GRAHAM SWAYED BIG AUDIENCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

that leader because he has proved to be a good administrator of the affairs of the people during the fifteen years he has been in power. My friend, Mr. Nickle does not stand in the same position. He may stand for one leader—but he certainly cannot stand for one policy. His leader changes his policy on every question of importance every three months. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mowat referred to Hon. Mr. Sifton. His case was rather curious, he said. According to the conservative press the records of that gentleman in Canada was very bad. It was said that he got rich while in parliament. The Kingston Standard was among the newspapers to cry out about him. Yet, to-day, the man they made so much of was the same Clifford Sifton. He was exactly the same, with the exception that Mr. Sifton was against reciprocity, and the Standard was in favor of it. (Cheers.) At the meeting held in the skating rink in Kingston, last Thursday night, Mr. Givens introduced Mr. Sifton as an honest and courageous man.

"The conservative party is in a pretty bad way when they have to take into their leadership the cast-offs of the liberal party. (Applause.) Mr. Sifton knew absolutely that there was nothing further for him in the liberal party. (Cheers.) I am afraid he was in the position Milton refers to: 'Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven.'"

Navy Question Discussed.

Referring to the navy question Mr. Mowat had a few remarks to make relative to the letter Prof. Dupuis, of Queen's university, had in the Standard on Saturday, stating that while he supported reciprocity he was against the government on account of the proposed Canadian navy. Mr. Nickle had made the statement that reciprocity was the whole issue in this campaign. Prof. Dupuis was in favor of the Transcontinental railway, but was opposed to the navy. Conservatives appeared to have been glad that that the steamer Niobe went on the rocks and endangered the lives of many Canadians. This was an awful condition of affairs; surely they did not wish to have the lives of people endangered in this way.

However, it may be stated that a conservative had been in command of the steamer, and not the minister of marine.

As regards what the opposition termed "the tea-pot" navy the speaker said the government had to creep, as it were, before it could walk in regard to the matter. It was a very expensive undertaking and all the work could not be accomplished at first. It was impossible to make an entire fleet of Dreadnoughts all at once. The idea was to make a beginning and to grow steadily and, in time, the fleet would become efficient.

What had been Mr. Borden's policy on the navy question? The speaker could only refer to it as a "snake fence.' He had been at first in favor of the navy, as the reports of Hansard showed. Then he was in favor of a Canadian navy and also that assistance be given to the old land. Then again, he switched, and was in favor of sending money over to the old land and not having a Canadian navy. Then again, it was his opinion that the question should be referred to the people. Now the leader had even withdrawn this. The speaker referred to the fact that Lord Charles Beresford and Lord Milner were in favor of the navy policy and he preferred to stand by the opinion of these two British conservatives rather than to take the opinion of Prof. Dupuis.

Question of Loyalty.

Mr. Mowat then took up the question of loyalty, a cry which had been raised by the opposition. He wished to make reference to some of the "flag wavers," as he termed to them. He mentioned the name of George Tate Blackstock, K.C., of Toronto. Where does he stand as an imperial statesman? During the last British election he had gone over to the old country and "stumped" the country in favor of the privileged classes, against the people. An example was given of the patriotism of Sir William Van Horne. He made his millions out of the C.P.R., and then developed his money in Cuba. As to getting things cheaper, with reciprocity some thought it would be dangerous to Canada's nationality.

The speaker quoted from the London Spectator, one of the most influential conservative papers, in the old land, in which it stated that so far as that paper had been able to judge, the majority of Canadians favored reciprocity, and looked upon it as an advantage. Great men like Lloyd-George, Winston Churchill, and Lord Haldane also favored it. As to the benefits to Kingston, in the passing of the reciprocity agreement, the speaker referred in an interesting way, and he also took occasion to refer to the advantage Kingston would have by having a representative with the government, which was sure to be elected.

"The government is sure to be sustained," he remarked, amidst loud cheers. As Kingstonians, we have to consider this. Is it not of importance that the contract for building locomotives should come to the locomotive works in Kingston, rather than to go to Montreal. And there are many things along this line to be considered."

