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An Unparalleled Political Demonstration in York Co.

An Enthusiastic Meeting
Applauds Condemna-
tion of Reciprocity

CROSS CREEK HAS
GRAND GATHERING

Conservative Association
Formed and Splendid
Banquet Given.

Cross Creek, July 8.—What was undoubtedly one of the greatest political demonstrations ever held in York county, and far eclipsed any ever known in the Conservative stronghold in the Parish of Stanley, was held here last night and marked the organization of the Conservative party in the new polling sub-division of the Parish of Stanley at Cross Creek.

Upwards of 600 people assembled, and the gathering was more of the proportions of what would be seen at the Stanley Fair than anything else that ever happens about here to which it could be likened. People were present from all over the country within a radius of many miles, some coming from as far away as Bloomfield Ridge, a distance of twenty miles, while others came from Woodlands, Tay Creek, the village of Stanley and elsewhere. It was such a grand turnout that its proportions can hardly be realized by persons who were not present.

The public meeting was held in the fine Orange Hall here, and that building was not in any way able to accommodate the vast crowd. As many as possible crowded into the building, while others stood outside the doors and windows and every possible place from which the speakers could be heard was occupied. The audience was wildly enthusiastic in their reception of the speakers and their applause was long and loud as the proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States was condemned and its disadvantages to the farmers of York county pointed out in a most convincing manner by the various speakers.

Mr. Joseph Thorburn, president of the Liberal Conservative Association of Stanley, presided at the meeting, and the first speaker was Mr. Oswald S. Crockett, M. P., who received a tremendous ovation and who spoke at some length, condemning the proposed agreement with the United States. Hon. H. F. McLeod, Solicitor General, was the next speaker, and he was also given a grand reception when he arose to address the meeting.

A Solicitor General's Speech.
Hon. Mr. McLeod took up the reciprocity question in an interesting manner that absorbed the attention of his hearers. He referred to the fact that there could be no advantage to Canada from the proposed agreement from an economic standpoint and declared that the purpose of the agreement was to make the people of Canada helpless in the hands of the United States.

He then dealt with the national and imperial phase of the question and quoted from the statements of Senators Beveridge and Cummins and Champ Clark and other United States politicians to the effect that the adoption of the reciprocal trade agreement would be a long step towards commercial union of Canada with the United States.

He referred to the campaign of 1891, when unrestricted reciprocity was the pet of the Liberal party and drew attention to the way the people of Canada had responded to Sir John Macdonald on that occasion and had shown their strong disapproval.

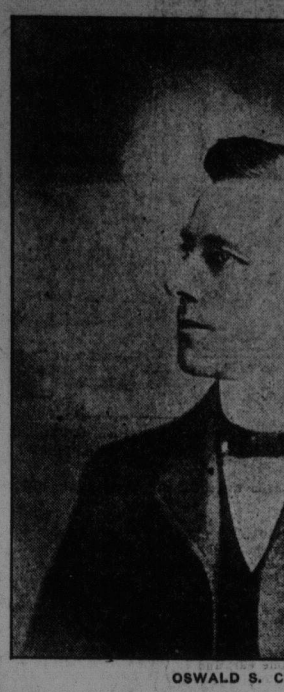
In conclusion, Hon. Mr. McLeod spoke eloquently regarding Canada's position in the Empire and also took up President Taft's declaration of his wish to prevent the further development of Imperial Commercial Union in the British Empire.

A Message From the West.
One of the features of the occasion was the speech made by Mr. Newton Spencer, formerly of Bloomfield Ridge, who has just returned from the Canadian west, where he has been very successful in business. Mr. Spencer was the acting mayor of Medicine Hat at the time of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's last visit to the West, and in his official position presented that city's address to the Prime Minister of Canada, but he declared in addressing last evening's meeting that the best men of the West were with Mr. R. L. Borden and the Conservative party and that no political leader ever had such a reception in the West as did Mr. Borden on his recent tour.

Mr. Spencer condemned strongly the proposed reciprocal trade agreement with the United States and declared that while many people in the West, at the first announcement, were favorable to reciprocity, the tide had turned and the more the people of the West thought it over the stronger they became in their opposition to the proposed pact, and Mr. Borden would undoubtedly carry the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan at the next election.

