

## BAXTER FLAYS LIBERAL ERA AT ST. STEPHEN

Great Reception Given Opposition Leader When He Reviews Government Work.

(Continued from page 1.)  
Previous to the advent of present administration three boards of health for the county. Each had a chairman and inspector whose bills were presented to the municipal council, where the taxpayers had a chance to control expenditure. Since 1917 there had been a change in carrying out the regulations, but it had been of no benefit to Charlotte county. Under the old regime the Health Act cost less than \$1,000 per year. Today it was costing \$3,500 per year for the carrying out of the Robert's measure. In the county there had been a system of registration of titles since 1914. The present government said this system was out of date, "said you must have new index, and this work was undertaken three years ago at the cost of \$2,000 per year to the county." This job was likely to last for the lifetime of the man who was doing the work, and the taxpayers would have to go on paying this \$2,000 a year. It had been under way now for three years and was less than one-quarter done.

The Patriotic Fund  
In connection with the Patriotic Fund the Government levied on Charlotte County in two years the sum of \$5,000. There should have come to the county of Charlotte a refund from the sum left over and above the amount sent to Ottawa. Instead they used it in the ordinary revenue to try and hide some of the over-expenditure. The Prohibitory law was placed on

the statute books by the old Government. What had the Foster Government done? They had placed the enforcement in the hands of party ward-holders and used it as a political weapon to advance their own cause and thus brought it into disrepute.

The Hon. Mr. Baxter, the chairman next introduced Hon. Dr. Baxter, leader of the Opposition. On rising to speak he was given a magnificent reception. He was glad to say a word in favor of his friend, Mr. Flowering, a man who had done good work for the party in Charlotte County. He paid a tribute to Dr. Taylor, whom he was sure would again receive a large vote. He was well satisfied with candidature of Messrs. Cupitt and Pollard who were running in Opposition to the present government.

He was satisfied the farmers elected would not support the Foster-Venot combination, and might well join hands with the Opposition. The election had been called, and it was not the privilege, but the duty of every elector to go to the polls and cast their ballot on every opportunity for the men they believed best fitted to carry on the affairs of the country. During the last session he had heard a great deal from Government sources about Liberalism. For his part, he did not see the necessity of introducing Dominion politics into provincial matters, where all the matters to be dealt with were purely local.

Since they had introduced the issue, however, he wanted to talk the matter over and see how their acts squared with their professions. Take the principle of no taxation without representation. Previous to 1917 there had been some vacancies in the House and the Opposition raised a great howl about it and cried out about the awful crime committed in not holding these elections at that time all the vacancies were in the government ranks.

Case of Dr. Roberts  
In May, 1917, the new House met. One of our party had died with

out taking his seat in the House, where he represented the County of Charlotte, and they refused to open the constituency, leaving the county without its full representation for their entire term. The statutes of the province call for an election when a minister is placed in charge of spending departments. Dr. Roberts was appointed without salary to get around that difficulty, and while they did not give him a salary, they did give him \$959 in traveling expenses. Their acts in this regard prove them a party of expediency rather than one of principle. The premier referred to their increase, the succession duties, but how had they done it, by taxing the smaller amounts instead of the larger ones. The government claimed to have saved money by cutting the five per cent. allowed for collections out, but instead of a saving, they had paid a man \$1,500 a year to collect them, and in 1917 the amount which would have been paid in commissions, \$75,000.

The government had taken \$118,000 in Patriotic Fund placed a tax on all amusement to raise revenue for ordinary expenditure. What did they need this money for? Well, for one thing they had increased the executive expenses from \$2,500 to \$4,721.

Reviews Mr. Tweeddale

Mr. Tweeddale, the know-it-all minister of agriculture, had done two things. He had purchased seed. He had also purchased sheep, and these turned out to be scrubs. The old government had in their last year from the Dominion Government \$56,000. The Foster Government had \$96,000, and with that amount they had not done a bit more for agriculture than the old government. The premier in his manifesto claimed credit for Workmen's Compensation Act. It was his opinion that such of the credit for this act belonged to the working men themselves.

When he was attorney-general there had been passed a law making it impossible for a lawyer to take an ex-



orbitant fee for actions under the then Compensation Act. "Realizing at the time the need for better legislation, the government of the day had appointed a commission of the fairest and best men, who were employers of the labor and asked the labor organizations to appoint their representatives and we selected for chairman of that commission a gentleman who had run in the previous election as a candidate of the Opposition, but one well qualified to fill the position he was selected for. This commission made their report and the law enacted was based on that report, but the credit belongs to the previous government, not to the administration low in power.

The Crown Lands

With regard to the policy of the Opposition in connection with the operation of the crown lands, he said the operators must pay whatever it was worth, and this must of necessity be a variable figure, due to the fluctuations of the lumber market.

What had they done with their money? The Public Health Act cost \$27,000, and of this amount, \$16,000 was for salaries. It had been charged the policy of the Opposition was to repeal this act. This was not true, but the non-essentials would be cut out and the expense for use of officials done away with.

The Foster-Venot administration talked a lot about their road policy, which was costing the people a big sum of money for which the province was being loaded up with a big mortgage. The mortgage was all right if the work was permanent, but for work, and this was not the kind of work being done by the Foster-Venot combination. It was the policy of the Opposition to do this work out of ordinary revenue, and not to spend it all on a few roads in specially favored sections, but see that all parts of the province got a share of the expenditure.

