

# HON. DR. PUGSLEY AND JAMES LOWELL THE WINNING TICKET

## Minister of Public Works For the City and Mr. Lowell For the City and County Unanimously Nominated by Convention and Choice Ratified by Vast Gathering of Cheering Liberals Certain of Triumph on September 21.

### Dr. Pugsley Announces That Three of Greatest Contracting Firms in British Empire Have Tendered For the Courtenay Bay Work Which Means Expenditure of Millions--Minister's Ringing Utterances on the Loyalty Cry and on Building Up Greater St. John--Ovations For Both Candidates--Mr. Lowell's Fighting Speech Wins Great Reception--A Great Meeting Foreshadowing Sure Victory on Polling Day--"Both Seats This Time" the Slogan.

Friday, Aug. 11, 1911.  
For the city of St. John, Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works.

For the city and county of St. John, James Lowell, M.P.P.

Amid thunderous applause, unanimous, and with a vim and enthusiasm never equaled in the history of the party in St. John, the Liberal convention in Queen's Hall last evening nominated its winning ticket in the federal contest.

"Both seats this time," was the Liberal slogan, and no one who was present at the great ratification meeting last evening can have the slightest doubt about victory.

The city seat, held in the last parliament by Dr. J. W. Dajiel, will be carried on September 21 by the Minister of Public Works, who in his official capacity as a member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government has done so much for the port of St. John as well as for the province at large. Mr. Lowell, the sterling representative of the county in the New Brunswick legislature, having consented to become a candidate for the city and county in the federal contest, secures in his own strength and as a colleague of Hon. Mr. Pugsley, will sweep the constituency, and after September 21 next the people of this city and county will be represented by a solid Liberal delegation in the house of commons.

### County is Heartily Pleas'd With Candidate.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley at the solicitation of hundreds of members of the party consented to become the city candidate, and following his nomination by the delegates last evening the county nomination was unanimously tendered Mr. Lowell. The latter, who had had the matter under consideration, had consulted the county delegates and his leader, Hon. C. W. Robinson, as to their views concerning his retirement from the provincial field and his entry into federal politics, and had received the consent of both.

The county delegates later in the evening presented to Mr. Lowell a letter in which they expressed the warmest appreciation of his services in the local legislature and their pride in having him selected for the larger and even more responsible task of representing the constituency at Ottawa. Hon. Mr. Robinson, to whom Mr. Lowell submitted the matter as his leader wish as follows:

"I tendered Liberal nomination, would advise acceptance for patriotic reasons. We must not let Canada's opportunity pass."

Announcement of the ticket selected was received with hearty, spontaneous and prolonged cheering by the immense gathering of Liberals which filled the Queen's Hall to the doors. This enthusiasm was in evidence again and again during the evening as the Minister of Public Works and Mr. Lowell addressed the electors at the ring of victory. It came from men who had made up their minds, not only that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be returned to power with a greatly increased majority, but that the Minister of Public Works and Mr. Lowell will represent these constituencies in the House of Commons in September, when Sir Wilfrid and his followers resemble there in triumph to carry forward the great policies which they have worked out for the advancement of Canada.

### British Firms Tender For Courtenay Bay.

Among the many interesting features of the evening was the announcement made by the Minister of Public Works that tenders had closed yesterday at Ottawa for the Courtenay Bay improvements, involving an expenditure of some millions of dollars, and that he had just received a telegram from the deputy minister of his department at Ottawa saying that three of the greatest construction firms in the British Empire had submitted tenders, each of which was accompanied by the required deposit of \$50,000.

The minister added that while Conservatives had insisted that this contract would be let to friends of his own, or that those friendly to him would in some way profit by it, the only tenders received were from the three great British firms in question, whose engineers had spent some time in examining the plans and looking over Courtenay Bay and its environs.

He said that until the tenders had been opened and passed upon by the cabinet council, he could not properly say who would be the successful bidder, but he would leave upon his arrival there the tenders would be opened and taken up by himself and his colleagues.

This announcement was greeted by great cheering.

HON. C. W. ROBINSON  
TO JAMES LOWELL, M.P.P.  
Moncton, N. B., Aug. 10,  
James Lowell, M.P.P.,  
Queens Rink, St. John:  
If tendered Liberal nomination, would advise acceptance for patriotic reasons. We must not let Canada's opportunity pass.  
(Signed) C. W. ROBINSON

Hon. Mr. Pugsley, throughout the course of a soundly reasoned and most impressive address dealing with reciprocity and other issues of the hour, was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and at no time was this more hearty than during his straightforward, earnest, and effective references to the Conservative attempt to make political capital by falsely charging the Liberal party with something approaching disloyalty because of the trade agreement which will benefit Canada so greatly.