Dr. B. M. Mullin, of St. Marys, was called upon as the last speaker, and received a fine reception, speaking briefly but enthusiastically on timely subjects.

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Following the public meeting, another meeting was held at which a Liberal Conservative Association for the new polling sub-division of Cross Creek was organized with a large membership, and the following officers were elected:



OSWALD S. CROCKETT, M. P.

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It was suggested that while so many were gathered together there should be a candidate named for county councillor at the next election. Mr. Wm. Griffin, Jr., the well known hunter's guide, and one of the most popular men in the parish of Stanley, was named as the candidate.

Banquet Given.
Later on a banquet was given by the ladies upstairs in the hall. There was a bountiful supply of good things and it was long after midnight before the supper was finished and the great gathering dispersed.

MR. CROCKETT'S SPEECH.
Complete Report of the Federal Member's Excellent Address.

Mr. Crockett after complimenting the Conservatives of Stanley upon the splendid work which they had accomplished for their party in the past, and congratulating them upon the favorable auspices under which the new organization of the new Cross Creek sub-division was being started, proceeded at once to the discussion of the Washington trade pact.

This agreement, he said, had been negotiated and concluded by Mr. Fielding and Mr. Peterson with the representatives of the United States Government without any mandate from the people and against the explicit pronouncement made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1904 in his speech on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway proposition of that session.

"I have found in the short experience during which it has been my privilege and my fortune to be placed in the head of affairs by the close Canadian people, that the best and most effective way to maintain friendship with our American neighbors is to be absolutely independent of them."

And still a later declaration made by the same authority at the Imperial Conference in 1907:—"There was a time when we were waiting reciprocity with the United States, but our efforts and ours were put aside and neglected. We have said good-bye to that trade and we now put all our hopes on the British trade."

Violating its Pledges and Ignoring the People.
Notwithstanding these declarations of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and notwithstanding that in the month of November last during the present session of Parliament Sir Wilfrid Laurier had stated that there would be no revision of the Canadian tariff until a tariff commission was appointed to investigate all interests that might be affected, his Finance Minister, Mr. Fielding, had brought down in the House of Commons on January 26th this reciprocity compact, sealed and closed with the United States, embodying nearly five hundred items in the existing Canadian tariff, and affecting nearly every important industry in the country.

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the polls and to give the people of Canada their unquestioned right to pass judgment upon this dangerous and revolting agreement before it goes into operation.

Reciprocity Will Destroy the Work of Years.
The Conservative party was opposed to the agreement because it believed that the policy embodied in it is a complete reversal of the policy which has been persistently pursued by both the great political parties of the country since 1878 and under which Canada has achieved a growth and development which has not been equaled by any other country in the world.

Two Sides to the \$2,000,000 Market.
Reciprocity advocates tell us that the reason for this sudden reversal of policy was to provide a larger and a better market for the farmers, to add to them the great market of 90,000,000 people in the United States. They do not tell us, however, that at the same time that this agreement opens up to the farmers of Canada the farm markets of the Dominion of Canada, and in addition to this that it opens up the farm markets of the Dominion of Canada to the farmers of the United States.

Paying the United States a Heavy Price for What We Receive.
If there were any advantage to Canada in the removal and reduction of these duties she could have obtained the advantage by simply waiting and without paying the price which the government had foolishly agreed to pay, namely, a free entrance for the United States farmers to our markets.

The National Policy and the Liberal Party.
Then there was the National Policy, the fundamental principle of which was the encouragement of home industry and the manufacture and development in Canada by Canadian labor of the raw material and great natural resources with which we are blessed.

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which were made in those campaigns by Liberal candidates and stumpers from one end of the country to the other that Canada was enjoying unexampled prosperity and that this prosperity was the result of the trade policy of the present government. The Conservative party had not denied that prosperity was abundant in Canada, but they took issue with the Liberal claim that the great progress and development which we were achieving were the result of any policy which was inaugurated by the Laurier Government, notwithstanding the denunciation of the national policy by its members and by the Liberal party in opposition, had themselves, when they attained power, recognized its wisdom and continued its operation.

The fiscal policy which was in force today in Canada was precisely the same in principle as the policy which was in force before 1896 with the exception of the provisions which were introduced for the purpose of giving imports from Great Britain and her colonies reduced rates of duties as against all other countries, and which provision they had been forced to adopt by the attitude of the Conservative party, but which they had since taken every opportunity of whittling down and would now destroy entirely by the adoption of reciprocity with the United States.

