

NORTH SHORE REVOLT

Against Tweedie Ring Rule and Bad Government.

Enthusiastic Reception of Messrs. Hazen and Mott at Chatham—Hall Crowded to the Doors Till the End.

Mr. Mott's Manly and Straightforward Statement Why He Could No Longer Support the Administration—Mr. Hazen Made Many Strong Points—Mr. McEade Trimmed D. G. Smith in Neat Manner.

CHATHAM, Oct. 9.—The revolt of Mr. Mott made the first break in the solid North Shore, and if one may judge from what he sees and hears in the town where Premier Tweedie lives, another break will be made on election day on the Miramichi, the very heart of the province.

Mr. Hazen arrived here this afternoon from Sackville. Mr. McInerney and Mr. McDade came up from St. John and Campbellton to join them here. During the day they met a number of men who take an interest in public affairs, and soon learned that it is the intention of the opposition in the county to organize a strong and representative ticket. The names of two leading men in Newcastle, one in Nelson and three or four in Chatham are mentioned, some of whom will probably be selected.

It must not be supposed that all the lumber operators are government supporters, or that all the lumbermen who have supported Mr. Tweedie will do so again. Whatever the intention of the people may be, one thing is plain, that they are ready to give a good hearing to the opposition doctrine from the opposition leader, and that in a meeting as large as the most spacious hall in the town could hold a strong and severe criticism of the ministry was heard with every sign of approval.

There was nothing the matter with the meeting in Masonic hall except the limited capacity of the building. The doors were not long open before the seats were taken. On the platform were a few ladies, which is said to be something of an innovation in this part of the province.

J. L. Stewart, editor of the Chatham World, and one of the stalwart conservatives of the town, occupied the chair, though perhaps half the audience was composed of liberal opponents of the ministry. He introduced the speakers in a pleasant way, remarking that Chatham audiences were always courteous and attentive, and would certainly be so on this occasion, when the speakers were all men of high character and extensive knowledge, and all personal friends and comrades of the premier, though they did not approve of his conduct and methods.

There was a good deal of curiosity to hear Mr. Mott, whose recent withdrawal of support from the government has evidently not impaired his popularity on the Miramichi. He was cheered when he came forward and repeatedly as he proceeded with a clear statement of the grounds of his difference with the government. Mr. Mott began by saying that he had given a loyal support to the government as long as he could and even when he found that it imposed a considerable restraint upon the liberties of the people. He said that he had withdrawn his support from the government because he was not allowed a share in the deal. This seemed to be the admission that there was a deal. But he would give a statement of the case and the audience could form its own opinion as to his position.

Mr. Mott went on to state that shortly after Mr. Tweedie introduced and carried his measure for long leases the Muskoka lease of 460 miles was granted to the Toronto applicants. Though the law passed that year required the operation of these lands there was no operation. The lessees never built a camp or cut a log. So long ago as when Mr. Tweedie was surveyor general, he (Mott) had objected, and told that minister that local lumbermen had a right to complain. He told him that if the policy of long leases went on it was absolutely essential that the limits should be worked. This was not for the sake of the stumpage, but because for every dollar paid in stumpage many times that sum was paid in operating a log. However, the matter drifted on till last year. Then Mr. Mott was applied to by a lumberman who said he needed timber for his mill. He told the man that the only limits that seemed to be available were those of the Toronto men, who had held them without operating for a number of years, which they had no right to do. Mr. Purvis was advised by him to apply to the Campbell. He did so, asking for stumpage to the extent of 8 or 10 millions a year. The company replied that they were considering other arrangements. That was last spring. In January of this year Mr. Purvis wrote again, offering to pay whatever stumpage was deemed fair. He was put off with dilatory answers, but finally the Campbell wrote, saying that it would be necessary to cut 15 to 18 million a year off the land in order to clear it during the term of the lease, and asking Purvis if he could handle that much. As a matter of fact he could not, but he soon learned that the Toronto men were arranging to sell the lease.

Mr. Mott advised him to file a petition asking that the lands be again put up and sold, since the conditions of the first sale was not fulfilled. Mr. Mott himself met the government. He was able to say now that the policy had done some of these things, but leaving the side of the government in

proper policy. It was not right that speculators should come in and by utter disregard of the law manage to sell for \$23,000 what they got from the province for \$17,000.