Mr. Lowell, who for a long time has been a sterling representative of the people in the legislature, was given a most hearty greeting, both when his nomination was announced and when he stepped forward to make his speech, and as in a manly and effective fashion he gave his views upon the questions of the day, it was evident that he had struck the right note and that all present would assist in carrying him to victory.

Both Hon. Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Lowell spoke most confidently of the coming triumph of the Liberal party and of their confidence in the great support of the county which answered them left no doubt as to the high quality of the fighting spirit of the Liberals of this and county.

### The Proceedings.

The delegates chosen at the primaries first met in an anteroom and chose Hon. Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Lowell as the candidates. They then adjourned to the main building to report to the convention, when John Keefe, chairman of the Liberal executive, took the chair.

The choice of the delegates was ratified with great enthusiasm and both candidates were given a great reception as they took place on the platform.

F. J. G. Knowlton, seconded by W. H. Barnaby, moved that the new executive consist of twenty-five with power to add to their number. E. Lantum moved that fifty be named. This was carried and later recommissioned by a resolution that a representation of sixteen.

### Resolutions.

W. J. Mahoney moved the following resolution:

Resolved, that we the Liberals of the city and county of St. John in convention assembled do hereby give hearty expression to our faith and confidence in our elected leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose many gifts of statesmanship, integrity and diplomacy have endeared him to us all.

We note with gratification the respect which is paid to his ideas of statesmanship not only within our dominion of Canada, but also in the wider field where all the British possessions are holding council.

We feel assured that the citizens of Canada recognizing his great ability, will again entrust to his hands the destiny of Canada for another term.

Mr. Barnaby said he was glad to be present and to do all that he could to further the election of Hon. Dr. Pugsley and James Lowell. (Cheers.)

Referring to the fact that reciprocity had precipitated the election, he said that he found the Liberals ready as they were prepared at all times.

"I will ask this meeting," he continued, "is there any thing the matter with Pugsley?" and his question was answered by a shout: "He's all right."

"Is there any thing to be gained by a

change?" and the answer was with one voice: "No."

Hon. Mr. Pugsley, said Mr. Barnaby, had done much and he was in the position to do more. They had seen much done for the port of St. John and they were on the eve of a greater development. The country was growing and though the Maritime Provinces had not gone ahead the way he would like to see, still he had every confidence in the future.

The resolution was seconded by James Collins and carried with cheers.

### Hon. Mr. Pugsley Heartily Endorsed.

Walter E. Foster offered what he said might be the last resolution, but not the least, as follows:

Resolved, that we the Liberals of the city and county of St. John in convention assembled, desire to give expression to our confidence in and loyalty to the Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, our representative from the city of St. John.

We feel that in him we have the ablest representative available and we are pleased to know that his ability has made a valued member in the councils of our dominion.

We know that in his office of Minister of Public Works he has displayed great knowledge and foresight and while doing much for his own constituency has always been a staunch and able friend of the broad Canadian view of everything coming under his department.

His spoke the Liberal party here to Hon. Dr. Pugsley, the representative for St. John city in the last parliament of Canada. They had a strong desire to look after the interests of St. John. That had been the opinion of the voters when they elected him to the office of Minister of Public Works. They were gratified that he was again willing to serve. Amid great applause the speaker read a grand vote of thanks for Hon. Dr. Pugsley and his colleague, James Lowell, on Sept. 21, "We stand by you," he said.

"A voice--"We will."

The resolution was seconded by Edward Ingleton and carried with great enthusiasm. There was a call for cheers for Hon. Mr. Pugsley, which were given by the delegates, and the speaker called for cheers for Mr. Lowell and the candidate who had spoken in his name.

### The City Candidate.

"As I look over this large audience to-night and see the welcome all have for me and my friend, Mr. Lowell, whom I am so glad that you have nominated," said the minister, "I cannot help feeling the duty which is laid upon me to speak earnestly in your interests."

While names of others had been mentioned as gentlemen who would make worthy and suitable candidates, still he felt in selecting Mr. Lowell the Liberals had selected a man who would most faithfully in their interests and who on Sept. 21 would win his election. Everyone who does not wish to obtain any long this resolution that when he took hold of a thing he would carry it through and that was the policy of the Liberal party.

"Now, gentlemen," said the minister, "as I intend to hold meetings during this campaign and address the voters upon the most important question in this campaign, I do not think it improper, however, that I should tell you something of the great issue upon which the opposition threw down the gauntlet of battle which the Liberals took up."

