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DR. ED. MORIN & CO., LIMITED - - - QUEBEC, P. Q.

Mrs. H. Williston and Miss McDonald of Bay du Vin, are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Fred Fowlie.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Larsen are suffering from an attack of la grippe.

Assessment Notice

PARISH OF NEWCASTLE

The Assessors of Rates for the Parish of Newcastle having received the Warrant of Assessment for 1917, hereby call upon all persons liable for Taxes within the said Parish, to hand in to them, within Thirty days from this date a Statement of their Real Estate, Personal Property and Income as required by law.

The amounts called for by the warrants for the several funds are as follows:

Patriotic Fund	$61.17
Contingent Fund	1413.00
County Home	220.00
County School Fund	697.73
Pauper Lunatics	154.88
Scott Act	58.40

C. E. FISH,
WILLIAM INNIS,
ALLEN McLEAN. Assessors

Newcastle, N. B., Feb 5, 1917 7-10

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Reserve and Undivided Profits	14,300,000
Total Assets	270,000,000

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Newcastle, N. B, Branch — E. A. McCurdy, Manager

Nomination Proceedings Saturday Afternoon

(Continued from page 1)

put many of his own friends there. As far as he (Stewart) stood, this is the Murray Government, not the Flemming or the Clark Government. The government is changed, with two new members, retiring two old ones. He had studied the new platform and had not in his 40 years of public life seen one that filled the bill so well. Is not, after all, the building up of our roads and the encouragement of agriculture the vital part of our public life? He would support the government with a progressive policy, the one that does things. He had not been satisfied with Premier Clarke's management, but when Premier Murray came in with a program of doing things, he (Stewart) decided that was the man for him, and when Mr. John McColm and other good Conservatives asked him to run this time in the Conservative interest and assured him that the Government agreed with him and wanted him he had consented. He still retained his old freedom of action. He had never given a vote in committee or in the Legislature to any project unless it commended itself to him as right, and he never would. His cause had been commended by hundreds and thousands.

Mr. Stewart heartily commended the government road policy of borowing $500,000 to spend on permanent roads, to be properly patrolled. No other government had evolved such a good road policy. If for no other reason than its road policy, the government should be sustained. If anyone in the audience had any sins to charge him with he would answer them.

Hon. J. P. Burchill

Hon. Mr. Burchill said that to get all the material for a good Opposition speech one had only to read the last two years fyles of the Chatham World. He had not expected to be a candidate but owing to one man chosen being disqualified he was asked to go on in his place. While he had many political opponents he did not believe he had one personal enemy in the county. Last time he had been elected while absent. This election was not conducted on Liberal versus Conservative lines but right versus wrong. As in British Columbia and Manitoba recently, the Opposition appealed to all right-minded people to overthrow graft and corruption. In Premier Hazen's time the politics of N. B. were fairly clean, and the government conducted fairly and well. Then the carnival of corruption began, until N. B. has become a bye-word in the whole Dominion. In two years, two Royal Commissions had tried cases against members of the Government party and had found the charges true. The Commissions had not been partisan. Such men as Judge McKeown, Judge Wells and Mr. Fisher, could not be called partizan. If N. B. was satisfied with the administration of the last four years, with its graft and frequent Royal Commissions there was no more to be said. But if not, then let the government be hurled from power; if the Opposition are elected and prove unfaithful hurl them from power. The shareholders of a private company would not stand for mismanagement by their directors. W. E. Foster, the Liberal leader, is the head of one of the biggest dry goods businesses in Eastern Canada. And in every county the best men were coming forward to run in the Opposition interests. The great trouble in both provincial and Dominion politics was that the best people had held back. He claimed this government had not changed, except to put out its member from this county and put in his place a Carleton county man of some reputation in Potato Matters and take in a new Minister of Lands and Mines. Mr. Burchill then read passages from the fyles of The World re Government extravagance. This was the same old government that whitewashed Flemming, patched up by two new ministers. The bonded debt in 1911 was $6,000,000, in 1915 it was $8,700,000; and in 1916 some $700,000 more He would ask Messrs. Stewart and Swim about the juggling of figures in the government's financial statement.

Mr. Stewart—Ask Mr. Morrissy

Mr. Burchill—In 1911 the railway bonds guaranteed were $1,598,000; in 1915 it had risen to $6,903,000. We are paying heavy interest on some of these bonds and may have to pay more. He had opposed the St. John Valley railway, which began in the woods and ended in the woods. It had been a sinkhole. Our revenue is about $1,500,000. We have been borrowing so fast that the interest charge has increased from $245,000 in 1911 to $351,000 last year. Economy is needed.

He would, whatever the county's verdict, always stand before the people as a good friend.