When he heard after this understanding with the government was reached, that the speculators were making a profit on that basis, he got another hearing with the government and demanded that the transfer be refused and that the lease be cancelled for flagrant violation of the terms of the contract. Again he left the council with the clear understanding that the government would intervene. He wished the premier were present to hear him say so. But there came still another change and the transfer was allowed, and faith was broken.

Mr. Tweedie assured the people that he would substantially enforce the law requiring the operation of leased lands. Mr. Mott had himself pledged his word that this course would be followed. Yet he brought face to face with the transaction where an outside speculator was assisted to make \$200,000 by violation of this essential condition. Then he refused to support or justify the government. He was in the extent of his participation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mott went on to compare the conduct of this government with that followed in respect to the Chatham Pulp Company. That company had mortgaged all its assets, including the government lease, to a creditor. The government, in the name of the law, shut out the creditor from his legal rights by refusing to allow the transfer of the lease. They had no more legal or moral right to do it than they had to interfere with any other mortgage or security given for a debt. In doing this they had destroyed a great industry in this town (Loud applause). This intervention was in the pretended interest of other creditors. In that case the interference was unjustifiable, for the company had fulfilled all its obligations to the government in respect to the leases, and it was bad policy because it deprived great numbers of people of employment. In this case the interference was demanded by law, and in the interests of the public treasury and of the working lumberman.

Mr. Mott said that Mr. Tweedie had claimed to be the great friend of the lumber interest, but he had no hesitation in saying that this interest would have just as good a friend in Mr. Hazen. If he (Mott) had any influence in the future policy of the country the law would be changed to give lumbermen the right to raise their own prices. This would give their business greater stability and enable them to procure and invest more capital. This privilege of renewal in Quebec led to large investments in mill and lumber properties and in pulp mills. He would also advocate a reduced rate of stumpage with uniform equitable enforcement. A lower rate of stumpage collected with uniformity without favor would produce as much revenue, and he was sure that the lumbermen would be glad to be free from government control governing the rate of stumpage.

Mr. Mott's clear, calm and undignified statement of his position seemed to make a strong impression on the audience, and when he closed his speech he received a hearty round of applause.

MR. MCINERNEY. At once put himself on good terms with the audience by referring to the previous occasions when he spoke in that hall, once as a lecturer, and once in the last federal campaign, on both of which occasions he had been warmly received. He was now standing upon a delegation of the Trades and Labor Council, asking him if he would be a candidate in their interests. He did not know if labor was organized in Northumberland. He was then asked to be a candidate in the organization numbered 2,400 men. To their representatives he had said that he would consider it if he had heard of their candidate, but he could only go to Fredericton as an opponent of the government. They told him that they also opposed the government, and had explained their position by giving him the history of the government's treatment of them and the measures for which they asked. Turning to the laborer before the country, Mr. McInerney paid a high tribute to the earnestness, earnestness and success with which Mr. Hazen and his followers had done their duty in the legislature. The government, however, was like a sphinx in a desert of distrust, not venturing to announce the date of the election, while Mr. Hazen and his comrades are going about talking over the heads of the people the issues of the contest. The government organs say our meetings are all frosts. They were such frosts as we have here to-night. (Cheers.) Mr. Pugsley promises fishery awards which he has not received, for all kinds of services, but fishermen to whom it belongs are evidently to lose it if it gets into Mr. Pugsley's hands.

There was a government that had increased the debt of the province \$100,000 a year until they added two millions to it. Mr. Tweedie could not excuse himself, because the rate of increase in the last four years had been much larger than the previous four. The public service was stormed, while Attorney General Pugsley, though drawing a salary besides, drew \$5,000 for sixteen days' attendance in the hearing on the Eastern Extension case, and \$1,000 for sixteen days' attendance in the bridge inquiry, when his duty as a member required him to be in attendance. Ministers were adding to their own emoluments by holding commissions of inquiry with themselves as commissioners. Members were rewarded for service to the government by giving them pay as crown prospectors, contrary to the independence of parliament act. The essence for which Mr. Anglin had lost his seat was committed every day with impunity by members of the legislature.

In the midst of this carnival it was retreating to see Mr. Hazen, the ablest and most conspicuous members of the house, display his patriotism, honor and courage, by refusing to condescend to these offices, but leaving the side of the government in

KENT IN ARMS

For a Change of Provincial Government.