Why Give Up a Certainty With Which All Interests are Content for a Policy Which is at Best so Dangerous?

But putting aside this question altogether Mr. Crockett said he would base his argument upon the trade policy which had been in operation since the present government was elected. If this policy was satisfactory and successful, as no Liberal in Canada was in a position to deny, why, he asked, was it that just at the time that the Dominion had got firmly upon its feet when it was enjoying unexampled prosperity with the brightest possible future before it, that the Laurier Government had concluded this trade agreement with the United States, and thereby committed itself to the adoption of a policy which was diametrically opposite in its tendencies and effect to that policy which had been in operation since 1878?

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Complete Report of the Federal Member's Excellent Address.

and. Agricultural implements are free under the proposed trade pact, while under the reciprocity agreement the duty is fixed at 15 per cent. He also quoted President Taft's statement that he authorized Secretary Knox to let the tariff on agricultural implements be reduced to 10 per cent. The Canadian government, so far as the reduction of tariff duties by the United States government is concerned, Canadians had no right to object. It was a matter of their own concern, and in which they had a right to do absolutely as they desired. But what Canadians do object to is that our government has made itself a party to the arrangement and paid the United States a heavy price for doing what it desired and intended to do in its own interest.

The So-Called Concessions—The Right to Sell in a Poorer Market.
Considering the agreement first with respect to the so-called concessions, the United States by way of removal and reduction of its duties against us, the speaker claimed that from the Canadian farmers' standpoint, there was no advantage to be gained, inasmuch as prices of farm produce generally were higher all along the line in Canada than in the United States. He quoted from document 849 of the United States Senate, containing a report of the Tariff Board of experts of the United States government, which was brought down by President Taft in the month of February last, in response to a resolution of the Senate, to show that an investigation by the tariff experts of the United States government of farm prices in all the Provinces of Canada and in all the States of the American Union showed that prices were higher generally along the line on the Canadian side than on the American side.

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tariff should be removed against the United States farm produce and thereby the Canadian farmer would be subjected to the competition of the United States. The United States produces the same class of agricultural products as Canada produces. They have twelve times as many farmers in the United States as in Canada. They always have an immense surplus of agricultural produce for export and sale in foreign countries. Their average exports of agricultural produce runs to the extent of \$247,000,000. In 1910 the excess of United States exports over imports was in animals alone \$20,000,000, in breadstuffs \$150,000,000, in meat and dairy products \$167,000,000, in hog products \$114,000,000, in beef products \$21,000,000. Even under the present tariff the Americans send us over \$30,000,000 worth of agricultural produce every year. Could anyone see any possibility of avoiding a glut in the Canadian market with out market thrown wide open to the American farmer on the same terms as obtained for the Canadian farmer himself?

Australian and New Zealand Competition—What it Means.
Mr. Crockett then pointed out that the reciprocity agreement provided that all the British possessions should have the same rights as we gave to the United States under the agreement, though in the case of the British possessions we got nothing in return. This provision would subject the Canadian farmer not only, therefore, to the competition of the United States farmer, but to the competition of the farmers of Australia and New Zealand, two of the greatest cattle and meat and dairy producing countries of the world. They also produced the same class of agricultural products as Canada. They were situated in the Southern Hemisphere so that when it was winter in Canada it was summer in those countries and vice versa. Just at the time, therefore, that the Canadian farmer usually gets his highest prices, Australia and New Zealand had the maximum or greatest quantity of agricultural produce and were willing to sell them at the lowest prices. The Australian and New Zealand farmer also had the advantage of a winter in the Canadian market. He kept out doors through the entire year. There was no expense of winter feeding or of winter shelter such as the Canadian farmer has to contend with. Australia exports every year, from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 lbs. of frozen meat and from 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 lbs. of butter. New Zealand lays down twelve times as much butter in England as Canada sends to England. In 1910 against the existing duties Australia and New Zealand exported to Canada 568,989 lbs. of butter and 1,149,979 lbs. of frozen meat.

