

NEWCASTLE, N. B., OCTOBER 25, 1911

on land values.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION

An Address Delivered at the Sixth Convention of the Union of

PRICE THREE CENTS

# TWO MORE PARISHES DRY

VOL., 44.-NO 51.

## Lancester in St. John Co. **Richibucto in Kent Vote Against**

### Liquor Licenses.

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The local option campaign in Lancaster Parish, which includes the large village of Fairville reincludes sulted in a victory for the temper-ance people, on the 17th instant, by a majority of 109, the vote standing 513 to 404. The cam-paign against the saloons has been conducted by Alex Donaldson and Rev. H. R. Boyer, When the re-sult was known the Temperance supporters gathered in the I. O. G. T. hail and heard addresses by Rav Geo A Ross, Rev H R Boyer, Rev W R Robinsco, Rev H E Thomas, Alex Donaldson and C P Baker. In Richibucto Parish the vote

> For Against License License

32

129

41

23

Richibucto 126 Richibucto Village 66 South Rexton 71 47 North Rexton

225 310 In all Kent Co., but one parisn, Dundas, now allows liquor to be sold under license.

The temperance people Richibucto parish extend hearty thanks to Rev. R H. Stavert Harcourt, Rev. W. R. Robins n St. John, Rev. T. A. Robin: on of Toronto, Rev. George Faiquhar of Hampton, N. B. also to all loca workers and al. who voted "No license".

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. H. V. Ossinger, Tiverton, N.S., says: "We have used Baby's are built near it, and soon his unit: Own Tablets since our little boy proved property becomes most desirwas three months old and know .f nothing to equal them. He is now twelve months old and has always enjoyed perfect health. Bahy takes the Tablets easily and we always keep them in the house." of thousands of other mo hers. An occasional dose of the Tallets ED IT, T will keep the well child in ex cellent health or if the baby is jii. Not only

that the prevailing system of muni- old-fashioned feudalism or lund andcipal taxation in this country, is fair or reasonable, either in theory or province, there, as here, the speculat practice. And many who have

Our municipal taxes are derived piece of land, and, as soon as it was sold at a high price, increase the sel-The rate of taxation on each of thes items is the same, and, with one or

perty far too low to effectually cope with the speculator. If our system of 'taxation is bad in theory it is much worse in practice. Vacant land, whether in town or Allowing for the exemption in most

price asked by the owner, thus putare supposed to be assessed at the ting on speculation a premium rather personal property and improvementar full value of each. Now suppose, for the sake of argu-ment, that the assessors are both hon-in trade is often merely guessed at, it place, he alone is eptitled to its

value created for their holdings by the industry of the rest of the community. Sonal property pays any tax at all. The land speculator is no good in any place. His policy is to acquire and hold land in what he considers, a glowing district and keep it idle un-artisan and the salariel man, makes a should pay the community whatever proceed by the latter for the individual use-not ownership—of land the individual should pay the community whatever the individual pay the community whatever the individual pay the community whatever the individual should pay the community whatever the individual pay the community whatever the individual pay the community whatever the individual should pay the community whatever the individual pay the community whatever

trade to its neighborhood. Schools. churches, theatres, railway stations, to make up the loss, to read the mod-are built near it, and soon his unin: est figures often assessed for income Again, as already stated, it is proved property becomes most desirable for residences or business purposes, and he is offered for his claim

defects of the prevailing system of 1.-The taxation of land values only taxation. How can that system be would tend to doaway with specula

tion in land, for few or none (were the taxes high enough) could then afford to At least two of the defects of the system can be done away with by hold land idle. The taxes would be so taking off-suddenly or as gradually as heavy that the owner would be comgelled to immediately put his land to the people will-the taxes on improve ments, personal property and income, and abolishing or reducing the poll use or sell it to someone who would improve it. Vacant land being thus tax as may seen good, and raising the forced upon the market. man desircus revenue thus lost, by an increased tax of obtaining land on which to build varehouses or homes could purchase i

