

KINGS-ALBERT FARMERS ENTHUSIASTIC FOR BORDEN

Masterly Address by Leader of Opposition, at Sussex, Condemning Reciprocity -- Points Out Advantages of the Home Market -- Conservatives' Progressive Agricultural Policy -- Geo. W. Fowler Receives an Ovation.

Special to The Standard. Sussex, Sept. 6.—A magnificent reception was given to Mr. Borden here tonight. In spite of a heavy rain storm hundreds of farmers drove in from the surrounding country and special trains brought crowds from Albert and other places.

When at 8 o'clock Mr. Borden and Mr. Fowler entered the hall the big audience rose en masse and cheered them enthusiastically. In his address Mr. Borden expounded the policy of his party in regard to agriculture and dealt with the reciprocity issue mainly from the economic standpoint.

Mr. Murray was given a good reception. After extending a welcome on behalf of his fellow townsmen to the Conservative leader, he went on to say that Mr. Borden when returned to power would assist the development of agriculture in the province by every means in his power.

The Conservatives, he said, are accused of cheapening loyalty, but men should wave the flag on occasion though they should be careful what flag they waved. The Conservatives were not using the loyalty cry for partisan purposes, loyalty to King, country and home was a sacred thing.

H. B. Dixon of Albert county then made a brief address. He said Mr. Murray had already raised the curtain and that there was nothing for him to do except to welcome Mr. Borden and assure the audience that the yeomen of Albert county would join with them in defeating reciprocity.

Mr. Fowler, the next speaker, was given an ovation like your cheers," he said, "I'll like them better on the evening of the 21st."

Continuing the speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the abilities of Mr. Borden, the first statesman in Canada and the premier to be cheered. He then referred to a document dated from Sussex, but printed in St. John, and showing the fine Italian hand of the Liberal organizer. This document claimed that Senator Domville deserved the credit for securing a post office for Sussex.

However, the candidate was promising new post offices. Perhaps they were needed to handle the flood of telegrams being sent over the province. It was said that he was responsible for the fact that the Albert Railway had been cut in two at Hillsboro. He was not in parliament then. If, out of office, he had the power to cut a railway in two, the

people had made a mistake in not electing him. What might he not have done if he had been at Ottawa? (laughter and applause.)

The Branch Lines. The speaker then took up the branch line policy of the federal government. He said the minister of railways was opposed to taking over the branch lines, the legislation on the matter had not been accepted by any of the branch lines.

Continuing the speaker said that it was Mr. Borden's purpose if returned to power to make grants to the provinces for the purpose of improving the public highways.

Another plank in his platform provided for federal grants to agricultural education, a policy which would prove of great advantage to farmers.

Turning to reciprocity, he said there was a time when reciprocity favored reciprocity. That was when all the trade of these provinces flowed southward, and we had no means of reaching other markets.

As a matter of fact the N. B. farmer had in his home market the best market in the world. He got better prices in neighboring towns than he could get in a foreign market, when he had paid the cost of transportation.

The Liberal organizer. This document claimed that Senator Domville deserved the credit for securing a post office for Sussex.

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ALWAYS THE SAME OBJECT IN VIEW

The Campaign a Hundred Years Ago

On June 17th, 1812 the Senate of the United States passed a bill declaring war against Great Britain, the principal object of which was to seize the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Dr. Eustis, United States Secretary of War at that time, in one of his speeches said, "We can take the Canadas without soldiers; we have only to send officers into the Provinces, and the people, dissatisfied towards their own Government, will rally round our standard."

Hon. Henry Clay on the floors of Congress said, "It is absurd to suppose that we will not succeed in our enterprise against the enemy's provinces. We have the Canadas as much under our command as Great Britain has the ocean, and the way to conquer her on the ocean is to drive her from the land. I am not for stopping at Quebec or anywhere else; but I would take the whole continent from them and ask them no favors."

The invasion of Canada was under way before the Congress had taken final action, but it was not until the 12th July that General Hull, who had command of the western army of the United States, crossed the Detroit River to establish his headquarters at Sandwich on the Canadian side.

THE PROCLAMATION. From this point General Hull issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Canada which for bombastic impudence is unequalled by any document in the English language. This remarkable proclamation is as follows:

"Inhabitants of Canada: "After thirty years of peace and prosperity the United States have been driven to arms. The injuries and aggressions, the insults and indignities of Great Britain have once more left them no alternative but manly resistance, or unconditional submission.

