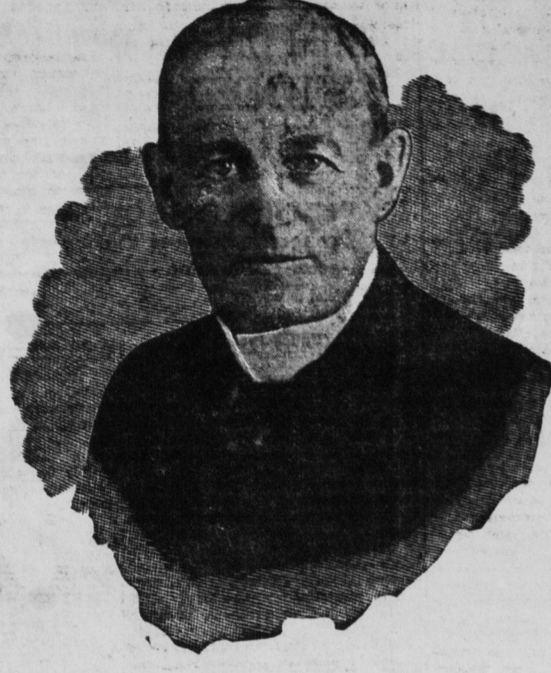


THOUSANDS FLOCK TO MONCTON FOR OPENING OF GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN

(Continue from page 1)
The Grand Trunk Pacific was not brought into being by the Conservative party, but was subsidized by the Laurier Government of which Mackenzie King was a member.
Hon. Dr. Baxter pointed out that if the Government Railway was unprofitable in New Brunswick, how much more so was it in Northern Quebec and the Western country. In numerous places out West stations were constructed every ten miles, or so and the lack of buildings was quite perceptible. The Liberal Government could not have but appreciated at the time the railway was being subsidized it could not be profitably used for some years. Honorable Andrew Blair had denounced the railway policy of the Liberal Government but the Liberal Government disregarded his advice and the people of Canada as a result are paying the deficits.

ment they were going one step too far." Canada is not to be ruled by any special class. Mackenzie King had declared that the people of Canada were called upon to pay six hundred and fifty million dollars to meet the country's expenditures, and that each family of five were under a financial yearly burden of \$310 in the way of customs and taxes. This statement was absolutely incongruous, untenable and ridiculous, and he stated that the revenue of Canada was used in large part to pay Canada's war debt which was incurred in the sending of our soldiers overseas, widows and soldiers' pensions, re-construction and the schemes by which the returned men were looked after by the Government.

Premier Ready to Meet Opposition
Premier Meighen, in an eloquent speech, stated that he was prepared to meet the perambulating



HON. DR. J. B. M. BAXTER
Ministers of Customs.

Independent Board of Directors

It is essential that a Board of Directors be formed which would be independent of any political institution and operated solely on a business basis. When the Grand Trunk Railway came into financial difficulties the Government took it over and the people of Canada now own 22,000 miles of railway. The Minister of Customs declared that this system should have one central head with grand divisions, one of which will be in the Maritime Provinces, and it will be a greater management than ever existed in the past. He believed that this end of the railway should be managed by men who had made railroadings practically with the Maritime Provinces, and in his opinion, this would be soon realized.

Difference in Railway Policies

There is a big difference in the railway policy of the Meighen Government and that of the Liberal. The latter really had two platforms. Mackenzie King advocated public ownership and operation, but his chief lieutenant, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, declared himself strongly in favor of passing the railways back to private companies. This country is committed by the Meighen Government to private ownership and public operation. What is the real policy of the Liberal Government? asked Hon. Dr. Baxter. This matter, he pointed out, was of the utmost importance to New Brunswick. There was no unity in the Liberal ranks in this respect. And it would be foolish for to trust the King party in regard to the tariff or any other policy. He also referred to A. B. Copp, M. P., and advised his auditors to question him regarding the inconsistencies of the leaders of his party when he asked them for their support.

Benefits of Merchant Marine

The necessity for the building of the Canadian Merchant Marine was dwelt upon and the benefits in the way of the development of trade which would accrue to the Province of New Brunswick were convincingly dealt with. In connection with the tariff issue, Hon. Dr. Baxter was determined to have Free Trade and want cheaper transportation, and was prepared to patronize American railways rather than Canadian ones in an effort to get reduced rates.

