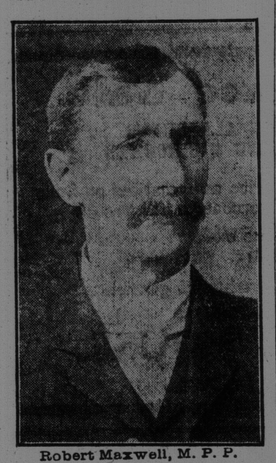
MC2289

POOR DOCUMENT

OPPOSITION HELD BIG MEETINGS LAST NIGHT

Candidates Received a Warm Welcome in Carleton When Prentice Boys' Hall Was Crowded---Meeting in Sweeny's Hall for Prince and Queens Ward.

The city candidates of the local opposition last night addressed two rousing meetings in the interests of good government. All four spoke at an enthusiastic meeting in the 'Prentice Boys' hall, in Carleton, and, judging from the reception they were accorded and the frequent applause and ringing cheers with which their addresses were rewarded, the electors of



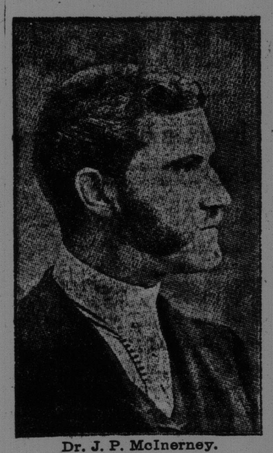
Robert Maxwell, M. P. P.

Guys and Brooks will roll up a solid majority for Mr. Hazen's lieutenants on March 3.

Earlier in the evening Messrs. Maxwell and Wilson addressed the electors of Wellington and Prince wards in Sweeny's hall, 22 Waterloo street. Ald. Sproul presided and the enthusiasm was intense. Mr. Maxwell flayed the government in a ringing speech, attacking it for its many broken promises in regard to legislation and its iniquitous and wasteful railway policy.

Mr. Wilson followed in a scathing denunciation of the grafting school book ring. He showed conclusively that the government was directly responsible for the contract made with W. J. Gage & Co., publishers, Toronto, by which the books were to be sold to the public of the province only through Messrs. Flood & Son. He also tore in pieces the flimsy excuse put up by the government organs that the lower prices obtained in Ontario for the books was due to any such causes as they pretended.

The Prentice Boys' hall in Carleton was well filled. James E. Cowan presided, and in a few words introduced W. Frank Hatheway as the first speaker of the evening. Mr. Hatheway, in beginning his



Dr. J. P. McInerney.

speech, referred to the majority which the electors of Guys and Brooks wards had given the opposition in the elections held five years ago. He prophesied from the enthusiastic manner of his reception that the returns on March 3 would show still greater gains in the cause of good government. He went on to speak of some of the questions which more nearly interested labor, reminding his hearers of the attitude he had occupied on them all.

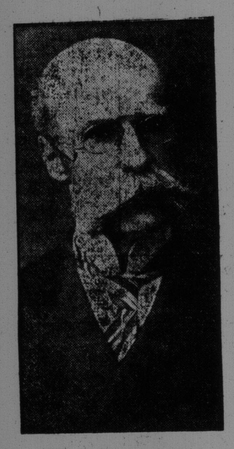
The speaker then devoted some time to sketching the attitude which Messrs. Purdy and Lantalum, two of the government nominees, had assumed in the legislature, pointing out that they were subservient to the views of the government. Mr. Hatheway also spoke of Mr. Sears' attitude towards the new assessment act, the most radical feature of which he pointed out was the exemption of small incomes and imposing further taxes on the telegraph and telephone companies to make up the deficit.

Mr. Hatheway urged the electors to judge the candidates on either side solely by the record of their past lives. Mr. Maxwell they all knew and they were well aware of what he had done and attempted to do at Fredericton. They were also aware that the people of St. John and of the province stood much indebted to Mr. Wilson for the introduction of the secret ballot by which it was assured that one man had as much to say as another in elections.

The speaker then took up the educational policy of the government, which he arraigned in a forceful and striking manner. The provincial government had, he pointed out, seconded the efforts of Sir William Macdonald in trying to establish manual training and domestic science departments all through the province. He gave them credit for that, but insisted they had not gone far enough. They had not the money and the reason they had not the money was that they spent too much in railroads which ended, for the greater part, in the moon. (Laughter and cheers). What the government should have done was to establish a technical college in the province, even although they had had to go to Ottawa for assistance.