Chicago, Montreal.
In October 1907 live stock sold in Chicago at low prices. The tables furnished by the United States Board of Tariff Experts also showed that the month of February of this year was a record, the wholesale price of eggs per dozen at Buffalo, N. Y., was 36 cts. at Toronto 40 cts.; at Ogdensburg, N. Y., 30 cts.; at Prescott, Ont., 32 cts.; at Burlington, Vt., 27 cts.; at Lancaster, N. H., 27 cts.; at Sherbrooke, 30 cts., and at Montreal 35 cts.; at Calais, Me., 28 cts. and at St. Stephen, N. B., 28 cts. across the river St. Croix, on the Canadian side, 33 cts. With respect to butter, he quoted the statement of Mr. Ames, M. P., who said in the House of Commons that in March last he had seen a telegram to a Montreal packing house from a Chicago produce merchant offering 300 tons of creameries at 24 cts. per cwt., when eastern townships butter was selling at 25 cts. With the duty of 4 cents a lb. and a freight rate of 1/2 ct. per lb. this butter was laid down in Montreal at 24 cts. per cwt., while the price which the Quebec farmers were then receiving. What would be the result, he asked, if the duty was removed and the United States overtook the Canadian market in the price of all duty. He referred also to the prices which the New Brunswick potato grower has been receiving for the present year in contrast with the price which the Atlantic Canadian grower was getting for his output. When Arrostook potatoes were selling on the American side for 90 cts. a barrel, the York county farmer was receiving \$1.20 and \$1.30 in the Fredericton market, while later on the price rose to \$2.20 and \$2.25 per barrel on this side of the line and the farmer received more than \$1.20 on the other side. Even with the present duty against the United States potato hundreds of barrels had been sent into the province during the present year.

What About the New England Farmer and the \$2,000,000 Market?
He also quoted from the same United States document the comparative value of farm land in the different provinces of Canada and in the different States of the American Union, showing that the average value of farm land in the State of Maine had increased from \$11 an acre in 1900 to \$31 an acre in 1910, while the average value of farm land per acre in New Brunswick had increased in the same ten years from \$11 to \$24 per acre, an increase in the case of New Brunswick farm land of 120 per cent against an increase in Maine of 67 per cent, while in Nova Scotia the figures ran from \$11 an acre in 1900 to \$31 an acre in 1910, an increase of 180 per cent. He also quoted from the United States census reports of 1910, showing that in the State of Massachusetts, in the very heart of the so-called great New England market, 277,000 acres of farm land had been abandoned out of 3,147,000 acres in the ten years from 1900 to 1910. He also quoted from the United States census reports of 1910, showing that in the State of Massachusetts, in the very heart of the so-called great New England market, 277,000 acres of farm land had been abandoned out of 3,147,000 acres in the ten years from 1900 to 1910.

The Other Side—U. S. Competition.
Mr. Crockett then dealt with the other side of this agreement. It provided, as he had already stated, not only that the United States tariff should be removed against Canadian farm produce, but that the Canadian

Foreign Nations' Competition—What it Means.
Taking up the question of the twelve favored nations, which by the virtue of the favored nation clause of the treaties with Great Britain had concluded with them and the other favored nations, that the same rights are given the same rights in the Canadian market as the United States without Canada receiving anything in return for the advantage, Mr. Crockett pointed out that the twelve nations in the six years ended 1909 sent over \$33,000,000 worth of goods and produce to Canada against the value of the goods and produce sent to the United States. Of this value \$4,755,000 came in vegetables, not including potatoes, \$1,151,022 in sheep, \$1,000,000 in eggs, 2,920,000 in horses, in the same six years they sent in 3,000,000 lbs. of cheese and 3,000,000 lbs. of butter.

Russia, one of the favored nations in 1909 exported:
Over 55,000,000 bushels of wheat.
Over 87,000,000 bushels of barley.
Over 21,000,000 bushels of oats.
Over 675,000,000 lbs. of meat.
Over 8,798,000 lbs. of butter.
Over 112,000,000 lbs. of eggs.
Over 21,000,000 dozen of eggs.
Over 32,000,000 lbs. of meat.

In 1905 she shipped nearly 90,000,000 lbs. of dairy products to Great Britain, where she has the same right of free entry as she will obtain in Canada. If this agreement goes through.

