

MAGNIFICENT LIBERALALLY MEANS BOTH IN SEATS WITHIN THIS ELECTION

HON. MR. PUGSLEY MAKES GREAT SPEECH FOR THIS CITY AND ALL CANADA

Courtenay Bay Plans Shown Amid Enthusiastic Interest—Development Beyond Hopes of Even the Most Optimistic—Dr. Alward, in Fine Address Puts Principle Above Party

Some significant and outstanding features of the great Liberal meeting last night in Queen's Hall were these:

Enthusiasm from the moment Chairman Barnaby began speaking until the Minister of Public Works closed one of the best speeches of his career with a noteworthy burst of eloquence at 11 p. m.

A magnificent reception for James Lowell, whose short fighting speech was cheered heartily, almost sentence by sentence. Make no mistake about Mr. Lowell's popularity in the city. The shouting that greeted him last evening means that he is going to represent the city and county in Parliament next month.

The reappearance of Dr. Silas Alward, K. C., in public life, a conspicuous and influential citizen who has been a Conservative for eighteen years, who is a Liberal, and who now puts principle above party and comes out wholeheartedly for Pugsley and Reciprocity.

In what must be regarded as one of the greatest orations of his life Dr. Alward moved the audience to a fine pitch of enthusiasm. His scathing denunciation of Conservative mock-loyalty, his vindication of his own position today, his exposure of Conservative injustice to St. John, his eloquent tribute to the worth of the Minister of Public Works, his biting criticism of Messrs. Borden and Sifton—all these made up a speech which cannot fail to have much influence upon the campaign, both here and throughout the province.

A short, sharp, militant speech was that of Hon. Mr. Pugsley. He had the audience cheering from the moment he completed his opening sentence. He proved that an actual working alliance exists between Borden and Bourassa—proved it to the hilt. He ridiculed the Conservative leader's St. John speech, dealing trenchantly with Borden's remarks on disloyalty, on the part of St. John, and on reciprocity generally.

Amid great applause the Minister dealt with the actual effects of reciprocity upon St. John and the province, going into the nature of our present trade and showing where and how the trade agreement will increase it.

When he came to speak of local developments there was thrown upon a screen on the platform a birds-eye view of Courtenay Bay as it will look when the whole scheme of improvements has been carried out. It was a most effective picture, and the audience greeted it by long and hearty cheering.

The meeting displayed the real fighting edge of the Liberal campaign here. Its meaning was clear to all present: "Both Seats This Time!"

Some of those on the platform besides the speakers were: Ald. R. T. Hayes, Dr. R. E. Quigley, Col. A. H. Harris, George A. Horton, W. M. Jarvis, Frank J. McPeak, G. Wetmore Merritt, Dr. D. E. Berryman, Col. Buchanan, C. B. Allan, E. F. Greany, Timothy Donovan, George A. Knodell, H. N. Coates, Capt. John Muldick, Joshua Clavette, J. G. Kearsley, Thomas Gorman, Dr. A. F. McAvaney, Dr. James Christie, Hon. R. J. Ritchie, W. G. Scott, Dr. A. D. Smith, John Bond, E. H. MacAlpine, Dr. J. M. Smith, J. S. Gregory, Michael George, Raymond Tobias, W. J. Maloney, James Pender, C. S. G. Smith, M. T. Chohan, George G. Kearsley, Ald. W. E. Scully, G. L. Barbour, Michael Carr, Allan G. McNeill, T. Collins, D. J. Britt, James Knox, Dr. C. F. Gorman and Dr. O'Brien. Mrs. William Pugsley and Mr. Pugsley, who accompanied the Minister of Public Works to the meeting and occupied seats on the platform.

MR. BARNABY STRONG FOR RECIPROCITY

Mr. Barnaby opened the meeting in a short address in which, as a business man, he spoke in favor of reciprocity. After every care and attention had been given to the consideration of the trade agreement the Liberal party had adopted it as their platform, and the feeling among Liberals generally was that this was a wise choice had been made and that the party would be successful in the coming elections. He had spent fifty years in business, and all that time had been working hard, always endeavoring to find ten customers where before he only secured eight or nine. This was the way with the country at large. It should always be the object to look for larger markets and reciprocity would secure these. True, the country was prosperous, but the man in business was never satisfied but was always trying to increase his sales.

