

## Queens-Sunbury Against The National Surrender

(Continued from page 2.)

trust, the most grasping trust in the world, for the sake of the "Cala's" butcher from buying a carcass of beef from a farmer, so he was obliged to cut it up and peddle it from door to door, and thus he got a few cents per pound more for it, but was not sure of selling it all.

### St. Stephen More Prosperous

St. Stephen was a more prosperous town than Calais, for the reason that its industries were not subject to such keen competition, and the farmers of Charlotte county were thus afforded an ample market for their produce. The population of Calais in 1900 was 7,655, and in 1910 it had fallen to 6,116 in spite of the fact that the residents of that town were favored with the ninety million mark of which so much is now heard. In the same ten years the town of St. Stephen had made wonderful progress.

In conclusion Mr. Clarke dealt with the national side of the question and plainly showed that it was the opinion and the intention of the leading men of the United States that the reciprocity pact should prove the first step to annexation. "Is this what we want?" he asked. "Do we want to see the Stars and Stripes floating over this country of ours, or do we want to assist any policy that may lead to that end?" And in one voice the assembled voters of the two river counties thundered "No."

S. L. Peters of Queenstown then tendered a welcome to the people of Queens and Sunbury to Mr. Borden. The people of the united counties, he said, would give Mr. Borden a supporter on election day in the person of Mr. Luther Smith. They recognized in Mr. Borden the leader of a great party who would give the people honest government and would maintain the policy of British connection. He then called for three hearty cheers for R. L. Borden, which were given with a will.

### Mr. Borden.

Mr. Borden on rising thanked the people for the reception given to him. He expressed his pleasure at renewing old friendships with Mr. Wilnot who had so worthily represented the constituency for several years. He regretted that Mr. Smith's health was such that he could not be present. He was greatly pleased to see such a large audience and especially the large number of ladies as it spoke well for the interest of the people in the question at issue. Every woman governed or controlled a vote and in some cases more than one. In his own case he was forced to admit that he was a leader of an opposition in a double sense. In one case he led the opposition in his own house, and he did not think a condition would ever be changed, but in the other case he believed it would change and that after September 21st it would be his privilege to form a government as premier of Canada. (Laughter, cheers.)

### The Main Issue.

In opening Mr. Borden dealt briefly with the events leading up to the dissolution of parliament and referred to the maladministration of the Laurier government. Of course the chief question before the people of the country was the reciprocity agreement, but this was not the only one.

In addition to the political question involved there was also the question of the lowering of the national standards of the country. Although there had been rank maladministration of the affairs of the country by the Liberal government, Mr. Borden believed the rank and file of the party were honest and loyal and had only the best interests of Canada at heart. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues received a well merited rebuke from the loyal French Canadian electors in the Lanctot case. The man who had been condemned by Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been driven from the hustings by an intelligent and honest electorate in Quebec. In this and in other things the French Canadian voters had risen above party ties for it was a French Canadian and a strongly Liberal electorate which gave the well merited rebuke to Laurier and his colleagues in the Lanctot case.

This should teach an object lesson to that contemptuous disregard of public opinion which allowed the government to dissolve Parliament and go to the country while serious charges were hanging over the head of a member of the government which had not been investigated. The honor of the government was at stake and the opposition had insisted that it should be investigated. The government had given a pledge that there would be an investigation and in the face of this came the dissolution of the Parliament, and the government decided to face the country. It was the duty of the voter to see that the standards of public life and public honesty were kept up, and the voter could not get away from it. To endorse the action of the government in dissolving Parliament while charges were outstanding, was to lower that standard, and no decent man could be found to take a part in the public life of the country.

The Liberal government had been surrounded during the last 15 years by a horde of camp followers, who called themselves Liberals, but would call themselves Conservatives if that party was in power. The capacity of the government should be judged by its ability to give honest government, its ability to give honest administration and in this, the Laurier government had failed. In every one of the past 10 years the Laurier government had misappropriated tens of millions of dollars of the public money. He had no doubt that this was the case, if the people of the country could be brought to Parliament and there allowed to see what was going on, there would be no need for speakers to get on the platform to enlighten the electors. Canada had been slack in that regard, but he had no hesitation in saying that if any government of Great Britain had dissipated the public funds and had dissolved while charges were pending that government would not live 24 hours.

### Honest Government.

He had felt that all public expenditures should be in the interests of the people and that for every dollar spent there should be a dollar's worth of value received. On this principle he was prepared to stand or fall. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers and cries of "Give us honest government for a change.")

