

WHOM THE THINKING CANADIANS WILL SELECT



HON. DR. R. J. MANION
Soldier Civil Re-Establishment



HON. J. B. M. BAXTER
Custom and Excise



HON. F. B. MCCURDY
Public Works



SIR HENRY DRAYTON
Finance



HON. L. G. NORMOND
Pres. Privy Council



HON. S. F. TORMIE
Agriculture



HON. G. H. ROBERTSON
Labor



HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
Marine

CAMPAIGN ISSUES CLEARLY DEFINED BY SIR GEORGE FOSTER AT GAGETOWN

Continued from Page 1.
was, which would be the strongest. In my opinion it is impossible for the Farmers as a class, to get a clear majority of the 284, so that Mr. Crear will not be in a position to form a government after Dec. 6. Will Mr. King be able to get a working majority? Will Mr. Meighen be able to get a working majority in order to carry on successfully? The government of the day must have at least 139 seats. The Farmers cannot get these, neither do I believe can Mr. King. And it is quite possible that none of the groups will have a majority.

Differences Between Farmers.
Mr. Jones, whom I believe you will elect for the constituency of Royal, touched upon one point which I am going to talk about, the difference between the farmers of the East and the farmers of the West. The farmers should be represented in Parliament, but, as I said before, it is impossible that they will ever be able, under present conditions, to control the majority of Parliament as Farmers. No single group can do this. Up till the present time there have been two great parties in Canada, and during the war time we had the Union government and opposition. The old parties looked after and legislated for the farmers, fishermen, miners, lumbermen, manufacturers and all classes. Neither had any time for trying to legislate for one class, and this is the spirit which should still control the voters of this country. Now as to the difference between the farmers of the East and the West. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario, the farmers up to the Great Lakes are not specialists; they are what is known as mixed farmers. In these provinces are raised the coarser grains, pork, lamb, cattle, cream, milk, cheese, small fruits and vegetable products for home markets. These are practically all perishable products, and cannot be exported overseas. A little wheat is grown in these provinces, but not nearly enough to supply home demand. To market the surplus of these goods it is essential for you to have a market at your door. Who buys these goods? Not your brother farmer—he raises wheat for himself. They are bought by the people who do not farm, but who wish to have three square meals a day, men who earn wages and with these wages buy from you what you have to sell. They are men who work in factories, shipyards, foundries, stores, etc., an army of 700,000 wage earners who are responsible for feeding a population of 2,000,000 persons who are not on farms. This is your market.

West Specialists.
The farmers of the West do not farm this way. They specialize in grain, particularly wheat. For many years grain was the only crop they raised. They bought everything that was wanted on the table. It is true that today in Manitoba mixed farming, to a limited extent, is going into practice, but it is still true in the larger sense that the Western farmer is a one-crop man. They raise wheat and sell it in the rough to the Eastern miller or the overseas buyer. The West is the least part of the country which will have extensive manufacturing industries, and until the manufacturing industries are established the home market for the farmer is largely non-existent.

Protest Industries.
The past has lessons for every one of us, and we would do well to heed these lessons. Our sympathies had

the wide vision, a vision of a united country growing up, a pipe and prospect on the northern part of this continent. Previous to Confederation we were a people living off our own resources, and then along, we wanted to be manufacturers. In 1878 Sir John A. Macdonald conceived the idea of building up Canadian industries. He went to the country on this platform of protection for Canadian industries and was given a mandate to put it into operation. In 1879 Sir Leonard Tilley made a law which embodied this principle of protection and it has remained the guiding star of our politicians and statesmen up to the present time. In 1881 the total industrial production was three hundred million. Last year under the principle of protection inaugurated by Sir John and carried out by all parties, the industrial production of Canada was three billion six hundred million, twelve times what it was in 1881, and the 700,000 employees at the plants with their wages form the basis of the home market for the farmers of Canada.