Mr. Mowat was loudly cheered on taking his seat.

Hon. G. P. Graham Introduced.

Hon. George P. Graham was then introduced by the chairman, and he was given a grand reception. The band played "Rule Britannia," and there was great enthusiasm.

Mr. Mr. Graham said he was glad to have the opportunity of speaking in Mr. Harty's home. In a jocular way, he remarked that Mr. Harty was always worrying the government, to get something for Kingston, and stated that if Mr. Mowat could do more than Mr. Harty, he certainly was a good one. He was sorry Mr. Harty was dropping out of politics.

"But," he added, "if we can't have Mr. Harty we want Mr. Mowat. (Loud applause and cries of 'You'll get him all right.")

Mr. Mowat the speaker said, would do credit to himself and the city of Kingston, as representative in parliament.

Mr. Graham then discussed a pamphlet issued by the conservative party, entitled, "Leave well enough alone," and he asked that all the conservatives present take it out of their pockets and read it with him. On this pamphlet Hon. Clifford Sifton had placed his signature. Both leaders in Ontario had signed it, as well as the third leader in Quebec. "Let well enough alone." It was about the only thing some people let alone. The speaker gave some figures on trade, showing the rapid strides the government had made under liberal rule. When Sir Wilfrid came into power, in 1896, the trade with Great Britain amounted to $98,000,000 last year, it was $242,000,000. In 1897 the trade with the United States amounted to $169,000,000; in 1911 it was $400,000,000.

"Do you feel the germs of disloyalty sprouting on you already when you hear all this?" asked Mr. Graham. (Laughter.)

In 1896, Mr. Foster had a bank account for the government of $245,000,000. The speaker could hear him saying at that time, "Leave well enough alone." But did the government do that? No, not so, and for going ahead the government has now in the bank the sum of $874,000,000. (Cheers.) The difference between leaving well enough alone, and doing the best the government could, was the difference between the $245,000,000 and the $874,000,000. (Loud cheers.)

The money had not been all put in the bank by the conservatives. Mr. Foster spoke about leaving well enough alone, but the sum of thirty-five or thirty-six million dollars had been spent, and a great deal had not been done with that amount. Mr. Foster claimed that the amount left in the bank was a very good record for the government. However, it was not good enough for the liberal gov-

Government's Good Work.

"In your own business, do you leave well enough alone? Take the man who is sluggish in business, the man who will dodge out of the back door, when the sheriff arrives. Is that the man who will extend his business? No, sir. That is the fellow who says: Let well enough alone. The successful farmer is the man who adds acres to his farm. If Mr. Harty had said 'Leave well enough alone' you would never have had the locomotive works in this city. (Loud cheers.) Years ago the red men said 'Leave well enough alone;' and China built a wall around her country, but we are hustlers in North America, and we do not want to let well enough alone.

"There is no standing still with us. As a Canadian, I am glad to be a member of a government of which the opposition say, Now you have done enough, you had better stop, and do no more."

Rereference was made to the preferential tariff brought about by Hon. Mr. Fielding in 1897. At this time the opposition made the same cry about leaving well enough alone.

However, under the preferential tariff the manufacturers were never so prosperous, and the cry of "Leave well enough alone" was an evidence of it. "And whose policy was this trade agreement? We are agreed to give the conservatives a square show." The speaker then proceeded to show how the old leaders in the conservative ranks, including Sir John Macdonald, had favored reciprocity. The first tariff of Sir John Macdonald in 1878, had in it an offer of better trade relations with the UnitedStates.

"The loyalty of Canada is not to be bought or sold as has been shown time and time again. (Loud cheers.)

Reference was made to the many pilgrimages to Washington. In 1878 Sir John Macdonald moved a resolution, that owing to the stagnation of business that parliament should place a tax on goods coming in from the states as it would bring about reciprocity in trade. It was stated that in Toronto, Montreal and even Kingston the states were not using these cities right. We should put on a tax, and then the states would have to come to Canada. Now the time had arrived when the states asked Canada and what were the people going to do about it?