Mr. Hatheway then turned his attention to the railway policy of the government. He showed that the Central railway had eaten up hundreds of thousands of dollars and all they had to show for it was a road fifteen miles long. The speaker concluded by dealing with the cold storage matter in a masterly way, exposing the manner in which private enterprise had been sidetracked in favor of a company in which Sir Frederick Borden and his relatives and friends were reported to be interested. As Mr. Hatheway sat down there was a prolonged burst of cheering.

Dr. J. P. McInerney protested against the tactics of the government organs in digging up the records of men a long time dead and holding them up in an effort which, he felt, would be vain, to villify the names of the men who are opposition candidates. He would endeavor to remember the gentlemanly characteristics that should surround every man. The government had, he said, done the hyena

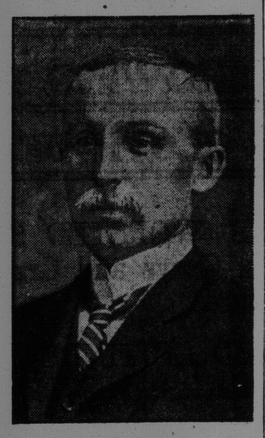


W. F. Hatheway.

act, but he would not condescend to follow them through the bogs and quagmires they had chosen to wallow in. (Cheers).

He referred to the succession duties, and the tuberculosis sanitorium question. The speaker said that when the delegation at Fredericton had clearly shown the necessity for the institution the government promised to give the matter their most serious consideration, but not until lately had they made a move in the matter. This government, with the very death rattle sounding in its throat, knew right well that before it could give a dollar towards the project it must have the consent of the legislature. He ventured to say they would never have the opportunity of asking such permission, and he anticipated after his return to Fredericton that he would have the pleasure of approaching the premier in behalf of the much needed sanitorium.

During the present campaign, Dr. McInerney said, the record of the government had been roundly abused. He promised to take up the other side and, by showing the actions of the opposition, show whether they deserved to be returned to power or not. Dr. McInerney then showed that it was owing to the efforts of Mr. Hazen and his followers that the system of tender was introduced into the public works department in connection with the



John E. Wilson.

steel bridges. Turning to the highway act, the speaker said that under the old regime the laborer could work out his taxes by statute labor, but this privilege was denied him now. He must pay his taxes in money and in many cases this was a grevious burden.

The government had promised to repeal the highway act but, continued the speaker, "they won't get the chance, the opposition will do that when they take up the reins of power at Fredericton after March 3." (Cheers.)

He also pointed out that the secret ballot was the achievement of the local opposition, as was also the one man one vote principal. Dr. McInerney next turned his attention to the railway policy of the government. The Central railway, he declared, although so costly a property, had never paid for the axle grease used on it. "It is as valuable as an asset to the province as a last year's Christmas tree." (Laughter and Cheers.)

Another railroad built by these "heaven born statesmen," as Dr. McInerney called them, was the International, the only purpose of which was to take the logs out of the country to be manufactured at United States points. The speaker also claimed that the crown lands policy of the government was wrong. He spoke strongly in favor of granting leases in perpetuity, contending that only in that way could men be induced to invest money in the province.

John E. Wilson was received with loud and prolounged applause. In his address he fully exposed the iniquitous graft involved in the school book ring. He said that the government entered into an agreement with W. J. Gage & Co., publishers, of Toronto, to supply all the school books needed in this province on condition that Messrs. Flood be the retail dealers. In reply to criticisms the government organs had said that the books in Ontario were simply bankrupt stock being unloaded on the market. He showed the falsity of this contention and said that if the opposition party were returned to power they would be in a position to cut the prices of school books in two. If this was the only reason why workingmen should vote against the government, surely, he said, it was enough. (Applause.)

He believed in free school books, and he felt that every man in the hall would use his influence against the party who placed a stumbling block in the way of children getting an education.

Mr. Wilson professed himself proud of the position he took in connection with the secret ballot. He commended the policy of Mr. Hazen to make the auditor general independent of parliament. Personally, he said, he was not in the fight for anything there was in it for him. He owed much to the people of St. John, and he felt it to be only his duty to work in their interests and as long as he had strength to do so he would do his best for them.

