOT TO THE LIBERAL PARTY, BUT TO MR. R. L. BORDEN AND THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.**

Has No Redeeming Feature.

Continuing, the Solicitor General asked if there was a Liberal present in the large audience who could tell of one reason why, even from a mere money point of view, the Reciprocity pact should be of any good to Canada. The prices of all agricultural products were better here than on the other side of the boundary line and, in the words of the late Hon. A. G. Blair in discussing the Transcontinental Railway question, "it fails to present one redeeming feature."

He recalled the words of Sir John A. Macdonald, who had said: **"A BRITISH SUBJECT I WAS BORN, A BRITISH SUBJECT I WILL DIE; WITH MY LATEST BREATH WILL I OPPOSE THIS VEILED TREASON WHICH ATTEMPTS BY SORDID MEANS AND MERCENARY PROFERS TO LURE OUR PEOPLE FROM THEIR ALLEGIANCE."**

So great was the outburst of applause as the speaker commenced to repeat Sir John's words, that even those in the front row of seats could scarcely hear more than the first few words.

When the demonstration ended, Mr. McLeod asked if those words did not sound like those of one who, if alive today, would be fighting in the front rank against this Washington pact.

"Sir John lives with the honored dead," said Mr. McLeod, "but his voice bears down upon the Canadian people to put the stamp of disapproval on this infamous pact on the 21st of September.' "

National Policy Built Up Home Market.

Continuing, Hon. Mr. McLeod said that all true Canadians wanted to register their votes to make this the dominant portion of the American continent. Sir John A. Macdonald had laid down the National Policy and through that there had been built up the best market obtainable, the home market; the protection afforded under that policy had caused towns and industries to be built up and the farmers had benefited by having communities which were able to buy and pay good prices for their products of the farm.

It had taken years to build up Canada's trade until now it was greater per head than that of any country in the world. **IN THE UNITED STATES THEY HAD WASTED THEIR OWN RAW MATERIALS AND NOW WANTED TO TAKE OUT OUR PRODUCTS,** giving our people the low wages paid to unskilled workmen for loading it upon the cars, and then carry it to the United States to be manufactured by highly paid skilled workmen. The United States would thus reap the benefit of the industries employed in manufacturing this raw material while Canadians would remain hewers of wood and drawers of water.

"Shouldn't we keep the protection we now enjoy," asked Mr. McLeod, "and vote for the upbuilding of Canada? **YOU CAN'T BE A TRUE CANADIAN AND SUPPORT THIS WASHINGTON PACT," WASHINGTON PACT."**

Mr. McLeod then took up the question from a patriotic standpoint and said that he had heard it called all bosh, and had been accused of waving the old flag, but **HE TRUSTED THAT THE TIME WOULD NEVER COME WHEN HE WOULD BE ASHAMED TO WAVE THE OLD FLAG.** He quoted the pro-annexation statements of President Taft and Champ Clark and called upon Canadians to stand against the Reciprocity pact for economic and also for patriotic reasons, and for that old flag of the Mother Country, whose guns would be thundering at the doors of any country who did its lowliest citizen any harm.

Mr. McLeod concluded his speech in a great outburst of applause.

HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER.

Mayor Thomas then briefly introduced Mr. Foster, who was most enthusiastically cheered and was given a tremendous ovation as he rose to address the meeting.

In opening, Mr. Foster said, it was with mixed feelings that he was present to again address a Fredericton audience. "I don't like to say how many years it is since I first addressed an audience here," he remarked. "It is not pleasant to use arithmetic in that way," he added laughingly, and the audience laughed with him. He had always been pleased to address audiences in Fredericton, having always been kindly received here. In the audience, he said, he saw many faces he used to see, but there were many faces he did not see now that he used to see, but probably the faces of many present were those of the children of the people he used to address years ago. "But there is no particular necessity for sending for me," he added, "when you have men like Harry to orate for you as he has done." And again the audience broke into applause.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RECORD.