The Growing Debt

In the time which they had been in office they had increased the interest charges from \$251,000 to \$493,000 by their fondness for issuing bonds. The government claimed to have increased the expenditure for education, but the figures showed that in 1915 the amount spent was \$206,500; in 1919 the amount was \$195,769. Did this look like an increase? What they had done was to pass it over to the municipalities.

The premier talked about hydro-electric development. The Opposition were prepared to go ahead with a sound scheme of water power development.

Mr. Baxter closed his remarks with a pledge that when he was called upon to form a government, it would be a clean, honest and capable administration.

**OPPOSITION MEETING**  
**'Prentice Boys' Hall**  
**West St. John, Thursday**  
**evening at 8 o'clock.**

Usually,

A newly married man is always willing to attend his wife's church but he is apt to be shy acquiring the habit.—Hamilton Herald.

**DODGE CAR WILL**  
**NOT BE REDUCED**

Official confirmation of press dispatches from Detroit, announcing that there would be no reduction in the price of Dodge Brothers motor cars, has been received by The Victory Garage & Supply Co. Ltd., 22-24 Duke Street, St. John, N. B., the Dodge Brothers Dealers in this City. A telegram from C. W. Matheson, acting general sales manager to the local dealers, reads:

"Dodge Brothers policy has ever been to give full value for the price asked. There will be no reduction in the present price of Dodge Brothers motor cars. Newspaper reports to the contrary are absolutely untrue."

"Dodge Brothers announcement was no surprise to us," said Mr. J. Royden Thomson, manager of the Victory Garage & Supply Co. Limited. "In fact it is only a substantiation of Dodge Brothers business principles. At no time have they ever demanded an excessive amount for their product. As in the past, they will continue in the future to demand a fair return for their efforts."

"The mere fact that the demand for Dodge Brothers motor cars is still greater than the supply, despite the great expansion program at the factory, has absolutely nothing to do with the decision to continue the present prices. In marketing their car Dodge Brothers have never made a point of price and will never sacrifice the quality of their product to enter price competition."

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A man at sixty years of age is either a failure or a success. BEECHAM'S PILLS have been made for sixty years and have the largest sale of any medicine in the world! Millions use

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in Canada  
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## THE OPPOSITION DEBACLE

Never in the political history of New Brunswick has any party faced the electors in the same disorganized condition as does the Baxter-Murray party today. Out of a total of forty-six seats in the House they are contesting but twenty-six. If they carried every one they could scarcely carry on a government.

As a matter of fact there is not one seat in the province they are reasonably sure of carrying and there is every reason to believe that they will not elect more than two or three members at the most. Should the Farmers gain seats it will be in counties previously held by the Opposition and where Opposition candidates are again in the field. How does it stand?

### THE NOMINATIONS

(St. John Globe, Independent)

Madawaska, two Government members elected by acclamation.

Victoria, no official opposition.

(Messrs. Tweeddale and Burgess carried Victoria in 1917 against the government of the day by nearly 500 majority).

Carleton, one Opposition candidate endorsed. Two Government candidates nominated, leaving Government supporters free to choose third candidate from four others in field.

(Farmer gain here, if any, would be no loss to Government).

York, three tickets in field.

(Farmer gain here, if any, no loss to Government).

Charlotte, two Opposition candidates only in field. Two Farmers running.

(Farmer gain here, if any, no loss to Government).

Sunbury, no Opposition candidates in field. (This is Ex-Premier Hazen's old constituency, now abandoned by his successors).

Queens, three tickets in field.

Kings, three Opposition, two Government and three farmers running.

(Farmer gain here, if any, no loss to Government).

St. John City and County, straight party fight for six seats. (Generally conceded Government will carry all six, or net gain of five seats).

Albert, straight party fight. (Now held by Opposition).

Moncton City, Government, Opposition and Labor candidates running. (Conceded to Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines).

Westmorland, no Opposition candidates in field.

(Carried against government of day in 1917 by Foster candidates by majorities running up to 700).

Kent, no Opposition candidates in field. (Carried by present members in 1917 by majorities from 600 to 800).

Northumberland, no Opposition candidates in field. (Carried by present members against Murray-Baxter government by majorities of more than 1,000).

Gloucester, straight party fight.

(Present members won in 1917 against Murray-Baxter candidates by majorities of 2,000, latter losing their deposits).

Restigouche, three tickets in field. Messrs. LeBlanc and Harrison having endorsement of Government.

This is the record. It would be a rash man indeed who would predict that Mr. Baxter would be called upon to form a government after the election. On the contrary, after Oct. 9, the names of the men who brought disgrace to the province will no more be heard in public life and the Government which has made such an admirable record in the last three and one-half years will go back with the hearty endorsement of the people.

## MAKE THE MAJORITY LARGE

### OPPOSITION MEETING

Seamen's Institute  
Wednesday evening  
at 8 o'clock.

### DUTCH WANT AIRSHIPS TO KEEP HIGH IN AIR

The Hague, Oct. 5.—So many continental airplane lines now cross Holland that some of the Dutch cities have adopted ordinances to prevent the air liners from flying so low as to become a source of danger. An ordinance adopted by this city requires the air pilots to keep more than 800 feet above the level of the city.

### OPPOSITION MEETING

Seamen's Institute  
Wednesday evening  
at 8 o'clock.

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