# **POOR DOCUMENT**

# THE EVENING TIMES-STAR, SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1925

John during the four years he has rep-

PROPOSES TO CUT RAIL RATES EQUALIZATION OLD STUFF. ed in 1903 and he wished end the Laurier Government AND TO LIMIT PREFERENCE is act. It had been given author o adjust rates of the whole coun-with a view to equalizing the ef-

present one. After it had come into power it demanded the resignation of the directors and put others into their places. The Conservative administration had of giving a fair deal to both shipued from Page 9. ple of the Maritimes. The at had been made to entice d been broken, he declared asked how they dared to

ACTION BY LIBERALS.

ent and had later been de-

se him and his rty of theft.

ANSWERS OLD CHARGE.

not done justice to the ices in respect to the anadian National lines. said in 1921 also. It Coronto and the west called a partisan Conservative. Inc men appointed had been men of suc-cess and men of integrity, whose

unk lines had not been taken system at that time, the tion not being completed. He

ot, especially among rail the effect that the Con in, to the energy was now intending to e Party was now intending to mate the Canadian National and ian Pacific railways. He had one word in any part

stag-"Give clearer. He did think that the gen-"Give eral lines of procedure could now be laid down, however. He would suggest a plan that he be-lieved would accomplish something to even up the benefits of Confederation.

and other nations had suffered as Can-ada did. Had the United States stayed in that depression for the last four years, he asked his hearers? Had they

Dr. MacLaren after speaking in slowing terms of the leader of the and? Why had they not? he continu it was because they had put the Fo ney tariff on and had then proceed lendid support accorded him ago. He said that he had or the best interests of the by tariff on and has then proceeded to enjoy the greatest wave of prosper-ty the country had ever known. People in Canada were not resigning good jobs to go to the United States for the privilege of walking the street there. The United States was on a state of proceeding. It had reduced it city a rt the ning campaign.

here. The United States was nest of prosperity. It had reduced national debt by \$3,000,000,000 wf interest Government of Canada MARITIME CASE TOLD. ded \$146,000,000 to

The remedy for the hardships o age off the rail rates and would tak this percentage from the Dominio treasury. To this extent the Domin ion as a whole would bear a specia share in the transportation differ

# TAX REDUCTION.

this, of the total Canadian export ade, he said, one-third of it passed if eer United States railways and rough United States ports. Of the ade to Great Britain 40 per cent, went his way. The grain trade showed, he

Arthur Meighen as Pr

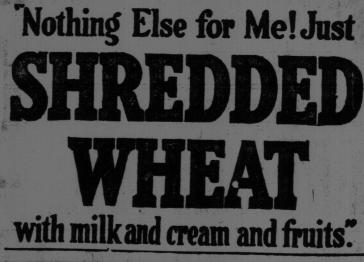
but since the King Gover went into power the traffic had bee falling fast. This year the revenue had beeen \$5,000,000 to date less than ast year's poor showing, he said. C. N. DIRECTORS CENSURED. In 1917 the Government put

In 1917 the Government put i charge of the system directors non of whom was in politics. This was not the present case under the Kin Government, he pointed out. Direc tors with no experience had bee appointed. Recently in Prince Et ward Island when two supporters of the party were both hot foot after Senatorship the one not foot after This was

perity was in evidence there this reason the steamers Great Britain for these co-were crowded with settlers ear new homes while the t chief assets of Canada and a stream of use of Maritime ports as gateways of trade to overseas countries. In spite of this, of the total Canadian export

to Canada had trickle, he said. FOUR YEARS HELD WASTED.

most of what I said t TO PRESS N. B. INTERESTS.



so they would not embarrass the party. He informed his hearers that New with the Canadian Merchant Marine with the Canadian Merchant Marine

e" he said, "we are pe

## SAINT JOHN STATION.

Good Mayonnaise

is a very useful help in the kitchen and to give it a real tang, mix it with a liberal dash of

the famous

ports. He felt that Canada d give no preference to Britain any other country which did ot ship its goods through Canadian

He was free to say, as he had said in the West, where they had their own problems and where they made more noise about them than did the Marl-UNFAIR TO MARITIMES.