"There are men who have followed the Liberal party since they came into power who followed the Conservative party before, and the Conservative

party should come into power, would still be found in the ranks of the camp followers calling themselves Conservatives." (Cheers and cries of Pugsley, Pugsley, Sweet William.)

The principal idea of these men is to plunge their hands and their very arms as far into the public treasury as they can get them. (Cheers and more cries of Pugsley.)

Continuing, Mr. Borden said he would say behind the backs of these men what he had already told them to their faces in Parliament, that he honestly believed that tens of millions of dollars had been wasted every year by the Liberal government by the construction of useless public works which were not needed. (Cheers.)

Assisting the Farmers. In the Conservative platform there were two planks which would recommend themselves to farmers, the first was that it would be the policy of the Liberal-Conservative government to assist the provinces of Canada in the construction of great public highways. (Cheers.)

The second, that the provinces should be assisted out of the Treasury in the carrying out of the improved methods of agriculture not only by oral teaching, but by demonstrations carried on at the homes of the farmers. (Applause and cheers.)

"We talk about the west," said Mr. Borden, "but I can tell you that you have here in the Province of New Brunswick and in the other eastern provinces, opportunities as splendid as anywhere in the world. What is required is to extend with our greater resources the work that is now being done by your provincial governments to improve the knowledge of agriculture, and this is the policy to which I have committed myself." (Great applause and cheers.)

Mr. Borden believed these improvements could be carried on without costing the country a cent if the awful waste of public money was stopped by the new administration.

Pugsley and the Valley Railway. He then proceeded to deal with the question of the St. John Valley railway, and roused the enthusiasm of his audience to the boiling point by repeating the announcement that he had previously made in a letter to Mr. Crockett, that he would be prepared to grant without delay the regular subsidy for the road from Grand Falls to St. John, under either part 2 or part 3 of the agreement.

The Minister of Public Works, said Mr. Borden, had been suddenly seized with an idea that the funds of the province of New Brunswick should be safeguarded.

"The funds of the Province of New Brunswick are now in the custody of the provincial government instead of the Minister of Public Works. Mr. Pugsley has, however, considered himself so careful that he thought it necessary to call a halt in the St. John Valley railway matter. I am not going over Mr. Pugsley's record, that is well known to most of you, but he seems to have manifested much more care for the finances of the province after he was relieved of their charge than when he was the responsible party." (Laughter and cheers with cries of "Pugsley.")

Mr. Borden then passed on to consider the reciprocity question along the lines of his earlier addresses, and at the conclusion of his masterly address was again cheered.

### Calls for Crockett.

On the conclusion of Mr. Borden's address there were loud calls for Crockett, and so insistent were they to hear the member for York, that Mr. Crockett responded in a short address teeming with witty points against the pact and reasons why it should not be accepted by the people of Canada.

That the audience was deeply impressed was evident from the fact that after the speakers had departed, the men stood about in groups and discussed the subjects upon which they had just heard the views of Canada's next premier.

The campaign in Sunbury-Queens is going with a swing. From every quarter come reports of converts to the party of honesty and British connection and it was notable that in yesterday's great audience were at least twenty men who were workers for Col. McLean at the last election and who this year will support Luther B. Smith.

Mr. Bourassa also came on with his first definite statement against reciprocity which, while he considers it a minor issue will, he says, bring the people of Canada more harm than good.

In conclusion Mr. Bourassa said: "I have been attacked as a demagogue and as an enemy to Britain. But it is not so. My policy has been that of the builders of Canada up to recently, and that of Sir John A. Macdonald himself, who maintained it to the end of his life. My Nationalist policy is not anti-British but the sound Empire policy that Canada will best help the Empire in protecting her own shores."

### Instructor Left for Ottawa.

Q. M. Sgt. Instructor Lavoie, R. C. R., who is soon to join the travelling staff of musketry inspectors, left on Saturday evening by I. C. R. for Ottawa, where he will spend a week.

Mr. Hal Drysdale, of Woodstock, was in the city for the holiday, a guest at the Barker House.

## LAURIER TROUBLE IN OLD QUEBEC

Forced to be Candidate in Sunbury-Queens to Settle Liberal Row There

Alexandria, Ont., Sept. 4.—SIR WILFRID's resumption of his Ontario campaign here today was hardly under auspicious circumstances, the premier bringing with him the discouraging news that he had been forced to accept the nomination in Sunbury-Queens to settle the Liberal differences.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux was offered the nomination in this division but refused it.

Sir Wilfrid stopped at Coteau on his way here and it was at Coteau that he was interviewed by local Liberal leaders and decided that he had better contest Sunbury-Queens himself, although there is not the remotest chance of his ever sitting for that county.