"My conservative friends, what are you going to do about it? If you don't vote for reciprocity, you will be forsaking the platform of your great leader. When Sir John Macdonald came into power in 1878, he introduced the national policy. You who are in favor of it, must vote for Mr. Mowat. And why? This policy of trade relations—to promote trade in natural resources, is one of the most important parts of the national policy. In 1891, Sir John dissolved parliament to go to the people in order to ask the United States for better trade relation. Every man who voted for the conservative candidate in 1891 should vote for Mr. Mowat now, in this campaign, as it is the national policy of Sir John Macdonald he is asking you to support."

Washington at Ottawa.

Mr. Graham told of the trip Mr. Foster made to Washington in 1891 in order to get better trade relations. On this occasion he was served with a fine luncheon—it consisted for the most part of "cold shoulder." (Laughter.) But there was nothing doing in the line of trade negotiations. Then it was finally decided that no more trips would be made to Washington; if there were to be negotiations. Washington would have to come to Ottawa, and just a few months ago, Washington did go to Ottawa.

What would the conservatives have said had Sir Wilfrid told Washington that he would not negotiate with that country? Every conservative paper in the country would have said that Sir Wilfrid was so small, that he would not negotiate with the states for fear that the conservative party would get all the credit. However, the government did negotiate. And Mr. Borden, what did he say about the agreement? Did he say to leave it alone? He was not trying to get into power at the time the discussion was on, and on November 14th, 1909, he did not say to leave the matter alone. He did say that the exports to the states were twenty-five times greater than those to France, and that the imports from the states were fifty times greater than from France. He said, "Be careful, do not do anything that will hurt our trade with the United States." And what about Mr. Foster. He was good at scolding, but on this particular question, did he scold? No, sir. He said, "Where is the reciprocity you promised six months after you came into power." (Applause.)

Mr. Graham then went into the trade relations as proposed. He pointed out that they were very simple. The agreement contained some of the same legislation as was contained in the national policy. Objections of various kinds had been made about the agreement. One man had asked the speaker why an agreement had been made for two or three years." I said that the reason we did, was because we did not. No matter what any person may tell you, this agreement can be withdrawn at any time. (Loud applause.)

"The United States offered to make a treaty in the first place, but the government said, 'No.' The government said that this was a young country. We do not know what we have in Canada. We are endeavoring to find out, and we are trying to develop the country as fast as we can.'

"We even said, 'hands off the British preference. We will not allow you to say what we will give to Great Britain. That is our own business. In the second place, we have the right to change our tariff in any way that we like, and at any time we like. (Cheers.) Canada can pass this agreement on January 1st and withdraw on Feb. 1st, without even writing a letter to the United States. In order that there should be no mistake, we had this placed in the negotiations, and you will find this in the correspondence to carry it out. We can depart from this agreement just when we like. We could have made an agreement allowing into Canada machinery and locomotives free on both sides of the line, but we said, No, at the present time, we are not in a position to allow our manufacturers to compete with the other side. We have never as yet, and will never pass anything which will take a day's employment from an employee of Kingston." (Loud applause.)

Reply to Mr. Sifton.

Mr. Graham said that Hon. Mr. Sifton had objected to allowing the United States to have our natural resources. How beautiful this sounded. Nearly every man who was making this sort of a cry, had an interest in a mine of some sort, and was selling the product to the United States. The speaker would not blame them for that. It was a case of business.

"But look out for those who are asking you to leave well enough alone, while they go out and get the goods, and get the best price for them."

The speaker referred to the fact that the states could prevent the hard coal coming into this section, and in Kingston we could not turn a wheel, if the states did not see fit to supply us with coal. Some might say that they would bring the coal from Nova Scotia. This was interprovincial trade, and why did they not do so? The expense would be far greater for transportation.

Perhaps there would be a shortage of potatoes in this district, and one would say they would get potatoes from New York state. But no, the man with the brass buttons would say that you must pay a tax. And yet they would cry 'Hurrah for the empire' and cry loyalty. Was it not common horse sense, that it would be better to take down the bars and have the potatoes come in from the other side? The market for the potatoes, in Nova Scotia, was in Boston Textile men made their purchases in the states as the cost was too expensive in India. If it was all right for them to trade with the southern states, was it not all right for the workingmen and farmer to do business with the northern states?