Duties Reduced.
With regard to the duty on agricultural implements, it was under Sir Wilfrid Laurier 20.18 per cent. Today it is 15 per cent, on dutiable imports, and making into consideration the agricultural implements which come in free, lumping both together, dutiable and free, the duty is 7 per cent. Can any farmer say that 7 per cent is too much for him to contribute to the revenue of the country when the rest of the people are paying 22 per cent. When the farmer stops to think I am sure that he will say it is not, and I know that no farmer wants to be let scot free at the expense of the rest of the people.

Government War Record.
Sir George also dealt with the war record of the Meighen Government. The Government had been given a mandate to give people to go ahead with the war, whatever money was necessary to carry on to a successful conclusion. Today Mr. Crear and Mr. King were going to stop the country holding up their hands in horror at the amount of the debt, about two billion dollars. While this expenditure was being made it was approved by all parties. Every year vote that was passed up till 1917 had the approval of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party. It was only when the call came for more than money, for men, that the break occurred. The best of the Liberal party stood up to conscription, and the Government knew it was not popular. It lost them the support of Quebec and considerable support in the Province of Ontario where Barnard's case was taken. Had the Government been looking for votes rather than the interests of the country and the Empire, they would not have had the conscription bill on the statute books.

War's After Effects.
They say Union Government was a war government. The armistice was signed in 1918. This is all true, but the war was not over with the signing of the armistice. The after effects have to be considered. Canada had 238,000 men overseas when the armistice was signed. These men had to be brought home. Transportation was hard to get, yet Canada brought home her 238,000 men, and mobilized them in shorter time and with less trouble than any other nation in the war. In addition to the soldiers there were 48,000 dependents overseas. The country was under no obligation to bring these over, but it felt that the full duty to the soldier would not be done unless they were brought home, and they were accordingly returned to this country with their husbands at the expense of the country. This gives vocational training in 450 different occupations. The larger number of these graduated and are now in whole or in part engaged in the various vocations given them by the Government. Some are still in hospitals and will have to be cared for as long as they live. This cost the country one hundred and two million. And all of every country has sent commissioners to Canada to inspect our system of caring for soldiers and in every case these commissioners have reported that we have the most up-to-date and best system in the world.

BRITAIN ORDERS CESSATION OF WORK ON SHIPS

Halt Construction of War Ships Pending Decision of Limitation of Armaments Conference.
London, Nov. 18.—(Canadian Press Cable)—The Admiralty announced today that it had ordered the cessation of all work on the four battleships of the Super-Hood type.
The shipbuilding firms were notified yesterday not to incur any further liabilities on new naval construction until further notice from the Admiralty. These contracts were awarded only two weeks ago. Officials explained that the practical effect of the admiralty's order would be the absolute cessation of all warship work pending the outcome of the Washington conference.
Three of the ships were to have been built on the Clyde and the fourth at Newcastle-on-Tyne.
The Admiralty order halts work on these plants with their wages form the basis of the home market for the farmers of Canada.

Struggle Expected.
If it is true that the "slightly greater" naval force suggested for Japan by Admiral Baron Kato only amounts to the addition of one battleship to the Japanese fleet, then the emphatic objections of the United States delegates may not be deemed necessary. But if the suggestion comprehends a real change in proportion, it is declared on authority that a determined diplomatic struggle will result.

Negro Shot To Death And Body Burned In Park

Helena, Ark., Nov. 18.—Will Turner, a negro, charged with assault upon a young white woman today, while being removed to Marianna for safe-keeping. After being shot to death his body was brought back here and burned in the city park.

Landru Failed To Produce The Dramatic Effect

Fulfilled Promise to Give Address of Alleged Victim, But It Was Five Years Old.
Versailles, Nov. 18.—Henri Landru, on trial for murder in the Astres Court here, today fulfilled his promise of yesterday to give the address of one of his alleged victims, but the dramatic effect was somewhat lessened when the address proved to be five years old.