They represented themselves as farmers but were actually grain growers. "That is not the reason that the Maritime Provinces entered the federation," he stated, "and when the Western grain-growers wished to receive special treatment greater buyers from and less sellers to the United States. This meant a loss of millions in exchange alone. The tariff policies of both positions are proposals to which both Liberals and Progressives are solemnly committed. Those subscribing to such a policy are determined opponents of any protective system in this country, and their goal they are endeavoring to reach by whatever means they can possibly command."
The Premier declared further that Mr. King's platform would increase the British preference by approximately 6 per cent. It would make free all instruments of production and all raw materials entering into all instruments of production and would permit the entry of all foodstuffs into this country duty free.
"I am prepared to answer all and any charges which may be made against the Government at any time, and as I have placed the real facts before you I hope you will vote in the manner that will be for the good of Canada," concluded the Premier.

band of Opposition Leaders in the Maritime Provinces on any platform.

There are those who claim the tariff is not the only issue, said the Premier, but I am ready at any time to answer for all acts of the Government. Sometimes it is stated that we are extravagant and have destroyed responsible Government, that I am an autocrat and such other ridiculous statements. The members of the King party have gone so far as to refer to me as the 20th Century Reproduction of Louis XIV. of France.

Liberals Afraid of Tariff

In Eastern Canada the Liberals do not want to discuss the tariff, and no one knows where they stand on the matter. The tariff policy of the country should be built on same principles, but what can the people of Canada expect when the Liberals dodge all discussion of the issue in this part of Canada and join hands with the Agrarians in the Prairie Provinces.

Dwelling briefly upon the work of his Government, the Premier said it had eight years of strenuous work and had been called upon to handle more baffling situations in one day than any other Government in a month. Mr. Meighen denounced the vague circumlocutory and indefinite charges by the Liberals to the effect that the Government had been extravagant. "Why is the tariff an issue?" asked the Premier. "Do you know that there are men who can not get money to proceed with industrial enterprises until the question of tariff is settled. What does this mean? It means that the lack of the forging ahead of our industrial concerns means unemployment to the working man. The Wood-Creer party, with its great home in the West, is particularly interested in this question. They want free raw materials, free lumber. It is a class party, but if they came into power it would be detrimental to the interests of the big as well as the small business men throughout Canada, as the American Trusts and corporations would obtain control."

Beclouding the Issue

He pointed out the similarity of the platform of the King party, adopted at the last Liberal convention, and he warned his audience of the similarity in platforms of the two parties who were using every means to becloud the issue and misrepresent the facts.

In regard to the railway policy of the Government he said it had been obliged to take over the C. N. R. and Grand Trunk to feed the Transcontinental system, and declared that if the 22,000 miles of railway which were now possessed by the people of Canada were to become a political machine, it would mean the bankruptcy of Canada.

Dr. Baxter for the advancement of the interests of the Maritime Provinces. He discussed the effect which the Fordney Bill would have on the Canadian fishing industry if it became law, and said he was informed that it would practically prohibit the importation of low priced Canadian fish, in standing cod and haddock, by the United States. In regard to higher priced fish the duty would probably vary from one to one quarter cent a pound. The situation is so far as preserved fish would be even worse.

Talked in French

Hon. Mr. Fontenay, speaking in French, made a strong appeal to the French speaking people exhorting them to support the Meighen Government and pleaded for racial harmony. He pointed out that the election was not one involving race, creed or religion but that there were large and live issues which vitally affected the interests of Canada as a nation. The new solicitor general also took the opportunity to compliment Hon. Dr. Baxter on his splendid speech in French following those delivered in English. Early in the day the Premier addressed two meetings in E. B. St.

CIVIL WARFARE BROKE OUT IN CHINA TUESDAY

Hostilities Begun by Canton Gov't in Effort to Oust Peking Officials.

WAR DECLARED ON MILITARISTS

Insurgents Have 140,000 Men in Arms, Equipped With Modern Weapons.

(United Press)
New York, Oct. 11.—Civil war on a large scale has broken out in China, and indications point to the possibility of a general civil war, according to cables received in New York today.
Hostilities began by Canton (Southern) Government, headed by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, in an effort to oust Peking officials who are declared to be in the way of foreigners and not representative of the Chinese people.

China News Bureau gave out the following statement: "The Canton Government has declared war upon Peking Militarists and Southern Chinese troops, led by President Sun Yat Sen in person, are beginning a drive through Kwangsi North with Peking as their objective, according to cables received Tuesday by Ma Soo, Representative of Canton Government in this country. Sun Yat Sen will leave Canton this week at the head of several divisions of Southern Chinese troops and join an army already assembled in Kwangsi, the cablegram states."