Large and Enthusiastic Opposition Meeting in the Public Hall at Richibucto.

Addresses by Mr. Mott, M. P. P., Mr. Melanson, M. P. P., Mr. McInerney ex M. P. and Mr. Hazen, M. P. P.—All the Speakers Were Given a Splendid Reception.

RICHIBUCTO, Oct. 11.—The political atmosphere of Kent was somewhat disturbed before the visit of Mr. Hazen, Mr. Mott, Mr. McInerney and Mr. Melanson. Last night's meeting has materially increased the desire for a change of provincial government and a change in the present representation. If the people of Kent were satisfied with the Tweedie administration, which they are not, there would still be opposition to the three representatives for what is known as the Barnes ticket. Mr. Barnes, who seems to dominate his two colleagues, has in some way managed to alienate many of his own and partly through a conflict of authority among persons with whom he has come in contact in matters of patronage. Especially about the shire town and the neighboring community, now called Rexton, there is a strong feeling among government supporters for a change in the present representation. Two French speaking representatives have not aroused so much personal hostility, but there is a strong feeling among the educated, enterprising and progressive elements of the shire that should be represented by men of more influence and independence. In Kent such race feeling exists among the French speaking people expresses itself in a laudable ambition to be represented by men of weight and individuality, not mere creatures of any government or organizer. They want men who will assert themselves, and only speak in such a way as to direct, their compatriots are not really represented at all.

Moreover, one hears now in Kent a protest against the doctrine that the French vote ought to go as a matter of course with the government in order that the French counties may be kept in a laudable state of contentment which always vote with the government without regard to the merits of the administration do not get justice. The counties and the members of the department are not to be considered as those who support the government desires, not those whose support can be counted on whatever happens.

The appearance of Mr. Melanson of Westmorland at Richibucto was an object lesson to the people of Kent. His legislative career has been in opposition. None of the Acadian supporters of the government have anything like the influence that he commands. None of them is so sure of an election in the next contest. No one seems to have the respect for men of either race that is given to Mr. Melanson. It is found that the French language is used has been appointed, but there are hundreds of such schools and this one officer cannot even visit them all. Mr. Melanson also pointed out the defects of the French department of the Normal School. He contends that while the teacher is a good French scholar, the methods are such that the department is of no practical value for the purpose intended. Mr. Melanson and Mr. Hazen have served together in the legislature four sessions. The member for Westmorland has been one of the most effective members of some of the committees, and has done his share in revealing the true condition of affairs. Speaking of the Kent people he paid a tribute to his leader, as a man of high honor, and of remarkable fairness, absolutely free from prejudice and narrowness, and the ablest member of the legislature.

Naturally the lion's share of the applause of the evening fell to the former member of parliament for Kent. He is evidently a great favorite in his shire town, where he has always received a flattering support whatever might be his success in the county at large. Mr. McInerney told his old friends how he came to be among them as a candidate in the commercial metropolis so soon after his departure from Kent. He dealt for a few minutes with the Telegraph's account of the meetings addressed by Mr. Hazen and himself. That journal had been so resolved upon discrediting their meetings that it gave a striking account of the thin attendance and want of enthusiasm. In one meeting that had not been held when the description was printed. The Telegraph made a mistake in the date and printed the report some days too soon. He did not remember having ever seen a better meeting than the one at Chatham, where the people crowded the house and held the aisle until nearly midnight. Yet the Telegraph represented the hall as partly filled and asserted that a third of the audience left the hall when Mr. Hazen was speaking, though he was not the last speaker. Another queer feature of the Telegraph's report of the Chatham meeting interested Mr. McInerney, who was represented as advocating a reduction of stumpage to twenty-five cents, though he did not discuss crown lands at all and did not mention stumpage.

After referring to these matters, Mr. McInerney went on to discuss the extravagance of the government, and the unnecessary burdens which were imposed on the country. Among these hardships was the school book monopoly, in consequence of which every purchaser of a child's book had to

pay a commission to a St. John firm, whose name appeared as the publisher, but who never owned a printing press, and whose business was of another kind altogether. These books though purporting to be published in St. John were actually printed and bound in Toronto, though they could be printed here and sold at a lower price. The people were compelled to pay half a dozen or more direct taxes, all imposed for the first time within a few years, and apparently rendered necessary to meet the extra cost of a government, one of whose members claimed \$1,000 for sixteen days occupied by him in defending the government in the legislature of which he was a member, and on another occasion was paid \$5,000 for his work in a court which sat for only six days.