Continuing, Mr. Foster said that Mr. McLeod had said that the one great issue of this campaign was reciprocity. That was what Sir Wilfrid had said in opening his campaign at Simcoe, Ont. In one sense Sir Wilfrid and many of his followers were ready to have that done; but he begged to put in a slight disclaimer, and didn't want the people to forget altogether the record of fifteen years, which now, without life, appeals to the electors for life to go on for another term of years. He wanted them just to think whether the Government had been good stewards of that trust which had been reposed in them in 1896, count up their acts, and decide what they thought of the Government's record.

RECIPROCITY, THE BIG ISSUE.

But reciprocity was the big issue and Mr. McLeod had brought before them some of both the arguments and sentiments against it. It is an economic question of great breadth and importance. Some say it is a farmer's quesion. That's just why it is such a big question and that's why he refused to let farmers settle it alone, not that he was afraid to leave it to the farmers, as when they believed it rightly they would settle it rightly.

A farmer's question, however, affects us all materially. A question of markets is not a question for a day. And a farmer's question is a question of markets. Do not let us be misled into thinking such a matter may be lightly dealt with. It involves questions of transportation, industry, tariff, Canadian nationality and our relation to the Empire, at large, he declared.

"The question before us today has to do with our economic situation, our fiscal policy, our national position and our Imperial connection," said Mr. Foster amidst applause. "It's an important one to march up to on September 21st."

"What's been the matter with Canada the past fifteen years?" he asked. Barring the fact that she might have had a better Government, Canada was the most progressive Wilfrid Laurier always says, when out on the stump, that Canada has made the most progress of any country in the world during that time and Mr. Fielding, in his budget speech at Ottawa, not long ago, said that Canada was the most progressive country in the world, and it is the same everywhere. Everybody says so. So why, in the midst of all this prosperity has anybody got to get up and throw this question into the melting pot? Why, when all is going well, do they want to put up this question to disturb the whole country and cause the people to speculate on what might happen and cause a feeling of unrest?

AMUSING ILLUSTRATIONS.

"Is there a man in this audience," asked Mr. Foster, "who will say that he is absolutely sure that reciprocity will benefit Canada?"

In response to this question there were cries of "No,"

"Then don't vote for it on September 21st," answered Mr. Foster.

"If there wasn't anybody who knew that reciprocity was sure to benefit Canada, then **WHY DID THEY BUTT IN AT THIS PARTICULAR TIME?"** "Nobody asked them for it. Nobody gave them any mandate to butt in. Nobody knew they were going to butt in. Oh, but they say politicians forty years ago said that reciprocity would be a good thing for Canada and that was a mandate. No doubt my friend here (pointing to Mr. William Lemont) a little more than forty years ago used to cry out for some of Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup, and perhaps it did him good at that time; but if we were to feed him bottle after bottle of soothing syrup now, what would be the result? Would it do him good just the same?"

This caused much laughter and kept the audience in good humor.

"Then there is my big friend Pinder," continued Mr. Foster, "I have no doubt that, perhaps it's more than forty years ago, but he used to cry for his bib and tucker; but what if he were rigged up in a bib and tucker now? What would you think of it?"

Again there was laughter and cheers and Mr. Foster pointed out that it was just the same with reciprocity.

THE MAKING OF THE PACT.

Mr. Foster then told of Mr. Fielding and Mr. Patterson, having gone down to Washington where they made the pact, returned and threw it on the table of the house, and said that it must be put through just as it was without a dot being put over an "i" or a "t" being crossed. **NO LAWS OF THE MEADS OR PERSIANS WERE EVER SO IMPERATIVE.**

Continuing, he traced the progress of the fight in Parliament over the pact until finally, due to those glorious obstructionists, His Majesty's Loyal Opposition," the people are to be given a chance to vote upon the question.