"Chinese people have decided to do away with the so-called leaders in Peking who are so deep in foreign powers they have become mere hirelings," said Ma Soo today commenting upon advices from his Government. "And within a short time the world will see how feeble is the hold these Militarists and Southern Chinese have upon the China they claim to govern."

It is declared that Sun Yat Sen has 140,000 troops equipped with modern arms including the latest varieties of cannon and seventeen aeroplanes.

Critics of the administration are somewhat appalled by the announcement that Briand would remain in Washington only two weeks. Moreover, his speech at St. Nazaire upholding the Treaty of Versailles has been carefully explained by the Government press, and seems to have aided in stabilizing the position of the ministry.

The announced interpellation George Clemenceau's political aide, Marcel, will likely strengthen Briand's position, rather than weaken it, as the chamber has most enthusiastic dislike for Mandat. This interpellation is regarded likely to defeat its own purpose and weaken the forces of other attacks.

The comeback of Clemenceau is now regarded quite impossible, at least in time to permit him to exert an influence on French course in conference. Council of Ministers had designated Admiral Lebon and General Bismont as the staff to accompany Briand to Washington.

Pershing May Decorate Unknown's Grave Monday

The Embarrassment Caused British Gov't Over Incident Due to Red Tape.

London, Oct. 11.—General Pershing may decorate the grave of an unknown American soldier in Westminster Abbey on Monday or Tuesday, according to Daily News, thus relieving the embarrassment of British Government, due to what officials declare was a case no more obscure than official red tape and bungling. Buck passing between war office and foreign office, and in both offices, according to popular belief here, he gave rise to the peculiarly delicate situation in which the British Government outwardly appeared to be neglecting America's offer to place a Congressional medal, highest American Award for valor, on the grave of Thomas Atkins.

Foreign Office In Statement On Pershing Affair

The most elaborate explanatory messages have been sent General Pershing and the American Government and the Foreign office is out with an official statement explaining the truth of the assertion there was any hesitancy about accepting the medal. "On the contrary," says the statement, "the Foreign office has warmly answered America's offer in the warmest terms."

The Foreign office proceeded to give out news that King George intends to confer the Congressional Medal of Honor upon an unknown British soldier, buried in Westminster Abbey was not due to any neglect of the Foreign Office intimates in a formal statement issued today.

"It was done," the statement says, "with a desire that simultaneous announcement might be made of the honor His Majesty proposes to confer upon an unknown American soldier. The desire to honor the American soldier entails certain procedure which necessitated the question being referred to the Ministry, many of whose members are not of town."

"General Pershing is now being invited to visit London before he returns to America and has replied he hopes it will be possible to make the visit."

Objected To Name of Trotsky, Has Court Change It

New Jersey Butcher Couldn't Stand the Gaff—Now Known as Travers.

Passaic, N. J., Oct. 11.—Leon Trotsky, of Russia, may have many young bootleggers named after him, but one American citizen hates the name. He hated it so much he appeared in court Tuesday and had it changed.
Benjamin Trotsky, butcher, told Judge Watson: "I have been fighting against this name for a long time ever since that fellow in Russia started it. Customers come to my place of business, look at my window and then pass on because of the name. I have been referred to as a relative of that man and I'm tired and sick of it and want it changed."

Judge Watson smiled and said: "I don't blame you. Your request is granted. Hereafter you will be known as Benjamin Travers."

U. S. NEGOTIATORS WILL CONFER OVER ARMS CONFERENCE DATA PREPARED BY THEIR EXPERTS

President Harding Warns People Not to be Too Hopeful of Success Over Parleys—Thinks Public Should be Admitted to Discussions When Feasible.

(United Press)
Washington, Oct. 11.—Preliminary work by American experts on data for use at forthcoming Arms Conference has been deemed advisable to have and exchange views among the four commissioners who will represent the United States. For that reason Secretary Hughes, E. A. Tamm, Senator Underwood and Senator Lodge, American Arms negotiators, are holding their first conference in Hughes' office at the State Department Wednesday to review the material done and make any suggestions for data not completed but which they believe they will need.