Commission then but now, as a part of the Canadian National system, it did. The rates then in effect had

MARITIME REMEDY TOLD.

now been changed.

grain to the West. He was-no

ot do this thing. It was the sp covince of the Government of untry. The Conservative p as prepared to do this. A mo of his in the House to this been backed by every Co but had been voted again se to this effect ha

SELLING ITS ESTATE.

ers of policy, he

try was necessary to give the ork. It should be given the

ways free of Government interference, he said. On the contrary, he said, no government had ever dealt a greater blow at railway independence than the low at railway in



T LOVE you just as much, darling rever though your hair is getting fray!" But don't believe him-or heed him. He's only trying to console you. Your proof will be his smile of sur-prised approval, after you're used Brownatone, the guaranteed, harmless vegetable preparation that thits gray. Taded or bleached hair any shade! You had or wash out! Further applications the necessary only to new hair growth. Two colors, shading from lightest blonde to black-50c and \$1.50 at drug ond toilet counters. Test bottle mailed or 10c. The Kenton Pharmacal Co. 507 Starms Bidg. Windsor, Ont.





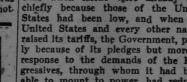
- from the first day on

PROTECTION MORE VITAL. be trusted to deal fairly with the West but it could so far as the Maritimes were concerned. C. P. RELEASES GOVERNMENT.

As Dr. Baxter had said, an indus-trial country profited more by the ex-pansion of industry in its more thickly settled centres than in the thinly popu-lated ones. He believed that the policy of protection was more vital to Can-ada today than to any other nation. He was of the belief, he said, that the advantages of protection would fall more heavily on the more thickly popu-lated parts than on the less settled provinces. All would benefit directly and indirectly but Ostarlo and Que-bec would get a greater result. He thought the only policy for Can-ada was a resolute, definite protective policy. C. P. RELEASES GOVERNMENT. Premier King had said that they were only carrying out the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. No agreement was binding after the other party had failed to insist on it, he declared. The Can-adian Pacific Railway had released the Government some time ago. Premier King had said he restored the flour and grain rates because of the agreement, but he had form up the rest of the agreement. He had practically said that the West, with its Progressive members, must have this but that the Maritimes must go to the Railway Commission for its justice.

policy. He did think, therefore, that it was only right to make some compensation, or better, some distribution of the ad-vantages that would be fair in all sec-tions. LAUGHED OUT OF HOUSE.

TRANSPORTATION WANTS. The more he studied the question, the more he came to feel that the prob-lem of the Maritime Provinces was one of transportation. There were the problems of port facilities, of export advantages and of reaching the central provinces with those products which could be sold there. The would advocate special conces-sions to the Maritimes and to the West; would not be a dole hecause a dole was something unearned and this was not-The would not be a dole hecause a dole was something unearned and this was not-the diffusion of the duanting the country. It would not be a dole hecause a dole was something unearned and this was not-the diffusion of the duant of t



This had stopped the investment of This had stopped the investment of capital, had closed factories and had thrown workmen out of jobs and forced them to go to another country to earn their livings. This condition had dis-tinguished Canada from all other na-tions, he declared. He should answer the charges of Mr. King that he had been untruthful in saying a year ago that 2,000 factories had shut down while the Government was in power. He had got his figures from the report of R. G. Dun and Com-pany. He could not find other figures quoted by Mr. King, but did find that 84 factories had closed down to the million of population here as compared with 44 to the million in the United States.

States. He did not contend that all failed because the tariff had been reduced, but did think that the threat held over business was the main factor. Did any fail here, he asked. He advised his hearers to look about the city. They had looked in Moncton, Halifax, Syd-ney, Amherst and others places and hed found many. ad found many.

HALIFAX PLANT CITED.

HALIFAX PLANT CITED. One glaring instance was the ferit-lize factory in Hallfar, he said. The Government had taken off the tariff on the grounds that it would assist agriculture, and the plant had been forced to close. No farmer had bought his fertilizer one cent cheaper, he con-tended. What had happened was that the American manufacturer, with the Canadian competition gone, had boost-ed his prices and was now charging the farmer more than previously. The quoted many figures to show a waritimes better off because less mon-ey had been paid steel workers, he burden of taxation now carried by in-dustry? No, he answered. The had been told he was making too add subter off than other nations. If I produced no figures at all, would any one in the dipression and that Can-ada was better off than other nations. If I produced no figures at all, would any one in the United States, Australia

d, CANNOT BLAME NATURE. What was needed was a spirit of economic independence. We should not sell our natural resources for a song to make wealth for the American peo-ple. We should hold by a protective iarif on one hand and an export tax on the other, he continued. The Government could not blame nature for present conditions. Four of the finest harvests in the history had followed one another. In the face of this, what position was the country in teday? Did this show a sound policy on the part of the Government? What, he asked, was a Canada first policy all around, for the Maritime for the West? By pursuing this policy so the country would waken to a great revival of industry.