"The army under my command, has invaded your country, AND THE STANDARD OF UNION NOW WAVES OVER THE TERRITORY OF CANADA. To the peaceable, unoffending inhabitant, it brings neither danger nor difficulty. I come to find enemies, not to make them. I come to protect, not to injure you.

"Separated by an immense ocean, and an extensive wilderness from Great Britain, you have no participation in her councils, nor interest in her conduct. You have felt her tyranny, you have seen her injustice, but I do not ask you to avenge the one or redress the other. The United States are sufficiently powerful to afford you every security, consistent with their rights, and your expectations. I tender you the invaluable blessings of civil, political and religious liberty, and their necessary result, individual and general prosperity, that liberty which gave decision to our councils and energy to our conduct in our struggle for independence, and which conducted us safely and triumphantly through the stormy period of the revolution—that liberty which has raised us to an elevated rank among the nations of the world, and which has afforded us a greater measure of peace and security, of wealth and improvement than ever fell to the lot of any people.

"In the name of my country and by the authority of my Government, I promise protection to your persons, your peaceful and customary avocations—raise not your hands against your brethren—many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children, therefore, of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome. You will be emancipated from tyranny and oppression, and restored to the dignified station of freedom.

"Had I any doubt of eventual success, I might ask your assistance but I do not. I come prepared for every contingency. I have a force which will look down all opposition and that force is but the vanguard of a much greater. If contrary to your interests, and the just expectation of my country, you should take part in the approaching contest, you will be considered and treated as enemies, the horrors and calamities of war will stalk before you.

"If the barbarous and savage policy of Great Britain be pursued, and the savages are let loose to murder our citizens, and butcher our women and children, this war will be a war of extermination.

"The first stroke of the tomahawk, the first attempt with the scalping knife, will be the signal of one indiscriminate scene of desolation. No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian, will be taken prisoner—instant destruction will be his lot. If the dictates of reason, duty, justice and humanity cannot prevent the employment of a force which respects no rights, and knows no wrong, it will be prevented by a severe and relentless system of retaliation.

"I doubt not your courage and firmness; I will not doubt your attachment to liberty. If you tender your services voluntarily, they will be accepted readily.

"The United States offer you peace, liberty and security. Your choice lies between these and war, slavery and destruction. Choose then, but choose wisely; and may He who knows the justice of the cause, and who holds in His Hands the fate of nations, guide you to a result the most compatible with your rights and interests your peace and prosperity.

"By the General, A. F. Hull, "Capt. 13th Regt. U. S. Inf. and aide-de-camp, Headquarters Sandwich, July 12th, 1812."

The Campaign of 1911

"The Dominion has prospered. It has an active, aggressive and intelligent people. They are COMING TO THE PARTING OF THE WAYS."—President Taft.

"The bond uniting the Dominion with the Mother Country is LIGHT AND ALMOST IMPERCEPTIBLE."—President Taft.

"The forces which are at work in England and in Canada to separate her by a Chinese wall from the United States, and to make her part of an Imperial commercial band reaching from England around the world to England again by a system of preferential tariffs, will derive an impetus from the rejection of this treaty, and if we would have reciprocity with all the advantages that I have described, AND THAT I EARNESTLY AND SINCERELY BELIEVE WILL FOLLOW ITS ADOPTION, we must take it now, or give it up forever."—President Taft.

The answer of the Canadian people to General Hull was very different from that which he expected. His residence in Canada was of less than a month's duration, for on August 7, accompanied by his army, he recrossed the river and re-established himself at Detroit, which he surrendered to General Brock on August 15, yielding up 2,500 men, thirty pieces of cannon, and 2,500 stands of arms.

This was the way the Canadian people of 1812 replied to the arrogance and impudence of an American political general of a hundred years ago. The attempt to take Canada by force was most disastrous to the United States. At the close of the war in 1815 the country was practically bankrupt, its trade was ruined and whatever standing the nation had secured following the successful issue of the revolutionary war twenty-five years before, was lost.

There have been no armed invasions of Canada since that of 1812, but the desire to possess this great and glorious country is as deeply rooted in the American mind as it ever was. Peaceful methods must now be pursued, but the proposals of Mr. Taft mean EXACTLY THE SAME THING AS THE PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL HULL—THE VASSALAGE OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE TO THE UNITED STATES.