MR. HAZEN. In his first appearance as a public speaker in Kent, made a strong and favorable impression. He has seldom spoken more effectively than last night. After some introductory remarks he took up the bridge inquiry and other matters with which he has had to deal in the last four years, showing how the opposition had saved to the province half the cost of all steel bridges that might be constructed in the future. The contention had a local interest, as the Kingston bridge, just three miles from this hall, cost \$12,000 more than would pay for one under competition. Kent has a good many old and bad bridges and this lost sum would have been a welcome addition to the fund required to put them in good condition.

Mr. Hazen's statement that the Acadian population had not since Judge Landry's time been represented by the head of a department, may surprise strangers, but the people of Kent and the other north shore counties, as well as those of Madawaska, understand it. They know that Mr. Landry is not of the same stock as the people whom he represents. Mr. Richard is an Acadian, but the solicitor general is not the head of a department, and Mr. Richard only held that position a few months.

In Richibucto, as elsewhere, Mr. Hazen set forth his own policy as declared in the resolutions proposed last session. Here, as elsewhere, the audience had a chance to offer objections or criticisms as the leader of the opposition discussed the programme clause by clause. There was not a dissenting voice in any meeting. Mr. Hazen's declarations as to his crown land policy seem also satisfactory to the North Shore. He does not say that the lumbermen ought to contribute less to the revenue than they do now. On the contrary, he affirms that the revenue need not suffer. The public domain must not be ravaged, but greater protection ought to be gained. Mr. Hazen agrees with Mr. Mott that the law should state exactly what the lumbermen are expected to pay, and that the amount should be honestly collected. If the average rate actually collected is now seventy-five cents or sixty-five cents, it is better that should be the legal rate and that all should pay alike, than that the law should set a dollar while operators pay all the way from that sum down to some unknown and indefinite point. If the industry cannot bear the present lawful rate, the remedy is not an unfair, uncertain, and incorrect measurement, favoring some lumbermen and pressing hard on others, but a lower rate that all should be compelled to pay.

In his criticism of the agricultural policy of the government, Mr. Hazen quoted certain intelligent farmers in protest against some of the appointments of the government, who had been sent out to instruct the farmers on matters concerning which they knew much less than the audience. He told of the famous horse purchase made by Mr. Parris and Mr. King, who after refusing to pay \$400 for an animal privately imported, went to Maine and bought for about four times that sum a horse which took the second prize, while the rejected stallion easily won the first. The anecdote afforded a good deal of amusement, but the Sun was informed that it could easily be matched on the North Shore. A Westmorland breeder who heard Mr. Hazen speak at Sackville, stated that he had himself bought for a little over \$100 a short horn bull, which easily won the prize over one for which the government paid \$400.

One of the most popular of Mr. Hazen's proposed reforms is the demand for an honest and secret ballot. The resolution in that behalf was voted down in the house, though, as Mr. Hazen explains, the only argument against it was one offered by Hon. A. S. White, who contended that a secret ballot was dishonest, because under it candidates who bought votes could not be sure that they got them. The Richibucto meeting closed at 11:30, and even then Mr. Hazen was urged to go on with his speech.

Mr. McInerney remained at Richibucto over Sunday. Mr. Mott returned to Campbellton, and Mr. Hazen to St. John today.

BASE BALL MARVEL

Five Inning Game in Which Neither Side Scored.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10.—The All Star Americans and Pittsburgh, the National League champions, played a marvellous game at League park this afternoon, neither team scoring in eleven innings. Bernard and Leever were the opposing twirlers, each holding his opponents down to four hits. The errors were costly.

Starns-Hits; 4; errors, 2; Pittsburgh—Bernard and Sullivan; Leever and Smith.

Attendance, 5,300. The game was called on account of darkness.

A natural soap mine has recently been discovered in some of these offices, in which the active principle is being taken out by the ton.