Why should the land alone be taxed, much more cheaply than at present and not improvements, personal property and income? A man's in and thus more easily shake off THE INCUBUS OF LANDLORDISM, WHICH IS FAST REDUCING THE come, if rightfully obtained, is the sum of his earnings, and THE WORK THE STATUS OF THE PEASANT ER HAS THE RIGHT TO THE AND LABORER OF EUROPE AND 70,000. UNMOLESTED POSSESSION AND ASIA DUCT OF HIS TOIL. A man's

2.-The tax on land values only personal property and improvements would simplify the task of collecting taxes. No one could then escape his He could not hide nor misre taxes. present his land. The assessore would many acres would have to pay so much, and all the world would know as well as himself just what he should pay. If he failed to pay, his land would be there as ample security. But under our antiquated and worn-The land, or out system, much of the taxes levied is never collected. Many make false auced by the labor of any, is right entries regarding their income or perional property, and the value of im provements is fixed according to the judgment of assessors upon whom, as

we have seen, a multitude of influence can be brought to bear. Also, be cause of OUR INIQUITOUS ECO NOMIC SYSTEM THAT COMPELS MEN TO LEAVE THEIR FAMI-LIES AND WANDER HITHER AND THITHER FOR WORK, which they sometimes find and often don't, much of our poll tax is evaded and lost. So when the collection of a land tax is so simple and easy, why bother with those forms of taxation that are so uncertain, so difficult to fix, and so

hard to enforce? INCREMENT. WHICH SHOULD taxpayers having to make up between ALL GO TO THOSE WHO CREAT. ED IT, THAT IS, TO THE COM. MUNITY. Not only does the speculator per-imet ab service to the public, but in MT no service to the public, but in I do not claim-for it is not-that

taxes from land values only, CARF

resident of a municipality should be

voter therein, and also eligible for

7.150,000 PEOPLE Nearry Complete Returns of the Ceasus of 1911 Shows Estimate of 8,000,000 Was

CANADA HAS ABOUT

# Too Big

Ottawa, Oct. 17-Hon. Martin Burrell' tonight gave out to the press the first official statement f the result of the census taking. The figures show a population of 7,081,869 for Canada, as compared with 5,371,319 in 1901. an increase of 1,710,554. It was estimated that the population of Canada would be about eight millions.

Four electoral districts have not yet made complete returns, viz.: Cumberland in Nova Scotia; Regina and Battleford in Saskatchewan, and Yale-Cariboo in Brit-PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY TO ish Columbia, which are estiinated to give a population of

The representation of British Columbia in the next house of commons will increase from seven ta twelve members: Alberta frcu seven to twelve; Saskatchewan ve no choice in the matter. The from ten to fifteen; Manitoba from holder of so many square feet, or so ten to fifteen. On the other hand the representation of Ontario will decrease from from eighty-six to eighty-two; New Brunswick from thirteen to eleven: Nova Scotia from eighteen to sixtee., and Prince Edward Island from four to three.

> Some of the Census figures are as follows

	1911	1901	
E Island	93,722	103,259	
ova Scotia	461,847	459,574	
ew Brunswich	k 351,815	331,120	
uebec	2,000,697	1,648,898	
atario	2,519,902	2,182,947	
nitoba	454,691	255,211	
skatchewan	453,508	91,279	
lberta	372,919	73,022	
Columbia	362,768	178,657	
. W. T,	10,000	20,129	
ukon		27,219	
-	7 091 956	5 971 915	

NEW BRUNSWICK

redericton

1911

7,208

1901

7,117

#### Few thoughtful men will contend and, while there may be little of the HOW TO IMPROVE THE SYSTEM the system of taxing land values only ism in the country districts of either improved? or holds land vacant expecting a futquired into it, denounce it as decidedure profit from the labor of others. ly wrong in principle and vicious in If the assessors had the lesure and its plactical application. the will to faithfully watch each idle

ler's personal property assessment by that amount, the relief would be but partial, for the great proportion of taxies levied on improvements would keep down the rate on personal pro-

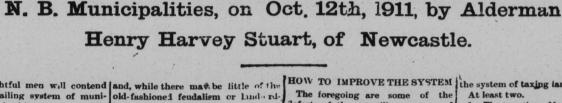
two exceptions, each county, city and town has to raise one-sixth of its revenue by means of a poll tax.