Responsibility For All
In discussing Sir George said the man or woman entrusted with the vote has a responsibility which should not be shirked. They should study and become informed on the various policies of the country, and go to the polls on December 6th and cast their ballots for that party. He said that after they had given the matter consideration and studied the record of the Meighen administration and the patchwork policy of Mr. Crear and Mr. King both of whom are preaching different doctrines in different sections of the country, the voters of the constituency of Royal would be polling day cast their ballots for Mr. George B. Jones.

PLAIN TALK EXPECTED SOON AT CONFERENCE

Washington, Nov. 18.—Japan's request for an increase in the proportional strength of her navy may lead to a plain talk across the council table of the arms conference. The United States delegation stands ready to dispute stubbornly any material change from the ratio set forth in the Hughes plan. The ratio, it was emphasized by the highest authorities today, reflects existing proportional strength and so cannot be altered without upsetting a fundamental principle of the whole plan. The United States figures would give Japan six fighting ships to every ten owned by the United States and every ten owned by Great Britain, and every ten owned, but never formally announced, that they want seven to ten. The naval experts of the United States really believe that five to ten is nearer the proper allotment. Great Britain has accepted the six to ten plan in principle but her spokesmen have been silent about the new Japanese proposals.

Married
WITHERS—At the residence of the bride's parents, Hasen street, by Rev. H. E. Thomas, on Nov. 17th, 1921, Frederick W. Withers to Susan L. Withers.

Married

Died
WALKER—At his residence, 124 Mecklenburg street, on November 18th, 1921, John Walker, in his 92nd year, leaving his wife and three sons to mourn. Notice of funeral later.

Brenan's Funeral Service

Senior Active Protestant Undertakers
ST. JOHN
Graduate Embalmers
MOTOR FUNERALS
Office, 715 Main Street.
Day or Night.
Residence, 153 Canterbury Street.
Telephone Connection.

HUNT'S ANNUAL FALL AND WINTER SALE

IS NOW IN FULL SWING.
ANOTHER BIG DAY TODAY.

BARGAIN LIST.

Men's Winter Overcoats	\$15.50 to \$45.00
Boys' Winter Overcoats	4.25 to 20.00
Men's Suits	16.50 to 45.00
Boys' Suits	7.85 to 18.00
Men's Pants	3.85 to 8.00
Shirts	1.35 to 2.65
Pajamas	2.45 and 2.85
Hosiery	15c to 68c
Sweaters	2.25 to 10.00
Neckwear	15c to 1.35
Underwear	1.00 to 5.00
Gloves	23c to 2.85
Men's Caps	68c to 3.00
Boys' Caps	45c to 2.00
Brushed Wool Sets	1.00 each

SEE OUR WINDOWS. HUNT'S CLOTHING STORE

17-19 Charlotte Street

CASUALTIES FOLLOW SEVERE BOMBAY RIOTS

London, Nov. 18.—Four policemen killed and thirty seriously injured constituted the casualties in yesterday's rioting in Bombay, according to an official communication issued by the India Office today, which adds that the situation was well in hand this morning, in spite of disorders in the centre and south of the city. Although statistics are lacking, the casualties among the rioters are believed to be as great as those suffered by the police force. The communication says that the rioters were chiefly Mohammedans. Most of the mills were idle today and large crowds were moving about, but their demeanor was less hostile.

Westerers Face Problems Caused By Severe Droughts

(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent) Moose Jaw, Nov. 18.—Discussing the problem which faced a large number of Westerners due to recent drought, Premier Meighen, speaking here this afternoon, said that the time had come when the proper authorities must address themselves to solving this problem. The Federal Government should meet the provincial authorities and through the whole matter out in an effort to arrive at a solution, the Premier said. He suggested that the problem might be solved by furnishing the settlers in the dried-out areas with secondary homesteads, but the fact that municipalities had been established, and that money had been expended in the dried-out areas, made the problem more difficult. It must be solved, however, and his part he was prepared to address to his best energies to its solution.