This question is a big one and deserves the earnest thought of all the people, and after looking at it in all its phases, I must say that I think it will be an excellent thing for this country. If it does not, it is not a perpetual arrangement but can be terminated at any time that we wish. As for the city candidate, the people of St. John knew what Dr. Pugsley had done for them. (Applause.) His work as Minister of Public Works was resulting in great benefit as well to the whole Dominion. The general feeling was that Dr. Pugsley would be given a handsome majority and one man had told him that the Liberals would not be satisfied with anything less than 1,000 (great cheering). In Mr. Lowell, the chairman said, the city and county would have a most worthy representative.

When—this is the greatest ever.

the average wage is \$2 and board is not more than \$1 a week, and making a clear gain of \$5 a week.

Passing to reciprocity, Mr. Lowell said that this great question was a disturbing one on both sides of politics but should not, for since the present leaders of public opinion were small boys they had been taught that free trade in natural products with the United States was the salvation of the maritime provinces and, in fact, for the whole of Canada.

To their dying day," declared Mr. Lowell, "St. John, A. MacDonald and Sir Leonard Tilley were committed to this policy. Twelve months ago not a man in either party opposed the principle. I charge that if the Conservatives were sincere in believing that reciprocity was a bad thing for the country they would have allowed it to go through and would have thus gained power. It had turned out as disastrously as they now predict. On the contrary they knew that it reciprocity had remained in effect for the year and a half before the time allotted for the next election it would have resulted in such prosperity and proved of such great value to the people that they would have been swept out of existence as a party and doomed to defeat in the next election of a century at least." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Lowell then took up the economic position of the country and said that a practical hard working farmer who was not ashamed of his calling he was anxious to see the country prosper and that reciprocity could never become prosperous with the limited market now offered the farmer when the country is a market of 100 in Canada. This meant that each farmer did not have even one other man to supply him with his produce and in the quantity. No fault was found with the price for most of the farm produce but the farmer was not getting his money in paying quantities. To avoid getting the market value of the farmers had given and the farmer was not getting his money fairly good, but with an abundant crop the prices fell and the farmers could make any money.

Mr. Sifton's Complaint.

"What's the matter with Sifton?" asked Mr. Lowell, and he answered the question. "Mr. Sifton is interested in the interests of the western farmer the government made a slight reduction on farm produce and that thing would be the interest of the pockets of the farmers now the duty they pay on the produce is smaller profit for him. That is what is wrong with Mr. Sifton." (Cheers.)

Mr. Lowell concluded amid much applause, promising to stand up for the city and county in the coming election. He said that he would be in the city and county in the coming election.

DR. ALWARD'S SPEECH LOUDLY CHEERED

When the chairman introduced Dr. Silas Alward there was long continued, significant and hearty applause at the appearance of this popular and influential citizen who took the platform at this time, placing country above party, in order to advocate the return of the Laurier government, the re-election of the Minister of Public Works, and the introduction of reciprocity. Dr. Alward then spoke of the importance of the attempt of the Conservatives to wave the old flag in order to cover up the weakness of their cause in this country.

Dr. Alward held the undivided attention of the great audience from the outset, and he was cheered again and again. Never in his long career has he made a better speech, and never perhaps has he been more popular with the people. He was named in his speech there the other night. Mr. Sifton was also forced to admit that he, as a member of the Laurier cabinet, sent a delegation to Washington to attempt to get reciprocity.

Dr. Alward's denunciation of Mr. Sifton's speech not only on reciprocity, but on the navy was received with ringing cheers of approval from the audience.

Returning to the loyalty cry for a moment, Dr. Alward spoke of his grandfather who fought throughout the war of the revolution, and told how this soldier had related to him as a boy the hardships he endured in defense of his country.

In his opening address, Dr. Alward said that he would make at first a few personal remarks. Three years ago he voted against the government of the day and his friend Dr. Pugsley, because he thought the promises the Liberals were making at that time about the development of St. John were as false as those made by the Conservative party in the past; but after watching what had been done for the port of St. John by the Liberal government and Dr. Pugsley, he was here to tell them why he was now supporting the Liberal cause, and why he hoped to speak every night until Sept. 21 for the success of the Liberal government. (Applause.)

He went on to say that on minor questions one might differ from his party without leaving it, but reciprocity is an over-arching question, and when such a question comes along then it behooves every man to consider carefully what his duty is to himself and to his country. He said he believed that a party had better fall in a just cause than win under false colors. It was no small thing for him to break the ties that he had formed years ago with the Conservative party, but there are occasions—this is one of them—when one must rise above mere partyism and put country first. A man who would not do so is an unmanly man to follow.