TRIBUTE PAID LEADER.

Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, in his open-ing remarks, paid a glowing tribute to Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative party. He also briefly outlined the splendid efforts of Dr. Murray MacLaren on behalf of Saint

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ENEER

geburg

TWO WEEKS



POPULATION SHOULD GAIN.

POPULATION SHOULD GAIN. Canada with a population of only 9,000.000 should increase rapidly in population. Before the war each coun-try had a fiscal policy which would work more or less for the benefit of all countries, but since the war sixty-five nations have raised tariff walls to protect the industries and provide em-ployment within their boundaries. Canada was, the only large nation which did not do this he claimed. When the United States shut| out Canadian farm products, which they had a perfect right to do, Canada should have put up tariff walls also, he contended. This was not done and, as the doors were wide open, the United States poured goods into the country and as a result thousands of Cana-dian factories have either closed their doors or were working on curtailed time. As a result more than than half a million Canadian workmen were thrown out of employment, their sav-ings were gradually wiped out and they had to become exiles in a foreign land where employment| was avail-able. HOME POLICY BLAMED.

HOME POLICY BLAMED. All this occurred, the speaker said, because Canada adopted a different policy from the others. This failure also was the underlying cause of the transportation trouble he felt. Also the cause of increasing the burden of debt and the present unsatisfactory conditions throughout the country. If Canada could double her popula-tion the transportation problems of the 40,000 miles of railways would be solved, according to Sir Henry Thorn-ton. How with a decreasing popula-tion under present conditions could this be brought about the| speaker asked? Prior to the war 400,000 im-migrants a year were entering Canada and now under the present govern-ment's policy 110,000 were brought to Canada last year at a cost of \$4,000,000 and a large portion of these could not speak our language. During the same time 140,000 Canadian-born were emi-grating to the United States. In other words, the speaker pointed out, Can-ada was paying this huge amount for the pleasure of interchanging 110,000 foreigners for 140,000 native Canadians. WHAT RAILWAYS MEAN.

# WHAT RAILWAYS MEAN.

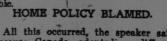
Four years ago a member of the King Government remarked that it would be better to get rid of the railways if they had to be sold for one dollar. The systems represented an investment of \$1,474,000,000, and of this Canada was responsible for \$1,212,000,000 and if the rialways were disposed of in this way the burden of their debt would still rest on the people's shoulders, he declared. When the wreeks of railways were taken over in 1917 they had to be gathered together under one system, he said. An effort was made to operate them as economically as possible and as a result the traffic was increasing yearly until in 1921 at a rate of about \$16,000,000 each year. Hopes were held that the roads  $mV_{f,4}^*$  soon become self-sustaining

to do our part in bu ble of Canada."

INDUSTRIES NEEDED.

FAVORS CANADIAN GOODS.

REPLIES TO PREMIER. Senator Gideon Robertson, former Initiste of Labor in the Meighen Gor-result of they could, how comment, expressed his pleasure at seal noing in the city where he was again being in the city where he was again that full cannot get the again different roads. I have made?'' Hore allow with a transportation, Dr. Bactre said unes there was manufac-tring in Canada there would be northing the form inservative party is not again different roads. I have made?'' How are spending millions to being millions to keep them out and cannot do so?' the said.'' Must was needed was's agplint of bel door maturel resources for the say were pro-a decline of 23 per cent. "Dould attrice of 23 per cent. "Doull ATION SHOULD GAIN.'' The again the city and the leader in LEA&PERRINS



PROGRESSING BACKWARD. During his four years in Ottawa Dr. Baxter said he had seen the three par-ties in action. He had nothing to say of the Progressives, for they were pro-gressing backward rapidly, had only 48 candidates in the present campaign and these were inoculated with Liberal gerns. He had observed the Conser-vative party and its leader in Parlia-ment and out and unless the leader de-parted very greatly from his previous record the people would have no neces-sity of informing him what the Mari-times, but he had given close study to their problems and was intensely inter-ested in getting a full knowledge of the requirements of these provinces. LIBERALS KEPT QUIET.

LIBERALS KEPT QUIET.

Dr. Baxter referred to the work of the Maritime Conservative members of Parliament in bringing the matter of the Maritime case before the people of Canada. He referred to the Liberal members who, he said, had kept quiet

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