On Transportation.

Mr. Graham then took up the question of transportation. Would reciprocity hurt transportation in Canada? Kingston was on the greatest water ways of the world. And Canada had the greatest railways in the world. In a circular, the Canadian Pacific had stated that reciprocity would increase Canada lands one hundred per cent. (Cheers.) The C.P.R. was not willing to let well enough alone. If the company thought that reciprocity would hurt its business, would it have issued such a statement? The Welland canal would be enlarged to a depth of twenty-five feet, and when this was accomplished, all the big grain carriers could unload at Kingston. This was the pride of every person who has studied the question of transportation Mr. Richardson, of Kingston could tell about it if he wanted to. The rates with the new route would be so low that the states could not meet us.

All the American railways would be engaged carrying goods into Canada Mr. Sifton had referred to the twelve favored nations. At the present time, Canada may or may not become part of the treaty Great Britain makes. We have power to make our own treaty.

Mr. Graham pointed out the great boon it would be to the people of Kingston, to get their vegetables and fruits eight months in the year, the same as the rich man, and pointed out how we could have the advantage of the early produce from the states, and how the states could benefit by our later produce going over there. King George had signed a peace treaty between his country and the states, and in accepting these trade relations, we were but adding our quota to the peace of the world. Would we shirk our duty?

The speaker also referred to the fact that canned goods could be purchased very much cheaper in Morristown, on the American side, than they could in Brockville. And for why? Simply because of the tax, and when this was removed, the people in Brockville would be able to make the purchase of canned goods just as cheap as on the other side.

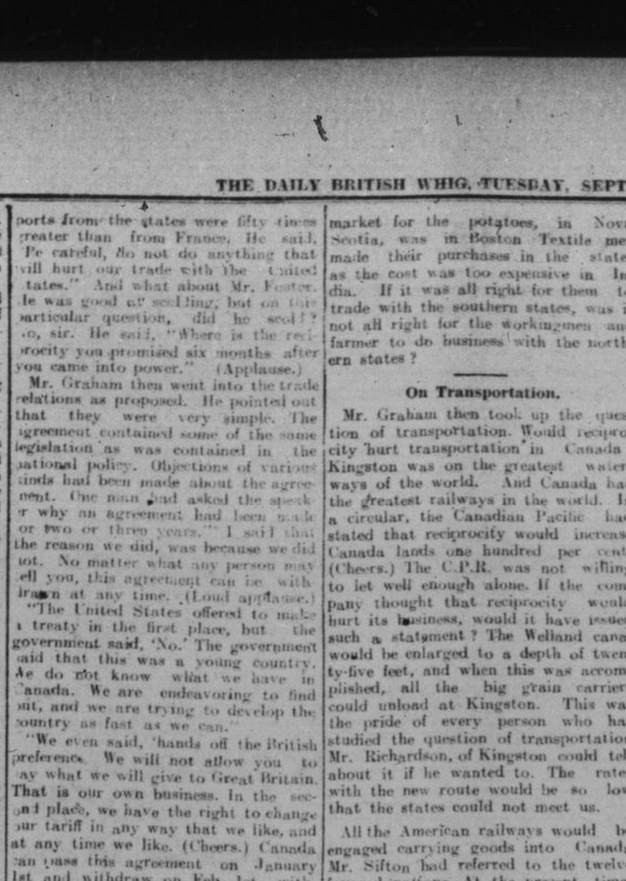
"I appeal to the British born, and we are all British born," he added amidst loud applause. "You can take a hog killed on a farm, say four miles out of the city. You can send that hog over to the old country, and your brother can buy it cheaper, as bacon, over in the old country, than you can buy it here in Kingston. And why? Simply because there is no tax over in the old land, on foodstuffs. Over here they put a tax on what we eat.

"It is in your own interest that you should vote for Mr. Mowat and reciprocity. It is not a party question, and was never made a party question, until last January. It should not be a party question. It will be but a link in the chain for world-wide peace, and we should support it."