F. D. Swim

Mr. Swim made a vigorous speech along lines similar to those of J. L. Stewart, and Messrs. Doyle and Gallant. He and Mr. Stewart had not been in favor of the lumber deal in the Legislature. But no Liberal papers were against it. One of the owners of the Telegraph was a big lumberman, and it was silent. So with the Fredericton Mail. Eighteen or 20 of the Old Government gang are running on the Opposition ticket in this election. The schoolbooks did not please Mr. Allain. Leader Foster did not want to go back of 1908. No wonder. When Flemming was disgraced he handed back part of the money, but those who got the lumber lands kept them and some are running on the Opposition ticket. Forty per cent. of what was paid for school books before 1908 was graft. Since 1908 the people had paid $2,462,968 for school books, and the 40% graft was saved to them. As bad as the government had been since 1908 (and Mr. Stewart and he had opposed it for all they were worth and had not lost all their independence), they were not as bad as their predecessors. When Flemming came to Mr. Burchill and said that he was to contribute to a corruption fund, if Mr. Burchill had said, "Get thee behind me Satan," the province would have been saved the disgrace that has been brought upon it. He hoped the war would soon be over. N. B. was prosperous and would continue so. Ships could be built on this river. He had discussed the matter with the government and with several capitalists and he felt sure shipbuilding plants would be erected along this river. He was authorized to state that the local government had the question of adding shipbuilding under consideration. If he and his colleagues were elected they would do all possible to aid the industry. A vessel of 300 tons can pay for itself now by three trips. The provincial debt since 1908 had not increased faster than before. He and Mr. Stewart had opposed the Valley Railway. Down in Hardwick land was so level that a railway could be built at one-tenth the cost of the Valley road. He and his colleagues had pledged themselves to oppose any further railway legislation that did not include lines from Newcastle to Tracadie, Loggieville to Escuminac, etc., and from the main line to Redbank. He heartily endorsed the new road policy. The division into sections would keep the roads in good order. He ended with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the whole ticket.

R. Murray

Mr. Murray criticized the Government's finances. In 1908 the bonded debt was $5,384,533.99; and in 1916 it was $10,804,265—double. The old government got its punishment for whatever stealing it did, and the present one should get its deserts. This was the same old government with a new manifesto. Their road system had been 10 times worse than their predecessor's. They only began to improve the roads late last summer—just before election. The government's financial statement of last October 31st, showing a surplus of $12,000 and intimating that all debts were paid, was false, and Messrs. Stewart and Swim knew it was false. The lumber for Bartibogue Bridge was not paid for.

Mr. Swim—It won't be paid for at $40 a thousand, either.

Mr. Murray—Barthmolomew Bridge was not paid for, and Fowlie, down river, had paid his men but was himself not paid yet. Had there been another session of the House, Stewart and Swim would have had more to criticise.

Mr. Stewart—Every man I got put on the roads has been paid in full. I know of not one ten dollar bill that has not been paid.

Mr. Murray—What you ordered did not amount to much.

Mr. Stewart—To $5,000 or $6,000. Bartibogue bridge payment was held up because the Minister objected to the price charged. Fowlie's bill was paid.

Mr. Murray—He said a week ago that he had not been paid. Mr. Stewart said that he moved that 25% of their holdings be taken from the big lumber men and reserved for small operators. What right has he to favor small operators or any other class? The way young men are used is a disgrace. Part of the public lands should be laid off for settlement. They can't get a decent chance even under the Labor Act. A young man up river enlisted, and his lot which he left in his father's hands, has been given back to the licensee. He knew of other cases. The lumber should be left on the land for the settler. Our young people are our greatest asset.

A voice—What about the renewal of licenses?

Mr. Murray—The gentlemen now support the same government that voted them down.

Mr. Stewart—That is not true; and even if it were the government would still compare favorably with the government you supported in 1908.

Mr. Murray wondered why Mr. Swim had never thought of shipbuilding until so lately. The government's increased revenue was got by increased subsidies, and new taxes. He condemned the succession duties. They collected more for stumpage. But this increase had all been collected in the North Shore counties, from which also the Flemming fund was most largely collected, at the point of Billy Berry's pistol. Premier Murray was today supporting Flemming. The whole bunch was pretty well mated.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Burchill, the Chairman was thanked for his impartial services.

God Save the King.

Re Questions

Shortly before the candidates' meeting in the Newcastle Opera House on the 17th instant—and also, in some cases, several days previously—each candidate had been handed or sent a copy of the following:

Newcastle, N. B., Feb. 17, 1917

..... Esq.,

Dear Sir:—Attached is a set of questions embodying the political demands of the organized Labor of this Province. Kindly state to the public, today, the stand you will, if elected to the Legislature, take on these matters.