President's Warning.
Much has been said and written about the hopes of this Government in the coming Conference, but little has been disclosed to date of the difficulties obstructing the fulfillment of these hopes. The meeting of Commissioners constitutes the negotiators' first actual study of these difficulties, and, concurrent with their meeting, it underwent an official expression that the world must not expect too much to come out of the Arms Conference. President Harding wishes it understood definitely that the million-dollar arms conference is not in the immediate offing and further wishes his attitude made clear on the question of open sessions.

He advocates the greatest possible publicity compatible with the best interests of the Government, but does not believe such interests will be served by having all discussions public. Work on the data for use of American Commissioners began on date of President Harding's issuance of Arms invitations. It has progressed thus far to point that there is ready study by delegates Wednesday.

4.—Suggested basis from which to propose limitation of naval armaments embracing theoretical naval strength for each of powers relatively great according to actual requirements of each.

5.—Complete data on status of armaments among nations in Far East as they affect the principle of open door, and including comprehensive review of what this Government regards misapplied expansion in Orient by different powers.

6.—Financial summary showing what armament is costing taxpayers of different world powers today.

7.—Suggestion for creation of means to assure fulfillment of both arms limitations agreements, and conditions arrived at in establishing open door that will stay open in Far East.

In Tentative Form
All this data, which represents weeks of work by scores of experts in State, War and Navy departments, is thus far only in tentative form. It was thought advisable to have negotiators review it as it has progressed thus far and make suggestions.

Because of the fact the Arms limitation is regarded as impossible without clearing friction in the Pacific, the greatest amount of work completed to date bears on far Eastern questions. The American Government wishes the Pacific definitely cleared up. The greatest test to be applied to other Powers will center on this question. There will be a relentless campaign to bring before the world the actual status of conditions in Orient.

This accomplished the next step will be to effect agreements that will prevent recurrence of present conditions there. These agreements must have teeth in them sufficient to prevent closing the Oriental door again in the face of solemn international pacts. Set ting of these "teeth" is the greatest problem before American delegates.

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS IS PLEASED WITH SHOWING MADE BY RAILROADS

Fact They Are Making Such Good Record Should Dissipate Some of Pessimism Which Surrounds the Discussion of Canada's Present Railway Situation.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—"President Hanna's new crop does not really begin to move till September. Another fact should be noted is that President Hanna's statement, while including Grand Trunk Pacific, which is being operated by the Canadian National management, does not include the Grand Trunk, which, for the time being, is under separate control though operated in co-ordination with the Government lines. I am informed that net revenue from railway operation of the Grand Trunk for the eight months ended August 31st last, was \$2,463,610.43, as compared with \$1,629,536.23 for the corresponding period last year while the net revenue for the month of August alone was \$1,919,944.55.

"It is obvious that the showing of Canadian National Railways can only be improved by lessened operating expense and increased revenue, and the fact that, for the first time in the history of the combined system, the gross revenues exceeded the working expenses is a most hopeful sign."

"The month of August is not a particularly busy month, so far as freight movement is concerned, as it marks the close of the crop year, and the new crop does not really begin to move till September. Another fact should be noted is that President Hanna's statement, while including Grand Trunk Pacific, which is being operated by the Canadian National management, does not include the Grand Trunk, which, for the time being, is under separate control though operated in co-ordination with the Government lines. I am informed that net revenue from railway operation of the Grand Trunk for the eight months ended August 31st last, was \$2,463,610.43, as compared with \$1,629,536.23 for the corresponding period last year while the net revenue for the month of August alone was \$1,919,944.55.

Cases Dealt With In Police Court

Two Cases Which Were to Have Been Heard Were Postponed.

It may have been because it was the eve of Magistrate Hiltch's birthday, but whatever the cause, business was all in the police court yesterday. The police court sergeant presented a clean sheet, void of arrests, in the morning. Two cases which were to have been resumed were postponed because the defendant in one, and the complainant in the other did not appear.

Daniel McCafferty, charged with soliciting passengers within the rail as the Union Depot, was not in court when his case came up in the morning. It was accordingly set over till the afternoon, but he remains in jail to appear. The magistrate gave orders to have him arrested.

M. Quigg, reported by Plainclothesman Beattie for driving his car on the wrong side of Douglas Avenue, appeared to answer the charge, but the officer was not in court. When the case came up Saturday, the officer was there but the defendant was not.

Teamster Was Badly Injured

George Cappin Was Knocked from His Sloven When in Collision With Automobile.