Hon. William Harty and George Mills spoke briefly, both paying a warm tribute to Mr. Graham for his fine address, and appealing for the support of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Mowat.

The meeting closed at eleven o'clock, with the singing of the National Anthem, and the usual cheers.

JOHN McDONALD MOWAT.



THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR KINGSTON. ELECT HIM TO SUPPORT LAURIER GOVERNMENT, WHICH IS BOUND TO BE SUSTAINED.

The marriage of Miss Maud Campbell, daughter of the late Archibald Campbell of Montreal, to Mr. A. S. Jarvis, Montreal, son of the late Mr. W. H. Jarvis, of Smith's Falls, is announced to take place the later part of this month.

A car of lily white potatoes from New Brunswick, coming first of week, for Gilbert's stores.

Workingmen of Kingston, support the liberal policy which removes the tax on what you eat and keeps the tax off on what you make. That will make Canada prosperous as never before.

MEDICAL AUTHORITY

The British and United States Pharmacopoeias, two of the greatest medical books of authority, state that the active principal of FIGS is a valuable LAXATIVE remedy in the treatment of all KIDNEY, LIVER, STOMACH and BOWEL disorders.

FIG PILLS

contain the active principal of FIGS combined with other valuable medicaments which constitute them the best remedy for the above ailments. At all dealers, 25 cents per box, or The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont. 2

LIBERALS TRIUMPHED

AT MEETING IN VERONA ON MONDAY EVENING.

The Declaration of W. F. Nickle That the Farmers Would Receive Higher Prices Caused Tory Discomforture.

Probably the most stirring meeting held, so far, in the county of Frontenac, was that at Verona on Monday night. It was called in the interests of Mr. Fair and early in the night the conservatives sought to break it up.

A. H. Blackeby, Kingston, was the anti-reciprocity speaker, but he was followed later by Mr. McGregor, of Halton county, who simply demolished every argument that the antis put up and so completely overcome the tory element that they were disconfited. Before Mr. McGregor had concluded his argumentative address the tories started a row which was, at times, quite exciting.

The culmination of the whole night was the reading of a telegram from Kingston stating that Mr. Nickle had declared that reciprocity meant higher prices for the farmers. This statement was received with overwhelming applause and the meeting broke up.

The tories, afterwards, tried to reconcile themselves by holding a memorial meeting along towards midnight.

HALDANE'S VIEW.

A Good Thing for Britain, Too, Says British War Secretary.

Lord Haldane, the secretary of state for war, and at once one of the ablest statesmen of the day and a strong imperialist, said in a speech in the house of lords:

The policy of the government is to give every facility to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the people of Canada to do the best they can for themselves, to enter into this agreement, and, as they think and we believe, to take thereby the best step they can for the development of Canada. (Hear, hear.) We hold that it is not a disadvantage for us that Canada should develop by the growth of trade relations with the United States. We hold that an enlarged Canada—a Canada with a great trade of this kind—cannot fail to be a more prosperous Canada, a Canada which will be a better market for our goods, and which will do more trade with ourselves. Therefore, from every point of view, we look upon the step which Canada has taken as being probably a very good step in our own interests, as well as in the interests of Canada.

STRONG FOR RECIPROCITY.

A Southern Alberta Young Man Writes East.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a man in a southern Alberta city to his father in Ontario. The former is well settled in the western city, and doing a business which ought to give him an intelligent insight into the real pros and cons of the case. He says:—

"What about reciprocity? How is it going to affect things down there? People here are all worked up over it, that is about all you hear on the streets now. Real estate men are getting letters from fellows in the states saying that if reciprocity goes through they are coming to Canada; and we need them. This Western Canada is a big place; there is room for thousands more, and they make the best settlers, most of them have money when they come. I am going to vote for it and believe you ought to also."

Philipsville Budget.