CALAIS DECLINES WHILE ST. STEPHEN PROSPERS

Conditions in Border Towns on St. Croix Contrasted -- Factories and Plants and General Prosperity, on Canadian Side, Testify to Wisdom of Protective Policy -- Business in Calais Almost at Standstill.

Special to The Standard. St. Stephen, Sept. 6.—"I AM IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY BECAUSE I AM AN AMERICAN, BUT IF I WERE A CANADIAN I CERTAINLY WOULD BE OPPOSED TO IT."

That is the deliverance of a prominent and well informed citizen of Calais anent the discussion of Canadian affairs now in progress. The appropriation of the designation "American" is a characteristic of the citizens of the country without a name to which we on the border have become accustomed.

The expressed sentiment crystallizes the situation as it really appears to border people not bound by party allegiance beyond the power for a fair consideration. Incidentally it may be remarked as one of the earliest acknowledgments recorded in Calais, that Canada has something to offer the United States would like to appropriate. Not since the election of 1891, when the Liberal party appealed to the people on the unrestricted reciprocity platform, has Calais been so interested in a Canadian campaign.

A narrow river but a beautiful one separates the two nations, but the towns, St. Stephen on the Canadian bank and Calais on the other, are united here by three short bridges. The communities are of much the same size and population, though the one on the south bank is under one government and the one on the north divided into two towns, St. Stephen and Milltown.

The community as a whole had its inception and its first growth in the quest for lumber. Earlier settlers had been here but it was soon after 1780 that saw mills were erected and the real forest logging commenced.

Of factories there were few in Canada, and about all the purchasing was done in Calais. St. Stephen and Milltown could produce the men but the United States was a mecca for those who would accumulate wealth in trade and commerce, and there were many migrations. Hence it is the men who today figure most largely in the public and commercial life of Calais are either natives of the Canadian towns or the descendants of Canadian parents.

As a concrete illustration it is recalled that two Masonic lodges established in St. Stephen and Milltown, found it necessary to unite as one lodge in order to continue an existence, while the lodge in Calais showed its greatest recorded growth.

They had factories and mills and shipyards then that are not in existence today. Their merchants did a great business. They had three large hotels, and prosperity was written large upon their banner.

community when the national authorities, such against the sentiment of the people of Calais, abrogated the reciprocity agreement. THE DECLINE OF CALAIS COMMENCED AT ONCE, AND IN RECENT YEARS HAS BEEN AS MARKED AS HAS BEEN THE GROWTH OF HER NEIGHBORS ON THIS SIDE THE LINE.

Under the national policy inaugurated by the Conservatives, we first saw a large cotton mill erected at Milltown, giving employment to eight hundred hands, and recalling many absent sons and daughters from the mills of the New England States.

Then a candy factory, established on a small capital, commenced to expand until it is today the largest in Canada, and is this year building its fourth great addition that will double its capacity of a year ago. Cannon Bros. enterprise has carried the name of St. Stephen all over Canada, and their enterprise gives employment to hundreds of people.

The St. Croix soap factory has also expanded until it is one of the best known industries in Canada and is now completing an important extension. An axe factory that fought for a bare existence has, under the policy of protection, grown and expanded so that United States manufacturers of similar goods have found it to, this year, be to their advantage to join hands here with the Maritime Edge Tool Company, in the enlargement of their plant to a capacity far beyond any of the kind in Canada.

Its products will go to other countries and a greatly increased number of men will be employed. Haley & Sons wood working plant has expanded to large proportions and gives employment to a large crew of men.

A strapper factory and other smaller concerns give employment to thousands of hands, and the community grows and prospers. There is no migration except to the Canadian west and some of these are returning.

UNDER THE FORMER RECIPROCITY TREATY WE HAD FEW INDUSTRIES, BUT A LARGE MIGRATION TO THE STATES. CALAIS HAD THE INDUSTRIES AND THE PROSPERITY. The Farmers. And the farmer, where does he benefit? Well, move about the surrounding farming districts and observe the improved conditions of the land, the stock, the farming machinery, the barns and the comfortable homes, all made possible by the improved market with ready cash right at his door.

But Canada on the St. Croix has not closed her doors to her American neighbors and hence it is that EVERY MORNING THE MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS OF CALAIS. Continued on Page 2.

RALLY IN VICTORIA RINK HALL To Be Addressed by H. A. Powell, K. C. John E. Wilson, M.P.P. Miles E. Agar, and others TONIGHT