The speaker said that he was unable to deal with the railway policy of the government in the same manner as his colleagues on the ticket. He prided himself on being more of a worker than a talker. He urged the electors present to use their utmost influence to return the opposition to power on March 3. (Cheers and cries of "We will," "We will.")

Mr. Maxwell was the last speaker. When he rose to his feet he was received with great cheers. He referred to the majority he received from Brooks and Guys ward and urged that all present vote the entire ticket. He believed that the electorate all over the province was tired of the present government. He went on to speak of the many changes made since the close of the last session.

He charged that the government had broken faith repeatedly with the people, and that they had violated every promise made. He challenged the provincial secretary to publish a statement of the balances due to the banks of the province. Last year, the speaker said, they had forced the government to produce their accounts and found as a consequence that all public accounts were greatly overdrawn. The bonded indebtedness of the province was about $5,000,000. The government claimed that when they came into power they were saddled with a debt of $2,500,000. Any government which in twenty-four years could not take care of such a debt, did not deserve to be kept in power any longer. (Applause.)

The government also claimed credit for acts passed in favor of the working man, but all these were forced from them by the opposition. (Applause.) As to the secret ballot, Mr. McKeown and all the supporters of the government voted against it till they saw they would be defeated if they persisted in their attitude.

Mr. Maxwell then turned to the Central railway, in building which, he said, the government had not only broken faith with everybody else, but even with their own supporters. No government had a right to spend one dollar on railroads without the consent of the legislature, but this government had spent $50,000 without any such consent. He concluded that it was absolutely necessary to hurl the present government from power if the electors would prevent a further increase in the bonded indebtedness of the province. He promised at a further meeting to go more fully into the railroad policy, and he concluded by urging again that all should vote, the ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket.

At the conclusion of the meeting three hearty cheers were given for the King and the candidates.

Stop that tickling Cough! Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure will surely stop it, and with perfect safety. It is so thoroughly harmless that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else even with very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. Sold by all Druggists.

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RESTIGOUCHE IN LINE FOR HAZEN AND REFORM

James E. Stewart and Arthur Culligan Nominated at Yesterday's Enthusiastic Convention at Campbellton.

Campbellton, N. B., Feb. 12—With the nominations here today of James E. Stewart, of Dalhousie, and Arthur Culligan, of Jacquet River, as opposition candidates, the county of Restigouche has joined the long list of constituencies, embracing practically every county in the province, with full tickets, pledged to support J. D. Hazen, leader of the opposition.

The fallacy of the statement that this county is a government stronghold has been completely exposed. Not only at the enthusiastic and representative convention in the afternoon but at the mass meeting in the evening which cheered and applauded Mr. Hazen to the echo, there was convincing proof that the sentiment of the people is in favor of reform in provincial affairs and a clear and honest administration.

The delegates in the afternoon were not a bit behind in their enthusiasm. The brief speeches by Mr. Hazen and the candidates were straight and to the point and the evident earnestness of those present to work heart and soul for the cause had a most inspiring effect.

The town of Campbellton turned out en masse in the evening to greet the leader of the opposition as he drove from his headquarters, at the Waverly Hotel, to the Opera House. A torchlight procession, headed by the Citizens Band, made a demonstration such as has not been seen here for many a long day. The Opera House was crowded, fully 1,000 people being present, and Mr. Hazen's eloquent address and masterly exposure of the government's shortcomings and extravagance were received with hearty applause. Restigouche is now in the fight to win.

The convention was held in the Opera House at 3 p. m. James P. Jardine, of Campbellton, was unanimously chosen chairman, W. A. Mott acting as secretary. The list of delegates was as follows:

Town of Dalhousie—Claude Brown, Arthur J. Arseneault, James Wallace, P. M. Shannon, R. Y. Blackhall.
Colborne—P. W. Hamilton.
River Charlo—John Murchie.
Black Lands—J. W. Livingston.
New Mills—John N. Levesque.
Mountain Brook—James G. Dickie.
Balmoral—C. La Pierre, Elide Arseneau, Joseph Tardie, Alphonse Turcotte.
Blair Athol—Frances Silasses.
Durham—D. McAllister.
Jacquet River—John McGovern.
Armstrongs Brook—John Lawlor, jr., Archibald Murchie, jr.
Murchie Settlement—Alex. Ferlotte.
Durham Centre—Joseph F. LaPointe.
Nashs Creek—Alexander Archibald.
Eldon—Isaac Mann.
Robinsonville—Murdoch Murray, Fred. Wyers.
Deeside—Jas. P. Walker, Alex. Cleveland.
Addington—Jas. Dunn.
Glenlevit—Jas. Archibald.
Flatlands—Bernard Leblanc.
McKendricks—D. A. Stewart.
Campbellton—Angus McKenzie.
Town of Campbellton—Jas. P. Jardine, Chas. A. Alexander, George Stonge, Fred. A. O'Leary, W. W. Doherty.
Dalhousie—W. S. Montgomery, Reginald Chaytor, Paul Bouis, John McKinnon, Robert Stonge.