New Brunswick municipalities of the country, is generally assessed at a UNMOLESTED POSSESSION AND first \$200 of income, land, improve- figure considerably below the selling ENJOYMENT OF THE FULL PROments, personal property and income

ment. that the assessors are both hon-est and capable—that they value cor-rectly and assess properly, without fear or favor—the selling price of land being so much less than that of the improvements thereon, every tempta-i as is offered and facility afforded for some under the basis and property consists is not for the purview of the some the basis and property consists is not for the purview of the purview of the some the basis and the purview of the purview of the some the basis and the purview of the purview of the some the basis and the purview of the purview of the purview of the some the basis and the purview of the purview of the purview of the some the basis and the purview of speculators to hold land idle, in hope the bank or invested, it often escapes present consideration). of a rise in price, whereby they can the assessors' notice altogether or is the other hand, being necessary to reap a golden harvest from the extra assessed at a ridiculously low figure. the support of all and not being pro value created for their holdings by the Only a very small percentage of per

USED FROM BIRTH til prices go up. Year by year, people poor guess at the incomes of those the community judges to be right. up streets, erect buildings and bring all except those unfortunates who by more land one occupies the more their poll and improvement taxes have taxes he should pay and the less he

tax on those who are known to spend proposition that EVERYTHING A more in \* mouth than the average MAN CREATES BY HIS OWN worker receives in a year. Again, one LABOR IS RIGHTFULLY HIS AND many times more than what he paid for it. Then he sells and pockets the ed at full value, while that of another TO HIM. If a man settles in the extra value, wholly created by the is assessed at one-half, one-third or wilderness and transforms twenty abor of others - THE UNEARNED one-fourth of its value, the rest of the five or fifty acres of comparatively Mrs. Ossinger's experience is that INCREMENT, WHICH SHOULD taxpayers having to make up between unproductive soil into gardens, or h



with any of the many ailment that afflict line ones, they will speedily restore him to headd again and make him thrive are grow fat, rosy and strong. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25.4 a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

OU will like the fine

flavor of Red Rose Tea. It has the cup goodness that comes only from Red Rose quality-the reason why it holds first place in thousands of Canadian homes. Will you try ft.

is progress. His block of land in the middle of a town, held at exorbitant price, compels others to go far out of their way to build in the suburbs, thus necessitating extra streets, extra wers, miles of extra water mains, electric light and telephone posts ard wires, and decreasing the efficiency of instead of making a thoroughly new and accurate valuation and appor the second? and accurate valuation and apport the second? Why should the first SHOULD BE TAKEN TO SECURI If the vacant block be held in the tionment, to follow in the footsers man's income be taxed more than the TO EVERY CITIZEN EQUAL POLI

untiv districts, it often lies between wo small settlements, forcing them to m intain two small, inefficient schools where, if that block were settled. one iniquitous result.

2 That in all or most municipalities good graded school would be possible. -all in this province-there is a and forcing the young men who wish provision rendering a man ineligible for the position of Mayor or Alder to take up land to leave the vicinity or open up new farms in the back woods, where miles of new road have man, Warden or Councillor, unless he to be made by labor which could be better employed, and removing them is assessed on so much real or personal property—in some towns a man can not even vote unless he holds property. to an unnecessary distance from mar-TAXATION WITHOUT THUS, kets. In; many places to day, farmers REPRESENTATION, against which are cultivating poor stretches of land England rose in revolt in 1642 and the United States in 1775, IS STILL, IN TIME TWENTIETH CENTURY, THE COMMON THING IN OUR and making a bare living, while right alongside of them are tracts of fertile soil held wild and taxed at a