MR. MCDRADE. He scored his triumph after eleven o'clock. Rises at that hour the following three able and serious speeches. He addressed himself in lighter vein to some personal matters, including a column attack of the Chatham Advertiser upon himself. His reports upon D. G. Smith and his account of that gentleman's financial transactions with the government caused roars of laughter. When Mr. McDade quoted Premier Tweedie's description of the man who is now his henchman as "a scoundrel and a blackguard," he was found especially entertaining.

MR. MCDRADE. He scored his triumph after eleven o'clock. Rises at that hour the following three able and serious speeches. He addressed himself in lighter vein to some personal matters, including a column attack of the Chatham Advertiser upon himself. His reports upon D. G. Smith and his account of that gentleman's financial transactions with the government caused roars of laughter. When Mr. McDade quoted Premier Tweedie's description of the man who is now his henchman as "a scoundrel and a blackguard," he was found especially entertaining.

MR. MCDRADE. He scored his triumph after eleven o'clock. Rises at that hour the following three able and serious speeches. He addressed himself in lighter vein to some personal matters, including a column attack of the Chatham Advertiser upon himself. His reports upon D. G. Smith and his account of that gentleman's financial transactions with the government caused roars of laughter. When Mr. McDade quoted Premier Tweedie's description of the man who is now his henchman as "a scoundrel and a blackguard," he was found especially entertaining.

MR. MCDRADE. He scored his triumph after eleven o'clock. Rises at that hour the following three able and serious speeches. He addressed himself in lighter vein to some personal matters, including a column attack of the Chatham Advertiser upon himself. His reports upon D. G. Smith and his account of that gentleman's financial transactions with the government caused roars of laughter. When Mr. McDade quoted Premier Tweedie's description of the man who is now his henchman as "a scoundrel and a blackguard," he was found especially entertaining.

MR. MCDRADE. He scored his triumph after eleven o'clock. Rises at that hour the following three able and serious speeches. He addressed himself in lighter vein to some personal matters, including a column attack of the Chatham Advertiser upon himself. His reports upon D. G. Smith and his account of that gentleman's financial transactions with the government caused roars of laughter. When Mr. McDade quoted Premier Tweedie's description of the man who is now his henchman as "a scoundrel and a blackguard," he was found especially entertaining.

MR. MCDRADE. He scored his triumph after eleven o'clock. Rises at that hour the following three able and serious speeches. He addressed himself in lighter vein to some personal matters, including a column attack of the Chatham Advertiser upon himself. His reports upon D. G. Smith and his account of that gentleman's financial transactions with the government caused roars of laughter. When Mr. McDade quoted Premier Tweedie's description of the man who is now his henchman as "a scoundrel and a blackguard," he was found especially entertaining.

MR. MCDRADE. He scored his triumph after eleven o'clock. Rises at that hour the following three able and serious speeches. He addressed himself in lighter vein to some personal matters, including a column attack of the Chatham Advertiser upon himself. His reports upon D. G. Smith and his account of that gentleman's financial transactions with the government caused roars of laughter. When Mr. McDade quoted Premier Tweedie's description of the man who is now his henchman as "a scoundrel and a blackguard," he was found especially entertaining.

MR. MCDRADE. He scored his triumph after eleven o'clock. Rises at that hour the following three able and serious speeches. He addressed himself in lighter vein to some personal matters, including a column attack of the Chatham Advertiser upon himself. His reports upon D. G. Smith and his account of that gentleman's financial transactions with the government caused roars of laughter. When Mr. McDade quoted Premier Tweedie's description of the man who is now his henchman as "a scoundrel and a blackguard," he was found especially entertaining.

Advertisement for 'You Can Buy' soap, featuring 'Surprise Soap' and 'Best for Wash Day'.

of any Grocer

Afterward he heard that they had changed their minds, and again he had a meeting. This time a distinct undertaking was received from all the ministers that the transfer would not be allowed. The decision reached by the seven ministers together was almost immediately reversed by three of them.

Speaking of this, Mr. Mott said that he could not stand by and see an injustice done without making a protest. No man ought to do so, especially when that injustice was a reversal by three ministers of a decision reached by the whole cabinet. Personally Mr. Mott said he had not suffered. He had no personal interest in the matter. But he did not think he as a member for Restigouche should approve of an act of injustice in that country. For a member of the legislature should have consent to an act of maladministration which handed over to Toronto capitalists more than \$200,000 of profits that belonged to the public treasury.