On the chairman calling for nominations, James E. Stewart, of Dalhousie, and Arthur Culligan were nominated by Robert Stonge and seconded by W. W. Doherty, Joseph Tardis and Alexander Cleveland. No other names being submitted, nominations closed, and the chairman, amid much applause, declared Messrs. Stewart and Culligan the choice of the convention.

While the convention was awaiting the arrival of the candidates and in response to a unanimous demand for a speech, Mr. Hazen briefly addressed the meeting. After congratulating the convention on nominating two such strong candidates, he urged upon his hearers the necessity of standing shoulder to shoulder to send them to Fredericton in support of the cause of good government. He pointed out that with the present convention the list of the opposition candidates was complete throughout the province, and that, although the last, he did not expect Restigouche would be any the less able to give a good account of itself on election day.

Mr. Hazen paid a tribute to the candidates referring in passing to his campaign in the county in December, 1906, and to the strong sentiment which then existed in favor of Mr. Stewart, who both in his official and private life had proved himself a good citizen.

Speaking of Mr. Culligan he mentioned the active part his father had taken in developing the resources of the country, and referred to him as a worthy son of a worthy father, whose energy and vigor should appeal to the young men of the county. The odds were all against the opposition, he said, at the bye-election, many who promised to vote for the opposition at a general election on that occasion voting for the government.

He had been in politics a good many years, but he had never seen such signs of opposition success as at the present time, and by good work he felt they would have an ample reward by a sweeping victory on March 3. (Prolonged applause).

The candidates having arrived while Mr. Hazen was speaking, were tendered the nomination by the chairman, amid much cheering. Mr. Culligan, in reply, briefly thanked the convention for the confidence they had shown in him by giving him the nomination. With the aid of his colleague, he said, he would do all in his power to make the campaign for pure and honest government a victorious one.

Mr. Stewart expressed his thanks to the convention for again selecting him as a candidate. The battle at the last election, he said, had been fought against heavy odds, but a great change in sentiment had been going on throughout the county, and with their assistance he hoped at the coming contest that Mr. Culligan and himself would head the poll.

In response to numerous calls, Mr. Mott made a short speech, in which he referred to his past experiences at elections in Restigouche county, and to the common remark of supporters of the government that it was impossible to defeat them. He went on to mention how Mr. Stewart had defeated the government candidate at least two to one in Dalhousie, and spoke of the effect of the Balmoral investigation and the advantage which now existed in the secret ballot, due to Mr. Hazen. Public sentiment was now strongly in favor of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Culligan, and he was convinced Mr. Hazen would have two staunch supporters from Restigouche county when he became the new premier after the elections.

After hearty cheers the proceedings terminated.

At the mass meeting in the Opera House in the evening John McAlister, ex-M. P., occupied the chair and in addition to Mr. Hazen and the candidates the following were on the platform: George Stong, David Stewart, H. Culligan, W. S. Montgomery, mayor of Dalhousie; John Culligan, W. A. Mott, Claude Brown, A. Murchie, John Lawlor, jr., D. McAlister, Alex. Melanson, Frank Blackhall, Robert Dawson, Fred O'Leary, Arthur Arseneau, Stanley Culligan, N. McNair and John McGovern.

The chairman before calling on Messrs. Stewart and Culligan to address the meeting referred briefly to their excellent records as citizens and to their fitness in every way to represent the constituency as supporters of Mr. Hazen.

Mr. Stewart was the first speaker and was enthusiastically received. In a few words he said it was his privilege to again thank the electors for nominating him. While he had not been successful at the bye-election he was not beaten and was in the fight to win. Going through the county during the last few weeks he had seen everywhere a change in the sentiment of the people and he felt that a sweeping victory was assured. (Renewed cheering.)