Mr. Foster said that he wished he could put into everybody's hands Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in opening his campaign at Simcoe. It was a series of appeals to catch the popular eye, no reasons or arguments in favor of the ratification of reciprocity, and the paucity of arguments alone was evidence that there were none. All Sir Wilfrid had said was that horses, cattle, sheep, wheat, oats, barley, cheese, butter, eggs, etc., would go into the United States free; that they had made it law in the United States and if the people voted right on the 21st of September it would be made law here, too. That was Sir Wilfrid's whole story.

But that was one side of it and one side only; yet there are those who want to take reciprocity before knowing anything more about it than that. **THE QUESTION IS WHAT DO WE GIVE IN RETURN? ALL AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS ARE ALLOWED TO COME FREE INTO CANADA'S HOME PROTECTED MARKET FROM THE UNITED STATES, AND ALSO FROM THE TWELVE OTHER COUNTRIES,** under the favored nations clause, while we are met with prohibitive or high tariffs in their markets.

THE QUESTION OF MARKETS.

"I generally find that **THE MAN WHO IS THE STRONGEST FOR RECIPROCITY AND DOES THE MOST BLATTING FOR LARGER MARKETS IS THE MAN WHO DOESN'T RAISE MORE THAN ENOUGH TO KEEP HIMSELF,"** declared Mr. Foster as he took up the cry of "Laurier and larger markets." He then took as an illustration the case of a farmer who raises 200 bushels of oats, uses 100 bushels, and has 100 bushels to sell. Somebody suggests that he sell them in St. John on the open market, but he declares that that market is not large enough. Somebody also suggests Great Britain, but he says that's too far away, and it's not large enough. Then the farmer says he'll go down to neighbor Jones, who also raised 200 bushels of oats, used 100 and has 100 bushels to sell and says there's a market that's large enough.

THE CANADIAN FARMER IN GOING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR A MARKET, IS GOING TO A PLACE WHERE THEY USE ALL THAT THEY RAISE, AND THEN SPILL OVER 436,000,000 BUSHELS.

Hon. Mr. Foster pointed out that along the 4,000 miles of border of this country, there was bound to be more or less trading, due to seasonable difficulties and things of that kind. But what nation would lay down its policy to govern seasonable difficulties?

A CHANCE FOR FAIR RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Foster argued that for fair reciprocity it should be between a country in a temperate zone and one in a tropical zone, such as between Canada and the British West Indies. And in passing he referred to the fact that while a commission appointed by the British Government some time ago had reported in favor of reciprocity between Canada and the British West Indies and all the legislatures of the West Indies except one had passed resolutions in favor of it, yet not one straight forward step towards it had been taken by the Canadian Government.

Returning to the question of markets Mr. Foster said: "Then there's the great British market. There's a mother's market. There's a sympathetic market. There's a world's market. (Cheers). There's a market that wants our particular products and is prepared to pay for them. The British market now takes 80 per cent. of our dairy products and 77 per cent. of our animal products. And there will be no glut in that market.

WHY ALL THIS HUBBUB?

"We are told that two markets are better than one. We have two markets already. Pile up the products of the farmers of this country and it stacks up into six or seven hundred millions of dollars. One market takes eighty or ninety per cent. of the whole—the home market. (Cheers.) George Graham, good authority for me at this moment, said the best market is the one we have nearest to us.' Do you propose to destroy that home market Think well before you do it.

"But there's another market. There's another market that takes eighty per cent. of what remains, or sixteen per cent. of the whole, and that would take more if Canadians would send more to it—the good old British market. What then, is all this hubbub about? To place four per cent. of the farmers' product.

"Has any grain been rotting in the bins of the farmers of York county, has any been left in the fields or sold at ruinous prices? No, on the other hand there has been a demand for all the farmers have had to sell **AND THE FARMERS OF CANADA ARE GETTING THE BEST PRICES IN THE WORLD TODAY."** (Cheers and applause.)