George Cappin, a teamster of 23 Sewall street, received painful injuries when he was knocked from his sloven in a collision with a Reo roadster, owned and driven by B. McCarthy in front of the No. 3 fire station, Union street at about 6:15 last evening.

Members of the fire station rendered first aid until the arrival of Dr. S. Skinner, who ordered Cappin conveyed to the hospital where he was reported to be resting comfortably at an early hour this morning. Mr. Cappin is a married man, and fifty-four years of age.

The steering board of the motor car was broken in the collision, and the left driver badly bent.

Since three young men are giving a drink of liquor to two girls. He declared he would not "push" poor men while the rich man of Deverax are receiving and dispensing liquor without restriction.

I favor the eighteenth amendment but the enforcement of it will continue to be a miserable failure until there is a change in the public attitude. The judge declared, commenting on "the double standard" created by prohibition.

"The greatest need of this country today is to hold the privilege of liquor and a new special privilege which eighteenth amendment has created—namely, the right of rich to have their booze, while sight is denied poor."

ONE SHIP CAUL FAM

Baker of the Kronland Buys Up Entire Stock of City Two D

London, Oct. 11.—There was a famine alarm in Southampton. It was due to the sudden illness of Baker aboard the steamship Kronland, chartered by the War Office for the Red Star Line, steamed from Antwerp to New York by way of Southampton yesterday. When this Baker reported that he had 100 lbs of bread on the bread table, the captain saw his possession to face with a real famine and a wireless despatch immediately following the line's Southampton agency all the bread that there had been.

Persons on the water front at Southampton at noon today saw a terrible sight.

Harding's Economy Plan Turns Definite Into A Big Sum

Receipts Exceed Expenditures by \$310,914,303 in Three Months of Year

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.—President Harding and members of his administration are beginning to reap the benefits of their determined efforts to bring the economy into Government control and to keep the outgoing income, according to official reports of the Treasury Department.

The Administration starts the second quarter of the fiscal year with receipts exceeding expenditures by \$310,914,303 for the fiscal year up to Oct. 6, according to an official statement of the Treasury Department.

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In addition, the Administration's October 5 found a net unexpended amount of \$783,000,000 in the general fund. For years this balance has been above \$100,000,000, but the past officials have been unable to keep it up to the \$260,000,000 mark.

Big Excess of Receipts
Another phase of the balance sheet that the excess of receipts over expenditures for the first quarter of the fiscal year is nearly as great as that of the second quarter of the last fiscal year, June 1.

When receipts fell off 23 per cent comparison with last year, the Administration reduced expenditures by 30 per cent. The level of income was depressed faster than that of expenditures.

Total receipts from ordinary operations for the first quarter of the fiscal year plus five days in September amounted to \$1,181,915,881, corresponding period last year was \$1,164,881,881. Expenditures more than the current period, all disbursements thus far total \$871,001,578, or \$418,014,303 more than the same period of the year 1921.

Budget Director Dawes is delighted with the results but believes it still much room for improvement. Administration is to save the money intended by the President and his cabinet.

Dawes is planning new and measures of economy which he will be making public this week at the White House. He is working the President on the estimate that the Cabinet office for the next year, the first in which the budget become officially effective.

Estimates of money needed have been in preparation by all departments for several months. They are in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Dawes. Together they are trying to determine where the money can be made. Congress has not yet made a decision on the budget.

The budget office is giving first consideration to each of the items in the list of estimates, salary of each clerk and messenger included in the estimates. In addition about \$9,000,000 extra on the Government pay roll.

The financial pruning knife is being used on the estimates. It is a time, it is understood, when they are being kept secret, but once become known to indicate that the Budget Bureau finishes its estimates will include only governmental necessities.

When the Budget Bureau completes its pruning of the detailed estimates of any given department, the total estimate is sent to the White House with last year's total for comparison. The President subtracts the estimates from the old and decides whether the reduction has been commensurate with the demands of administration for economy. If the reduction is not commensurate, the Budget Bureau and not otherwise, the officials are notified.

Probable receipts of the Government next year must be estimated. Dawes is making up the budget case of the uncertainty of the Government in dealing with revision of the law this estimate of next year's receipts is a baffling problem.

Cash in Advance
"I'd like to put up at your 'night,'" said the seedy-looking visitor at the hotel clerk.

"All right," said the clerk, "but the one-over; 'put up the night.'" —

Two Late for Last Week—A lady who arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Treadwell on Wednesday last—Door County News.