Dr. Pugsley referred to the fact that Canada entered into negotiations with another great nation, the great United States, and an order in council had been passed empowering the government to send commissioners to Washington for the purpose of negotiating along reciprocal lines. The Conservatives went to the country on that policy and before the day of the election Sir John Thompson, who held the portfolio of minister of justice under Sir John A. Macdonald, issued a manifesto to his constituents in which he affirmed that reciprocity was the chief plank of the Conservative platform and he asked the people to endorse that platform.

As they knew, Sir John Macdonald was returned after parliament assembled the Conservative leader wanted to go to Washington again, so anxious was he to get reciprocity along the lines of the agreement of 1854. On this occasion Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who was then minister of justice, speaking of the great area of development upon which Canada was about to enter, said that the then Conservative government was anxious to widen the commercial boundary of the country and when asked if this was with the United States he replied "Yes."

"Again in the opening of the session of 1891, you will find on looking up Hansard's of the United States unless manufac-



James Lowell, who has represented the County of St. John in the Legislature since December, 1904, was born at St. Martins in 1837. He is a lumberman, and lives at South Bay. He has been a county councillor and warden of St. John county. He was first sent to the Legislature at a by-election as a colleague of Hon. Mr. McKeown, and was re-elected by a large majority at the general election in 1908. There has never been any stronger man in the county than Mr. Lowell. He is a fighting Liberal with a splendid campaigning record, and a man who has always given solid service in the Legislature, standing up manfully for the rights of his constituents under all circumstances, and showing the greatest independence when he believed the public interest demanded it. He will give the party in the city and county a magnificent fighting leader.

that another gentleman, not speaking for himself but for his party--I refer to the Hon. J. D. Hazen--has been elected to the speech from the throne, ratified the trade agreement. I will quote to you," said the minister, "the exact language which he used. I do it not because Mr. Hazen was speaking for himself but because he was speaking in the name of the Conservative government. It is also significant to note that this language was used by Mr. Hazen only twenty years ago and that it is not long in the life of a nation. Here are his exact words:

"It was, I think, most expedient and very proper that the address of His Excellency, late last year, should have reminded the government of the Great Republic to the south, of our willingness to join with them, in developing the trade between the two countries. In doing this the government of the day were simply following out the policy which we have pursued since 1854, and which has been embodied in an act which was then placed upon the statute book. Now, Sir, it must also be very gratifying to this house to know that our government have not minded the government of the United States of their willingness to meet in the same settlement of all trade matters, but for the purpose, also, if possible, of arriving at an amicable settlement of all matters in dispute between the two countries, including the fishing question and the Behring Sea dispute. That conference, I believe, will be watched with very great interest by the people of this whole North American Continent. The relations and the interest of the people of the two countries which compose the northern part of this continent, are, in a commercial way, in a social way, and in a friendly way, closely interwoven in many respects, and I believe, that if a fair reciprocity treaty can be effected along the lines of the old treaty of 1854, it will be of great benefit to both countries, and that it will meet with favor from all parties in the Dominion of Canada."

"Gentlemen," said Dr. Pugsley, "that address received the unanimous approval of the house. It was a grand Liberal party issue standard bearer. Both Mr. Lowell and myself are so proud to be, drew up a platform embodying reciprocity and pledged themselves to do everything possible to bring about such an agreement. Therefore you have both parties pledged. In 1891 the Conservatives sent representatives in an endeavor to bring about a reciprocal agreement. They failed because the government of the United States considered that it would not be in the interest of the United States unless manufac-

tured goods could be included. Dr. Pugsley here told how an American statesman had revealed that the United States would never allow lumber to come in free unless the axe that cut the lumber was allowed to go into Canada free of duty. With the Americans entertaining that view, he said, the Canadians could not succeed in their endeavors. In 1897 the Liberals sent a delegation and they also failed.

It was then that Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the announcement that the Liberal government would make no more pilgrimages to Washington. (Applause.) Then it was that the Liberals started in to develop the country with the determination that the Canadians would never go on their knees to Washington. From the Americans began to long for commercial as well as friendly relations. At length they became anxious and with the view of securing commercial relations they sent representatives to Ottawa.

When people questioned the fitness of Messrs. Fielding and Paterson to conduct such negotiations they did not know what they were talking about for two better qualified men could not have been selected in America.

There were foolish men on both sides of the line, remarked Dr. Pugsley. There were men on this side who would say that the Canadians were taken in and there were also men in the United States who would say that the Canadians were taken in. The men went down to Washington and pulled the wool over the eyes of the Americans. "We don't claim this. All we claim is that we were successful in making a fair agreement."