Mr. Culligan also came in for a most hearty reception. In accepting the nomination, as one of the standard bearers in the fight, he said he pledged his allegiance to Mr. Hazen, better than whom there was no other man in Canada. (Cheers). The time had come when the reign of the present government must be brought to an end. The province was staggering under a debt beyond its means. Despite rumors to the contrary he was there to stay in the trenches until the last gun was fired on March 3 and from all he had heard throughout the county he would be greatly surprised if the opposition did not win.

In closing, Mr. Culligan urged all the friends of good government to vote the ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket and victory would be assured.

In introducing Mr. Hazen, the chairman paid an eloquent tribute to his public record and sterling honesty of purpose and dwelt briefly on the duty of every elector to take an interest in the province and secure an honest administration of its affairs.

Mr. Hazen was greeted with a tremendous outburst of cheering. In his opening remarks he expressed his warmest thanks for the reception and demonstration in his honor which his friends in the town of Campbellton had given him from the hotel to the Opera House. They could understand, he said, how he had some trepidation in coming, because he had read a few days before in the government organ published in Campbellton that he dare not show his nose there. (Laughter).

Mr. Hazen then went on to speak of his previous visit at the bye-election and to contrast the conditions before the general election in 1903 with those existing today. At that time, he said, the opposition had only four or five members and it was difficult to secure candidates. Today from the Restigouche to the St. Croix there was an entire change. The opposition had a wealth of good men willing to run and they were even embarrassed to find places for so many friends. As a result three weeks before the elections they had now complete tickets made up of men of high standing and ability.

Another pleasing feature was that never before had the opposition had such support from their friends of French origin in the province who had representatives nominated in Westmorland, Kent and Northumberland. From all he could see he believed the great public sentiment was in sympathy with the opposition. Men were of one mind that the time had come to see if another set of men could not administer affairs more in the true interests of the province. Mr. Hazen then went on to speak of the failure of the government in attempting to run the elections on party lines. He ridiculed the idea that Liberals should obey the orders of Hon. Mr. Pugsley, who had himself but a few years ago performed the feat of belonging to three partise within three months. If the opposition were returned to power, he added, amid much cheering, they would administer public affairs not in the interests of either party but in the interests of the people of the province irrespective of what their faith or creed might be.

Turning to a consideration of the financial condition, Mr. Hazen proceeded to show how the debt of the province had increased since 1892 and how the province had paid out in interest alone $331,439.70 during the year ended October, 1907.

He referred to his statement at Bathurst that the gross debt and liabilities of the province were upwards of $8,000,000 and quoted extracts from the St. John Globe, the leading Liberal newspaper in the province, in support of his contention.

He touched upon Premier Robinson's refusal to meet Mr. Flemming on the public platform and ridiculed the idea of bringing down experts to give a whitewashing report of the accounts at Fredericton on the eve of an election.

Taking up the disclosures in the public works accounts, he spoke of the need of an independent auditor and in this connection drew attention to Dr. Pugsley having received more than $40,000 out of the public treasury in the five years ending in 1906.

After going into the finances of the Central railway, Mr. Hazen turned his attention to the International railway and enumerated the large amounts guaranteed by the government. He referred to a previous speech at Campbellton, in which he said if returned to power the opposition would not leave the railway half finished in the woods, but contended that it was utter rashness for the government to embark on schemes which might mean that the province with its limited resources would eventually have to operate the road.

Mr. Hazen passed on to review the highway act as part of the constructive legislation of the government, and ridiculed their action in announcing that it would be repealed. He took up the school book question and quoted from a letter from the Canada Publishing Company to show that the Ontario readers at nine, thirteen and fifteen cents were still being printed and published, notwithstanding the assertions of the government press to the contrary. He quoted a telegram from Premier Whitney of Ontario contradicting the remarks of Premier Robinson that the books were sold at cut rates, and stating that tenders were called for and the work given to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Hazen reminded his hearers of the stand the opposition had taken in favor of the secret ballot and dwelt upon the advantages which the voters had secured.

In closing, he said if the fortunes of war were with them, the opposition would form a government representing all interests and giving fair play to all creeds and every section of the community. He appealed to his hearers to consider the issues and vote for two such worthy men as the candidates they had nominated.

Mr. Hazen was accorded a great reception in resuming his seat. W. A. Mott called for three cheers for the leader of the opposition, and they were given with great heartiness, and the meeting then broke up with ringing cheers for the candidates.

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