A SURE RELIEF FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS
10 Days' Treatment Free
Orange Lily is a certain relief for disorders of women. It is applied locally, and is absorbed into the suffering tissue. The dead waste matter in the congested region is expelled, giving immediate mental and physical relief; the blood vessels and nerves are toned and strengthened; and the circulation is rendered normal. As this treatment is based on strictly scientific principles, and acts on the actual location of the trouble, it cannot help but do good in all forms of female trouble, including delayed and painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, etc. 75¢ per box, which is sufficient for one month's treatment. A Free Trial Treatment, enough for 10 days, worth 75¢, will be sent Free to any suffering woman who will send me her address.
Enclose three stamps and address Mrs. Lydia W. Ladd, Windsor, Ont.
SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ROUSING RECEIPT HON. DR. BA MacL

(Continued from page 1)
believes that we should throw out our tariff walls to a country that is raising her's? Hon. Dr. Baxter declared that he felt certain that people did not think so.
Moderate Protection.
The Liberals had issued a circular declaring that Mackenzie King's proposal to high protection. The was not one member of the government that was in favor of high protection. The Meighen government had absolutely placed itself on record in support of a moderate protective tariff, which would protect our industries, afford employment to our workmen, but not permit of a profit other than that which was fairly reasonable.

had been stated also that Mackenzie King was in favor of placing the duty on boots coming into the country at twenty cents per pair instead of fifty cents; and one of the circulars issued by the Liberals had stated that this would save fifty cents on every pair of boots for the householder. This would, it was then set out, greatly increase the buying by the consumer, because he would get so much more for his money as it would increase the revenue of the government. That was a most ridiculous proposition. It simply meant that the boots and shoes would be made in a policy, be manufactured in the United States and not in Canada. Every pair of boots or shoes manufactured in the United States means one less pair made in Canada. This would be very injurious to the boot and shoe industry in this country and would result in considerable unemployment. What then would be the use of possibly slightly cheaper boots or shoes if the workmen in Canada were thrown out of employment and did not have the money with which to purchase such goods? This was only one example of the disastrous effect which such a policy would have on Canada.

Railway Question.
The railway question had also been mentioned by Hon. W. S. Fielding, who, while Minister of Finance, had estimated that the building of the Transcontinental Railway would cost the country about \$13,000,000. The railway policy of the Laurier government had, however, actually cost Canada not less than \$550,000,000.

Before the Laurier administration went out of power in 1911 it had subsidized heavily the building of the Canadian Northern Railway, and by it was intimated today that the government had been generous in its treatment to McKenna & Mann. The Meighen government had been confronted with the problem of either taking over certain railways or allowing them to go into bankruptcy. Several of the large quantities of bonds to pay all defaulted interest on the bonds and there would have been a very large loss of money back. The Liberal newspaper had said that a large quantity of grain was conveyed over the Grand Trunk railway to Portland; but the one, The Government had never had any voice in the matter. With the acquisition of that system the government will for the first time be able to say what shall go on that line to Portland.

"That is one of the reasons," declared Hon. Dr. Baxter, "why I want the Conservative Government returned to power. It is the biggest opportunity which has ever been presented to the Maritime Provinces of straggling the competition which has taken trade away from us. Canada must stand strong and resolute, ready to fight for our commercial life and prosperity within our borders. Such is the policy which the Meighen Government stands for."

Col. MacLaren Discusses Tariff
Dr. Murray MacLaren stated that the first question he desired to discuss was that of the tariff. There had been considerable discussion and difference of opinion as to whether the tariff was the chief issue in the present campaign. He submitted it was the chief issue of the day and there were three reasons for such a decision. The first was that the Progressive Party, which was sometimes also referred to as the Farmers or the Progressives, had made it a leading plank in their platform. This party represented merely the grain-growers of the west, and had nothing in sympathy with the mixed farmers of the east. It was a class party with narrow views, which embraced other than its own.