Mr. Foster issued a word of warning to Canadian farmers not to be fooled by market quotations copied from American papers and believe that those were the prices they would receive if the reciprocity pact was ratified. They wanted to remember that the cost of marketing, etc., all had to be taken off as well as the middlemen's profits, so that really in the end the Canadian farmer is now getting better prices than do the American farmers for their products.

What Made the Home Market?

Canada now has markets of its own. It has a home market and home markets don't spring up in a night. Canadians have carved out their own home market for themselves by infinite cost and trouble during the past forty years. In 1854 Canada had practically no home market, but since then the great cities have grown up and the industries of Canada have been established and developed.

"You will see, therefore, that this home market is a market not lightly to be slaughtered. A home market is the best market in the world, and the farmers of Canada have as good a home market as have the farmers of any country in the world. (Cheers.)

"What produced this great home market? It is the product of years and years of careful nursing and development. We would not have had this great home market had it not been for the development of the great Western Provinces of the country and for the National Policy, that held the country together.

"Today that farmers' market is not only close to him, a great advantage, but it is protected for him. What does the pact propose to do? It proposes to strip off every vestige of this protection and to let in not only United States competition, but the unrestricted competition of the twelve most favored nations."

Speaking in the Eastern townships, Sydney Fisher haid said that the United States market was the best market.

"In Great Britain we have a Mother's Market," declared Mr. Foster, "while in the United States the best we could ever expect would be a step-mother's market. At home the bars will never go down; in the United States they might go down at any time." (Applause and cheers.)

MAINTAIN PROTECTION.

"In the last 40 years we have been trying to build up a nation. We have been trying to build up a nation by certain well known policies, by certain well defined schemes, by certain well known regulations. Are we then to go back on the tracks we have followed for the past 40 years; to sweep away by the single brush of the hand the work that has been so carefully done, to go to the foot of the shining rainbow to pick up the bag of gold, which in the first place is not there?" "No," from the audience. "No," continued Mr. Foster. **"ESTABLISH ANOTHER STAGE IN THE BUILDING UP OF THIS COUNTRY AND THE EMPIRE BY MAINTAINING THE GREAT POLICY OF PROTECTION."** (Cheers.)

WOULD SACK OUT OUR LIFE BLOOD?

What appealed to many as one of the brightest features of Mr. Foster's speech was then brought in. It was his comparison of nation building with that of building a human being. He likened the transportation systems of a nation to the arteries of the body and the interchange of products between one section and other of the nation to the blood in the arteries which was being drawn back and forwards in order to give the body life. But take a number of big leaches and let them suck away at the blood and pretty soon the life blood will be taken away and it will die.

"It is just so with a nation," declared Mr. Foster, and the interested audience closely followed his line of argument. "Today against the 49th parallel of latitude, **JIM HILL HAS THIRTEEN LINES OF RAILWAY WITH THEIR SNOUTS LINED RIGHT UP AGAINST THE BOUNDARY LINE. WHAT ARE THEY DOING THERE? WAITING FOR THE TAFT-LAURIER PACT TO PASS SO THAT THEY CAN START TO DRAW OFF THE WHOLE LIFE BLOOD OF THIS NATION** and make it aenemic. (Cheers and applause.)

"We have spent a billion dollars for our transportation systems in Canada and are we going to put on blood suckers now to carry them away.

SENATOR KING'S INTERVIEW.

Mr. Foster told of an interview with Senator King, which he had seen published in a newspaper. There was considerable laughter at the mention of Senator King's name, but Mr. Foster, continuing said that **THE SENATOR HAD BEEN TELLING OF SEEING THE BIG WHEAT CROP OF THE WEST** and said the people were asking where it was to be marketed and wanted access to the United States market.

"President Taft has another view," said Mr. Foster.