merely nominal tate MUNICIPAL SYSTEM. Now the The graning of vast areas to those Councils, composed almost entirely of the propertied class,—which elass has always been the most tenaciously oldfashioned and conservative, op-posed to economic and political progress — appoint the assessors Naturally the assessors are men after who were neither willing nor able to improve them was the curse of the early days of all the provinces of Canada, and in Quebec and Prince Rdward Island special legislation had to be enacted to partially and temporarily remedy the evil. But although the feudal seigneurs of Quebec and the ab-sentee proprietors of the island provthe image of these who appoint them, and, whether consciously or uncon-sciously no difference as to the result, ince were compelled by law to sell their holdings to the actual tenants, too often look with closed eyes apon the rights and listen with closed cars to the appeals of the unrepre-rented part of the population. no steps were taken in either prov-ince to prevent the recurrence of the same evil in a slightly different form ;

many instances he positively hinders 1 The extremely small remunera creates only half as much value, why rapidly eliminate the speculator in tion given assessors, which does not should the former be taxed more than and values and will make the collect

Again, as already stated, it is a fain

offer any adequate reward for capable the latter, their holdings and opport ion of taxes a much more simple and men to give theis services to the mu- tunities having been equal? Why satisfactory operation than it is at nicipality, the inevitable consequence should the personal property bought present or ever has been in this cour try. FOR THESE TWO REASONS IT IS WORTHY OF A TRIAL. being that the assessors give, as a and improvements made by the first rule, very little time and energy to the man with the gains of his labor be In adopting the method of raising

work set before them. They prefer, instead of making a thoroughly new valuable property accumulated by

of their predecessors, taking off a second man's? Better tax the land little here and adding a little there, values only, and let the values created second man's? Better tax the land TICAL RIGHTS. Every paturalized but in no material way changing the by the tenants go free.

election as Alderman, Mayor o It would be manifestly unfair to tax all land at the same rate. The Councy Councillor, regardless o relative fertility, accessibility and what property of any kind he holds or does not hold. If he pays no taxe desirability of the land must be taken into account. Land within a mile of a directly the landlord and others wil railway station is, other things being see to it that he pays enough indirec equal, much more valuable than that Iy. Therefore, as every British citize ten miles' away. Meadow land is residing in New Brunswick has a vot worth more than stony hillside; at Provincial and Dominion elections mining land than woodland, and se and is also eligible as a candidate for the House of Assembly and House of forth. So also, in a town or city, certain Commons, without being subjected to

blocks are by virtue of their situation any property qualification, so should much more valuable than others and every British citizen residing in a mu Not meipality be entitled to all the right should be taxed at a higher rate. only are some blocks more valuable and privileges of the most favored. than others, but corner lots are gener-As these ideas are new to many peo ally more valuable than any other in ple and as undue haste is always to the same block, and the deeper a lot be deprecated, this Union should not of a certain frontage the more ask the Legislature to at once compel

of a certain frontage the more valuable. After the valuation of each district is ascertained, then the holders of equal areas in the same districts should pay equal taxes. The manwho holds his land vacant should ray the same taxes as he who cover an with buildings or creps. THE fit would be a What benefits would be a with the construction of the present at least, such matter in obtained, each municipalities to regulate. Sich permission he advance as rapidly or as should as the majority of its prome should device RULLE.

Monetor	11,229	9,026
John	42 363	40,711
OTHEI	R PROVINC	ES
Charlottetown	11,198	12,080
Halifox	46,081	40,836
	1911	1031
Montreal	466,197	267:730
Quebec	78,067	68,840
Ottawa	86,340	59,829
ferento	376,240	208,040
London	46,177	37,976
Winnip g	135,430	42,340
Regina	30,210	2,249
Calgary	43,736	4,097
Vancouver	100,333	27,010

YALE-CAR IBOC BYE-ELECTION

Ottawa, Oct 17-The Cabinet Countel to day fixed November 4 as the date of the nomination for he 'ye-elections in Yale-Cariboo made necessary by the acceptance f a portfolio by Hon Mortin Burrell Polling is fixed for Navember 11