"You know me," the speaker went on, "You have known me for forty years. I was no office seeker. I never held office but once, and that was without salary."

A short time ago," Dr. Daniel, I shall have to vote against you."

"Is it to himself and to his country, when Canada will have a population of 50,000,000 and when St. John and Halifax, its great gateway, will be the outlet for a tremendous traffic. He came now to urge them to vote for Dr. Pugsley, a man who put deeds before words. He told of Lincoln's advice about not swapping horses

and his flag. When his grandfather came here with the Loyalists and blazed a trail through to the centre of New Brunswick where he settled, he was a poor man, having as his sole possession his unswerving loyalty to his King. Dr. Alward went on to say that it was an insult to an intelligent people to attempt to describe the advocates of reciprocity as disloyal, and added, amid tremendous applause, that he, though he had long since passed the age of active service, would still be ready to shoulder his musket and leave his mandated body on the field of battle rather than see the Americans take Canada.

He delivered this portion of his speech with intense earnestness and force, and the audience fairly shouted its endorsement.

Studied Question Carefully.

Continuing, Dr. Alward said: Before proceeding to discuss the issues now before the electorate and upon which they are soon to pass judgment, permit me to make a few remarks of a personal character. Many of you may be surprised to see me supporting a government I opposed three years ago. I have not come to this decision without careful thought and mature deliberation. I have not been impelled in this direction by sudden impulse or unworthy motive. I believe it is the duty of every voter not to follow the lead of a party but to study the principles. I further believe, when a course is pursued solely for party purposes, not only to the detriment of the country, but that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to speak right out and condemn it. And I further hold it is better to see principles clearly triumph than a party should win a victory under false issues. Thus believing and thus having decided I feel it my duty to carry my decision to its logical conclusion, by voting for both government candidates on the 21st of September. It is only just I should offer this preliminary explanation to an electorate that so heartily and continuously elected me as their representative during a period of many years, in the local legislature, and which I trust I feel I never betrayed. I appear before you tonight as a voter, not a politician, and I expect from the triumph or failure of either party, save and except the interests of my native province and adopted city.

I am not before you tonight to make an appeal for any political record; no, I intend to deal in personalities, but to speak upon the overshadowing question of the hour. This question is beyond the range of party or personal friendship.

The Issue.

In discussing the issues involved in the present contest, I propose to consider them under the following heads:

First, the issues as they relate to the future of the city of St. John.

Second, the question of reciprocity, as it relates to the interests of the Dominion of Canada—these two being the dominating questions now before the electorate.

Third, some minor questions, such as naval defense, and so on.

It will be necessary to go back and review the past, and to show how we have come to the present position, and to establish our claim to the present position.

Fourth, the question of reciprocity, as it relates to the interests of the Dominion of Canada—these two being the dominating questions now before the electorate.

Demolition of Sifton's Speech.

Dr. Alward took up the speech of Mr. Sifton, and said that he was examining Mr. Sifton as to his connection with the great Liberal platform, adopted by the convention of 1888. Dr. Alward placed Mr. Sifton before him upon the stage and put to him a series of questions which he was forced to answer.

Dr. Alward's demolition of Mr. Sifton's speech not only on reciprocity, but on the navy was received with ringing cheers of approval from the audience.

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JAMES LOWELL MEETS BOUSING RECEPTION FIGHTING ADDRESS

Candidate Scores Point After Point in Stirring Speech—W. H. Barnaby as Business Man, Tells Advantages of Reciprocity—Both Seats This Time For Liberals Assured

speeches were delivered on the resolutions offered.

Indignation.

For instance and power never had such speeches been heard in the old hall. There, however, was one exception. One of the speakers declared he took a mild protest as a winter port, and passed on to speak of the righteous indignation which filled the city when Mr. Sifton's speech was read. Thus believing and thus having decided I feel it my duty to carry my decision to its logical conclusion, by voting for both government candidates on the 21st of September. It is only just I should offer this preliminary explanation to an electorate that so heartily and continuously elected me as their representative during a period of many years, in the local legislature, and which I trust I feel I never betrayed. I appear before you tonight as a voter, not a politician, and I expect from the triumph or failure of either party, save and except the interests of my native province and adopted city.

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