This sum, almost equal to the Eastern Extension award, would, if the law had been observed and justice done, have belonged today to the people of New Brunswick, whereas it had been carried out of the province to swell the private fortune of outside speculators.

Mr. Mott contends that no man should be allowed to purchase and hold leases of crown lands, which he does not intend to operate, or to hold more than he can use with other lumbermen need the timber. He also protests against the methods which prevent settlers from acquiring crown lands. Many cases have arisen where native settlers have desired to settle on leased lands. The law allows such settlement, requiring the leaseholder to remove the timber within a certain time and give the settler a chance. But in spite of that applicants have been refused the land and have been obliged to seek homes abroad.

Thus, said Mr. Mott, while we are paying hundreds of thousands from the dominion treasury to bring immigrants from every part of the world, while the province has been paying Mr. Hickman thousands of dollars and printing handbooks at a cost of more than thousands to bring in settlers from England, the provincial government is actually refusing a home in our own province to the sons of the soil.

We subsidize railways to open up lands on which the government will not allow our own people to live.

MR. MELANSON. He was asked to speak in French, and though he speaks English with equal fluency he spoke in French. His analysis of the financial management of the present government was clear and convincing, as might be expected from a man of his business gifts and experience. The presence of the school teachers perhaps suggested the discussion of certain grievances concerning the French schools. Through the efforts of Mr. Melanson and others, one French inspector of schools where the French language is used has been appointed, but there are hundreds of such schools and this one officer cannot even visit them all.

MR. MCINERNEY. He was asked to speak in French, and though he speaks English with equal fluency he spoke in French. His analysis of the financial management of the present government was clear and convincing, as might be expected from a man of his business gifts and experience. The presence of the school teachers perhaps suggested the discussion of certain grievances concerning the French schools. Through the efforts of Mr. Melanson and others, one French inspector of schools where the French language is used has been appointed, but there are hundreds of such schools and this one officer cannot even visit them all.

MR. MCINERNEY. He was asked to speak in French, and though he speaks English with equal fluency he spoke in French. His analysis of the financial management of the present government was clear and convincing, as might be expected from a man of his business gifts and experience. The presence of the school teachers perhaps suggested the discussion of certain grievances concerning the French schools. Through the efforts of Mr. Melanson and others, one French inspector of schools where the French language is used has been appointed, but there are hundreds of such schools and this one officer cannot even visit them all.

MR. MCINERNEY. He was asked to speak in French, and though he speaks English with equal fluency he spoke in French. His analysis of the financial management of the present government was clear and convincing, as might be expected from a man of his business gifts and experience. The presence of the school teachers perhaps suggested the discussion of certain grievances concerning the French schools. Through the efforts of Mr. Melanson and others, one French inspector of schools where the French language is used has been appointed, but there are hundreds of such schools and this one officer cannot even visit them all.

MR. MCINERNEY. He was asked to speak in French, and though he speaks English with equal fluency he spoke in French. His analysis of the financial management of the present government was clear and convincing, as might be expected from a man of his business gifts and experience. The presence of the school teachers perhaps suggested the discussion of certain grievances concerning the French schools. Through the efforts of Mr. Melanson and others, one French inspector of schools where the French language is used has been appointed, but there are hundreds of such schools and this one officer cannot even visit them all.

MR. MCINERNEY. He was asked to speak in French, and though he speaks English with equal fluency he spoke in French. His analysis of the financial management of the present government was clear and convincing, as might be expected from a man of his business gifts and experience. The presence of the school teachers perhaps suggested the discussion of certain grievances concerning the French schools. Through the efforts of Mr. Melanson and others, one French inspector of schools where the French language is used has been appointed, but there are hundreds of such schools and this one officer cannot even visit them all.

MR. MCINERNEY. He was asked to speak in French, and though he speaks English with equal fluency he spoke in French. His analysis of the financial management of the present government was clear and convincing, as might be expected from a man of his business gifts and experience. The presence of the school teachers perhaps suggested the discussion of certain grievances concerning the French schools. Through the efforts of Mr. Melanson and others, one French inspector of schools where the French language is used has been appointed, but there are hundreds of such schools and this one officer cannot even visit them all.

Large vertical advertisement for 'ANNALS OF THE ST. MARTIN' featuring various agricultural products and livestock.