The Argentine Republic in the same year (1909) exported:
Over 22,000,000 bushels of wheat.
Over 27,000,000 bushels of oats.
Over 675,000,000 lbs. of meat.
Over 8,798,000 lbs. of butter.
Over 112,000,000 lbs. of eggs.
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Denmark, another of the favored nations, exported 186,000,000 lbs. of butter in 1909, of which 94 per cent went to the British market, while Switzerland, another of the favored nations, in the same year exported over 135,000,000 lbs. of dairy products, of which 38,000,000 lbs. were sold in Great Britain.

With all these countries given free access to the Canadian home market, the speaker asked if it was possible, at any time to avoid the glutting of the Canadian farmers' market. Some of these countries sent us more than 100,000,000 lbs. of butter with our doors opened wide to so many countries—practically all the great food producing countries of the world—there was always sure to be a glut of butter in the Canadian market with a large surplus of agricultural products to dump in any market where good prices were prevailing. In justice to Mr. Fielding and Mr. Peterson, he felt it only fair to say that he believed that they lost sight of the favored nation treaty clause and had no conception of the effect of what they were doing.

Will Destroy Our Fiscal Freedom and Subvert Canada's United States Domination in Matters of Trade and Commerce.
But strong as the reasons were against the adoption of this United States trade pact upon economic grounds they were not the only reasons. The speaker also pointed out that the adoption of this United States trade pact would destroy our fiscal freedom and subvert Canada's United States domination in matters of trade and commerce.

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Continued on page 2.

should be some temporary material advantage to some interests and to some sections of the country, instead of the positive danger which it contains for our Canadian farmers' market, Mr. Crockett said he felt Canadians had too much national pride to let down this dose that President Taft had prepared for us with the risks that it involves to our fiscal freedom and independence. No one could be so stupid as to let down this dose that President Taft had prepared for us with the risks that it involves to our fiscal freedom and independence. No one could be so stupid as to let down this dose that President Taft had prepared for us with the risks that it involves to our fiscal freedom and independence.

Of course it might be said that the same thing would apply to the United States against Canada, and that the question is, who will be the dominant partner in the arrangement, the government of the United States, representing 90,000,000 people, or the government of Canada, representing 8,000,000 people? Whose will be likely to prevail in the case of any disagreement with respect to any of the terms, the majority partner or the minority partner. It might just as well be argued that a one thousand dollar share holder in a ten thousand dollar joint stock company could control the policy of the company against the wishes of the shareholders of the remaining nine thousand dollars of stock, as to claim that the United States will not dominate the present trade agreement. Aside, however, from this question as to which of the parties is to be the dominant partner, Mr. Crockett claimed that the agreement, if adopted, would spell the destruction of our fiscal freedom and independence. Indeed he said within a few weeks after the agreement had been signed and sealed, Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself had furnished the people of the country with conclusive evidence that his Minister of Finance and Minister of Customs had absolutely tied the hands of his government and rendered it powerless with respect to any industry affected by this agreement.

The delegation of over 1,200 fruit growers and market gardeners from the Province of Ontario came to Ottawa immediately after the details of the bargain had been made public to protest against its ratification and its fruit and vegetables were effected by it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the members of his Government listened for over three hours to the spokesman of that delegation protest that the adoption of this agreement would spell ruin to their industry and to the most earnest appeals that fruit and garden produce be taken out of its operation. The delegation included Liberals and Conservatives alike and their spokesmen made out a case which left no room for doubt in the minds of all who heard them that the adoption of this agreement would be a ruinous blow. What was the answer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier after having heard their arguments and their appeals? Simply this: "Gentlemen I am sorry but you are too late. The agreement had been concluded with the United States. We cannot change it without the consent of the United States Government. In other words Sir Wilfrid Laurier confessed that the adoption of this agreement was a ruinous blow. What was the answer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier after having heard their arguments and their appeals? Simply this: "Gentlemen I am sorry but you are too late. The agreement had been concluded with the United States. We cannot change it without the consent of the United States Government. In other words Sir Wilfrid Laurier confessed that the adoption of this agreement was a ruinous blow. What was the answer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier after having heard their arguments and their appeals? Simply this: "Gentlemen I am sorry but you are too late. The agreement had been concluded with the United States. We cannot change it without the consent of the United States Government. In other words Sir Wilfrid Laurier confessed that the adoption of this agreement was a ruinous blow. 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