Dr. Pugsley next went on to show that before setting negotiations, Messrs. Fielding and Paterson made a study of the needs of the different provinces. The minister, "I was asked for my views, and I at once made a study of what the people would say. In looking over the situation I found that great benefits would be derived by having the duty on fish and sea products reduced. I found that excellent results would be obtained by having the duty on agricultural products reduced, and the same in the case of fish. I learned that the duty of 50 cents a thousand on shingles resulted in a serious handicap on the duty of lumber, the speaker remarked. It was great advantages would result from time being allowed to go into the United States free of duty.

"I am one of those who believe that by reducing the tax and putting money into the pockets of the people you can make them happy. I requested Mr. Fielding to be able to state that with the single exception of time he got for me everything I asked for. He said that the duty on hay was greatly reduced, fish can now go in free, the duty on sawn lumber was reduced, and on plain completely reduced. I will say, however, that I was disappointed in the case of lime. It happened, however, that the duty on lime coming into Canada was higher than the lime going into the United States, and this was a matter which the people here were very anxious to have arranged. The Ontario lime manufacturers objected also to the admission of lime from Michigan, and this had to be considered.

Yet our genial but erratic friend Mr. Hatheway (laughter) whether writing in the Globe or expounding on the platform would have us believe because of the single exception of lime being held up by the whole issue should be defeated."

Dr. Pugsley said that if the present agreement went into effect he hoped to see lime in the course of time placed on the free list, the results of which would mean a great boon to that industry in the maritime provinces. In showing the benefits to be derived from the reduction of the duty of lumber, the speaker recounted how under the Pike law passed about sixty years ago the Americans cut their lumber in Maine, floated it down the St. John river, manufactured it in New Brunswick and then shipped it back into the United States free of duty. The repeal of the Pike law a few days ago would result in a loss of money to New Brunswick. The repeal of the Pike law would mean that the duty on lumber would be reduced to the level of the duty on lumber in the United States.

Dr. Pugsley next expressed his surprise at seeing any opposition to the reciprocity agreement. The Liberals, he said, in getting what Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Thompson, Sir Charles Tupper and all the great Canadian statesmen had previously failed to get had reason to be very grateful. Now he did not want it to be believed that the minister, "how the Conservatives are committed themselves to reciprocity. Now he is not surprised that because of that they were many intelligent manufacturers taking this view. He also paid a compliment to the commercial travelers, who, he said, knew that reciprocity would assist them in their business, and he felt sure that many of them would be found at the polls on election day working for the Liberal cause.

In closing, Dr. Pugsley said he had accepted with great pleasure the nomination as the candidate for the city of St. John. He referred to the manner in which he had represented the city and county of St. John in the past, and how the interests of the county were very dear to him, and he said that he would continue to represent the city and county of St. John as long as he was able to do so. He said that he was facing an era of a great development, and he said that because the dominion government had recognized St. John as one of the great national ports of the country, that he had been in progress here during the past few years, he told how the bar at the entrance of the harbor had been dredged from fourteen feet down to a depth of thirty-two feet, making it possible for steamers to go in and out at all stages of tide. He told of the fine wharf and warehouse that had been built on the west side. Courtenay Bay developments were also touched upon. In doing all this the dominion government was merely carrying out its great national policy.

Why, said Dr. Pugsley, the Standard Bank makes it a practice to invest in everything that spells progress, and it hardly knows that there is a drill hall being built in St. John, or that a wharf has been constructed on the west side.

Dr. Pugsley referred to the fact that at the last election Dr. Daniel said that it would take fifty years before anything could be done with Courtenay Bay.

"No, no," responded the audience with great emphasis.

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HON. WM. PUGSLEY, WHO WILL BRING CITY INTO LIBERAL FOLD

since the Liberals came into power, and yet today there are no signs of disloyalty. I venture to say, the speaker went on, that if the election call for battle, we will come Canadians would never be found more ready to march to the front and fight in the defence of the empire than they are today. (Cries of hear, hear.) And yet more than half of our foreign trade is with the United States. Speaking of the mother country Dr. Pugsley remarked that it was those same lords in England that only the other day bided Premier Asquith when he took his seat in the house that were crying that reciprocity with the United States would result in the ruin of imperial unity. Will it? (Cries of No, no.) The Liberal government had granted the preference of the people you can make them happy. I requested Mr. Fielding to be able to state that with the single exception of time he got for me everything I asked for. He said that the duty on hay was greatly reduced, fish can now go in free, the duty on sawn lumber was reduced, and on plain completely reduced. I will say, however, that I was disappointed in the case of lime. It happened, however, that the duty on lime coming into Canada was higher than the lime going into the United States, and this was a matter which the people here were very anxious to have arranged. The Ontario lime manufacturers objected also to the admission of lime from Michigan, and this had to be considered.

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