Philipsville, Sept. 18.—A heavy frost on Thursday morning last gave the corn and garden truck a sickly appearance. The rain on Friday hindered a good many from attending the Lyndhurst fair, but it moistened the ground so the farmers can plough. The death occurred of Baby Lester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lester. Mr. and Mrs. Lester thank their many friends for assistance and help in their time of sorrow. Mr. and Mrs. Arvin Brown have returned from a lengthy visit with friends in Michigan and Illinois. They visited their grand-daughter in Condon on their way home. Miss Jane Judge, teacher in Buck school, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Downey. Miss Alice Storey has gone to Lyndhurst to visit her parents. School is still without a teacher. The Methodist people are holding their services in the Baptist church while their church is under the hands of the decorators and painters. Mr. and Mrs. John Russell, of Delta, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Miles Lockwood. W. Newsom and family, of Plumhollow, are spending the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Halladay. Mrs. Henry Coon is holding the lines over a fast roadster.

A Promising Lad.

Youth's Companion.

Miss Ellis, descending the steps of Bennett & Buck's hardware store, met Mrs. Lane going up. "What they got?" Mrs. Lane demanded, in a tone that said, "Nothing much, I guess!"

"I didn't look round," replied Miss Ellis. "I knew what I wanted," holding out an ungainly bundle, "and I got it—a hand-bellows for my fireplace."

"I went in, and Mary Baker's third—no fourth—boy come right up to me, and asked what he could show me. I told him hand-bellowses. He brought some up, and said they was a dollar.

"'Is that the best ye can do?' I asked him.

"'The very best,' he says, 'but I'll tell ye what I'll do, Miss Ellis,' he says. 'You don't look a very strong-thy lady, and I'll fill it with wind for ye.'

"If you want concessions," concluded Miss Ellis, "I recommend ye to go to that boy."

Commerce creates prosperity. No healthy nation ever developed without international trade. To repulse it certainly would be to take a step backward toward tribal conditions and the cave-dwellers.

Honest tea is the best policy

LIPTON'S TEA

OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

PEARS, PEARS

Preserving Pears at 40c Peck.

R. H. TOYE, 302 King St., 'Phone 141.

Regal Regal Regal

Regal spelled backwards spells Lager

Lager spelled backwards spells Regal

Users of Regal don't get less than the best. We take care of that.

JAMES McPARLAND, REGAL AGENT.

Regal Regal Regal

60

St. Lawrence "Crystal Diamonds"

may cost a few cents more on the hundred pounds than other lump sugar. Good things always cost more than inferior quality.

However, ST. LAWRENCE "CRYSTAL DIAMONDS" are really the most economical Sugar, because they go further on account of their matchless sweetness due to perfect purity.

To appreciate the superiority of St. Lawrence Sugar, compare it with any other sugar.

St. Lawrence Sugar

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited

MONTREAL. 31

GURNEY-OXFORD

THREE COOKS AND THREE REASONS

These three cooks differ widely in ability and experience, but all are agreed that the prime essential in good cooking is the stove on which to cook, and all concede that every stove necessity is met in a

GURNEY-OXFORD RANGE

For no matter how much or how little cooking is done; no matter what the experience given or required, there are certain prime requisites for every kitchen range. Whether the cook be a professional chef or the young bride with only "him" to please, the stove must furnish those three essentials—steadiness and control of heat, even baking facilities, and a grate that gives plenty of air to the fire with a saving of fuel and convenience in handling.

For these three problems—no which all cooks are agreed—the GURNEY-OXFORD RANGE has three answers, three good reasons why.

THE OXFORD ECONOMIZER is a small lever for the steady maintenance of heat, licensed for use only on Gurney-Oxfords. It effects a remarkable saving in fuel as well as labor. Nothing can mop the chimney but smoke and odor.

The Divided Flue Strip distributes the heat evenly, front as well as back of oven, thus securing against failure in baking. There is no better test of practical stove work than this oven control.

Are you always dusting? The Gurney-Oxford Reversible Grate saves dirt and labor; one-half turn and the ashes are out, while the latter-lasting teeth grind the hardest clinker.

There are plenty of other "reasons" for the advantage of the Gurney-Oxford, as a call on us will convince you. Come in and see our varied line, and we will demonstrate all these features to your entire satisfaction.

Simmons Bros.