The premier's reception here was a brilliant one—the decoration cars having arrived ahead of the special. The streets were lined with banners bearing Liberal mottoes and patriotic phrases. A number of bands brought here from neighboring points headed the procession, which escorted the premier to the fair grounds where the meeting was held.

Mr. McMillan, ex-member and present Liberal candidate, opened the meeting by introducing Sir Wilfrid and created a big impression, telling the Gengary voters that Sir Wilfrid was an old man now and that it might be their last chance to vote for his return to power. Let them not allow the chance to escape them.

Hon. Charles Murphy and Hon. G. P. Graham also spoke, reviewing the arguments in favor of reciprocity and raising the cry that the Conservative leaders of earlier years had favored reciprocal trade with the United States.

Sir Wilfrid spoke at some length but said nothing further than what was contained in his earlier speeches. He was given a good hearing.

Laurier cannot think much of the "nation" he said he made, or he would not want to give it away to Tait.

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**Harvest Supper.**  
The Ladies of the Methodist Church, Mouth Kewick, will hold a Harvest Supper in Agricultural Hall Thursday, Sept. 7th. Usual sports and amusements on the ground.

**Denies He Is Enemy Britain**  
Bourassa Addresses 3000 People in Former Constituency on Nationalism

Montreal, Sept. 4.—Mr. Henri Bourassa met his former electors of the County of Labelle here today and addressed a crowd of 3,000 people on the aims and objects of Nationalism. He attacked the Liberal administration on the score of corruption, and took up a number of alleged scandals. The Oliver and the Lanctot affairs received particular attention.

The navy bill was attacked as an important and ill considered measure which had been pushed through without any attempt at finding the attitude of the electorate on the question.

Mr. Bourassa also came on with his first definite statement against reciprocity which, while he considers it a minor issue will, he says, bring the people of Canada more harm than good.

In conclusion Mr. Bourassa said: "I have been attacked as a demagogue and as an enemy to Britain. But it is not so. My policy has been that of the builders of Canada up to recently, and that of Sir John A. Macdonald himself, who maintained it to the end of his life. My Nationalist policy is not anti-British but the sound Empire policy that Canada will best help the Empire in protecting her own shores."

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Mr. Hal Drysdale, of Woodstock, was in the city for the holiday, a guest at the Barker House.



Liberal  
Conservative  
Meetings in  
York County.

Wednesday, September 6th.

MARYSVILLE (Orange Hall, 8 p.m.)—Oswald S. Crockett, Dr. B. M. Mullin.

DAY MILL (School House, 8 p.m.)—Fred P. Robinson, J. Stewart Mavor.

MYSHRALL SETTLEMENT (School House, 8 p.m.)—John A. Young, M. P. P., and others.

UPPER HAYNESVILLE (Wiggins' Hall, 8 p.m.)—Jas. K. Pinder, M. P. P., Dr. O. E. Morehouse, M. P. P., R. B. Hanson.

THURSDAY, September 7th

BACK BRIGHT (School House, 8 p.m.)—Dr. O. E. Morehouse, M. P. P., R. B. Hanson.

PRINCE WILLIAM (The Hall, 8 p.m.)—Oswald S. Crockett, Jas. K. Pinder, M. P. P.

SPRINGFIELD (School House, 8 p.m.)—Dr. B. M. Mullin, J. Stewart Mavor.

FRIDAY, September 8th

BLOOMFIELD RIDGE (Orange Hall, 8 p.m.)—Hon. H. F. McLeod, Fred P. Robinson.

LAKE GEORGE (School House, 8 p.m.)—John A. Young, M. P. P., R. B. Hanson.

DORN RIDGE (School House, 8 p.m.)—Oswald S. Crockett, Dr. O. E. Morehouse, M. P. P.

SATURDAY, September 9th

BURTT'S CORNER (Foresters' Hall, 8 p.m.)—Oswald S. Crockett, Dr. O. E. Morehouse, M. P. P., Hon. George J. Collier.

WILLIAMSBURG (Orange Hall, 8 p.m.)—Hon. H. F. McLeod, Fred P. Robinson.

FREDERICTON (Club Rooms, 8 p.m.)—R. B. Hanson, His Worship Mayor Thomas, and P. A. Guthrie.

**Harvest Supper.**  
The Ladies of the Methodist Church, Mouth Kewick, will hold a Harvest Supper in Agricultural Hall Thursday, Sept. 7th. Usual sports and amusements on the ground.

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