"What the President of the United States says and what the people of the United States are after, are certain things. They want cheap raw materials. They have exhausted and wasted their own and now they want ours. Do they want to come up here with their capital and labor to manufacture and finish our natural products in unity with Canadian capital and labor? No, they want to take our natural products to the United States to be finished by their own capital and labor. What does this mean, this milling of Canadian wheat in United States mills by United States labor, this fattening Canadian stock in the United States, from the offal of Canadian grown wheat? It means the enrichment of their transportation systems, the enrichment of their country from the droppings from their transportation systems, built up at Canada's expense. Is that in accordance with forty years of protection? What is there to hinder Canadians from milling their own wheat, from fattening their own cattle from the offal thereof, and from developing the resources that God has given them to the enrichment of Canadian homes? The principle of self-preservation teaches us that if it is profitable for them it is profitable for us." (Cheers).

"There is an animal in this world that devours its own young;" the nation that sells its raw materials for the price of just the cheapest labor is devouring its own children.

"You daren't do it on the 21st of September. Whose are these raw materials? They are ours in 1911 for fair and reasonable useage only. We are only acting as trustees for those who are to come in the future. Men and women, take this idea of trusteeship into your hearts and think it over until the 21st of September. There are brighter things to think of than the prices of potatoes and beans and other farm products; there are your homes, your province and your nation are dearer." (Cheers and applause.)

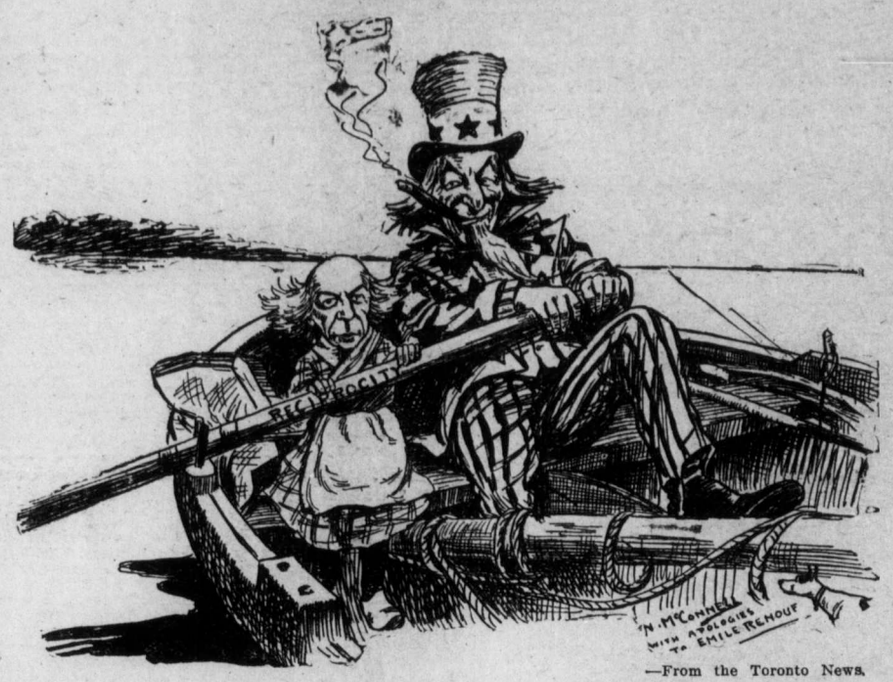
Continuing, Mr. Foster said he hadn't waved the flag a bit yet. And yet it was there to wave. If they had read the message of President Taft, could they still find it possible to vote on purely economic lines. No, that was impossible now, and it had been made impossible by the attitude of the United States politicians themselves. This patriotic side of the discussion had been brought about by the sentiments of President Taft himself, who had spoken plainly and said that reciprocity was designed for the purpose of attracting Canada from her orbit, first from her orbit in the British Empire and secondly form her commercial orbit.

Thousands of years ago, our lady of the mists of that rocky island in the midst of the North Sea, had emerged the germs of an Empire. Years of shaping on the anvil of Time had followed, culminating in the grandest empire the world had ever known, till now South Africa, New Zealand, Canada, India and Australia formed a band around the world. Taft had said, we will drive a wedge that will mean the breaking of that band, and it was the privilege of Canada today to allow him to or not.