On behalf of the N. B. Federation of Labor,

Yours Respectully,

H. H. STUART.

1. Workmen's Compensation Act—To be administered by the provincial government covering every worker, male and female.

2. Factory Act—Providing for a female inspector and reducing the hours of female labor.

3. Bureau of Labor Act—Provision to be made for a commissioner at the head of the bureau who shall be a member of the Provincial government with portfolio.

4. Fair Wage Schedule—To affect the work of all classes engaged in government work.

5. Legislation providing for at least 14 days training for motormen and conductors.

6. Health Act—Provision to be made for the practical inspection of all localities.

7. For the abolition of the contract system on all public works

8. The abolition of the election deposit of $100 now required of all candidates for the Provincial Legislature.

9. Direct Legislation through the initiative (the right of a certain percentage of the electorate to initiate legislation and, on petition, have it submitted to a popular vote and, if supported by a majority of those voting, passed into law) and the Referendum (the right of the same percentage of the electorate, on petition, to have any Bill of the Legislature bfore being finally passed submitted to a popular vote which shall determine whether or not such Bill shall become law.)

10. Equal suffrage for men and women, with equal pay for equal work

11. An eight hour working day.

12. Government ownership of all public utilities

13. A Widow's pension law.

14. Free school books.

15. Compulsory education up to sixteen years with dental and medical inspection of the pupils at regular periods.

Ald. Stuart wished to read the above questions to the audience so that they might the more readily follow the answers of the candidates thereto, but the Chairman ruled that he was out of order. The questions might be read, if there were time, after the candidates had finished their regular speeches. Ald. Stuart protested against the ruling, but the chairman refused to change his decision. They were read, in full, however, by the fourth speaker, Dr. McGrath.

THE ANSWERS

Five of the eight candidates answered the questions, either in whole or in part, as follows:

L. Doyle

Mr. Doyle said that he had had the questions only about an hour, and they could not be satisfactorily answered in a few minutes. They were vital questions. With justice to the questions, more time was needed than was then available. Re the Eight Hour Law (No 11) he was in favor of it, but was afraid it would be of no benefit, as it would be impossible to pay ten hours wages for such a day. Re Education (No. 15,) he favored everything that would help education. Re Workmen's Compensation Act (No. 1), he was in favor of it. Re free schoolbooks (No. 14) that needed consideration. The way children use up books the supply, if free, would be hard to keep up. For the rest of the set of questions, he was in favor of all of it.

D. V. Allain

Mr. Allain dealt with only one of the questions, No. 14, re free school books. He said that the government had promised free books, or cheaper books to be sold by Vendors at big salaries. But the Vendor system proved a failure. Thirty-three copy books had to be sold to gain 10 cents. If Vendors were allowed a right commission the books would be as dear as before. In Tracadie books are as cheaper than before 1908. Because of the Vendors' commission being so low and expenses so high, many would not handle books and the merchants were selling books at the old price. He knew of people having to come five miles to a vendor to save two cents on a book. One vendor, because of freight rates, etc., had cleared ten cents on $75 worth of books!

Dr. F. C. McGrath

Dr. McGrath read the whole of the questions asked by Ald. Stuart, commenting as he went along. His answers were as follows:

1.—We have a Workmen's Compensation Act with which, he confessed, he was not very familiar. He thought workmen pretty well compensated for what they do.

2.—We haven't much female labor and he hoped we'll have less. It should be our duty to prevent all labor on the part of females other than domestic. We all men should support them.

3.—No comment.

4.—

5.—Didn't affect us. If the cities want such legislation let them bring it in themselves.

6.—All would agree to this.

7.—No comment

8.—This might be a good thing. It would be a great relief to poor candidates.

9.—This required thought. Our system of legislation is complex enough now. If we had to go through all that is required in Direct Legislation we'd have no government left.

10.—No comment.

11.—We should pay for what work is done. If a man does a day's work in 8 hours or less, let him go home; if it takes him 15 hours to do a day's work let him stay till he does it.

12.—No answer.

13.—A good thing.

Here Ald. S. W. Miller of Newcastle, asked if people had come there to discuss such a program as that which was being read.

Dr. McGrath continued reading.

14.—No comment.

15.—No comment.

The chairman agreed with Ald. Miller that it was not right to take up the time with such things when time was scarce. If Ald. Stuart wished to come on the platform afterwards, let him do so.

Hon. John P. Burchill

Hon. Mr. Burchill said that it was in all courtesy due to Mr. Stuart to acknowledge receipt of the questions from him. To some of them he would say. No! Some demanded some thought, and are not questions before the public today, and he'd require some time for thought.

F. D. Swim

Mr. Swim first took up the questions asked by Ald. Stuart, saying that they were in order. As Ald. Stuart represented the Labor people, he had a right to know where the candidates stood on these questions. The majority of the questions were in the interest of the general public, and he could say, Yes! to them. Others required some consideration. He would say to Mr. Stuart that he was [illegible] the majority of those questions.

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