This was all the flag-waving he intended to do. He was glad to have had the privilege of addressing a Fredericton audience again, and he would conclude with wishing "God bless you all, and may you all, in this great chisis, do right." (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Foster's speech, Mayor Thomas said he was sorry that Mr. Crocket, the Conservative party's candidate in York county, had been unable to be present, but his absence had been unavoidable. His worship then proposed three cheers for the King, and enthusiastic cheers were also given for Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Mr. O. S. Crocket, Hon. R. L. Borden, Hon. H. F. McLeod and Mayor Thomas.

HELPING UNCLE.



—From the Toronto News.

Laurier's Reversal

"If we were to follow the laws of nature and geography between Canada and the United States, the whole trade would flow from south to north and from north to south. We have done everything possible, by building canals and subsidizing railways, to bring the trade from west to east and east to west, so as to bring trade into British Channels. All this we have done, recognizing the principle of the great advantage of forcing trade within the British Empire. There is no boundary line except a purely conventional one over the whole territory of North America. Their habits are the same as ours, and therefore we are induced to trade, and cannot help it, by the force of nature; but so far as legislation can influence trade, we have done everything possible to push our trade towards the British people as against the Americans. There was a time when we wanted reciprocity with the United States, but our efforts and offers were put aside. We have said good-bye to that trade and we now put all our hopes upon the British trade."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Imperial Conference, 1907.

I. C. R. EMPLOYEES BENEFIT FUND

Moncton, Aug. 29.—There were three deaths reported for the month ended August 25th, according to the statement of Mr. W. C. Paver, secretary of the Intercolonial and P. E. Island Railways' Employees' Relief and Insurance Association. Two of these were due to natural causes and one was accidental. The victim of the accident was Edward C. Livingston, of Moncton, who lost his life at Sussex. The other two both died of paralysis. The death list is as follows: Edward C. Livingston, brakeman, Moncton; W. H. McNamara, checker, Halifax; Samuel J. Huston, clerk, Moncton. They were insured for $250 each.

HOW THE FARMER STANDS TO LOSE

Under Reciprocity Butter Will be Imported From the New England States

(Moncton Times.)

The following incident, which occurred in Moncton a few days since furnishes food for the earnest thought of the intelligent farmers of New Brunswick.

A farmer who resides not far from Moncton, and who finds here a market for most of his produce, called on a local dealer who usually takes most of his produce, when the following conversation took place:

Farmer—Can I sell you some butter to-day?

Dealer—How much have you got?

Farmer—About 300 pounds.

Dealer—What are you asking for it?

Farmer—The market price, 23 or 24 cents a pound.

Dealer—No, I won't take it to-day. In fact I am not buying any quantity of butter or farm produce just now. And if you have 300 pounds of butter on hand I would advise you to sell it as soon as you can. **JUST AS SOON AS WE GET RECIPROCITY I CAN AND WILL IMPORT BUTTER FROM BOSTON, MADE IN MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT, AND WILL BE ABLE TO SELL IT AT 20 CENTS A POUND, OR LESS, AS SOON AS THE DUTY IS TAKEN OFF.** We now have to pay a duty of five cents a pound on butter, and just as soon as reciprocity comes into effect we will buy over there and the local market price will have to come down to meet it. Thats why I am not buying it now, and why I say sell all you have on hand before reciprocity carries, **FOR AFTER THAT YOU WILL GET FIVE OR SIX CENTS A POUND LESS FOR YOUR BUTTER.**

That was putting a new light upon the reciprocity pact to that intelligent farmer, and neither he nor his neighbors will support it.

A pound of care will not pay an ounce of debt.

If the right foot stumble it means a glad surprise.

Wise is the man who is never as funny as he can be.

The fees and levies for the month are as follows: Sick and accident, Class A, 40c.; Class B, 40c.; Class C, 40. Death levies—Class A, 40.c; Class B, 20c.; Class C, 10c.

A Bottle and a Glass

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