HANSON UNANIMOUS CHOICE YORK-SUNBURY SUPPORTERS OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Strong Enthusiasm and Spirit of Unity Permeated Atmosphere of Whole Meeting—Success Written on Banner of Government Supporters Who Are Ready to Fight All Comers—Candidate Makes Vigorous Speech—Capital Extends Tremendous Reception to Hon. Dr. Baxter, Who in Ringing Speech Stirred Delegates to Enthusiastic Pitch.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Oct. 22—Representatives and voters from every parish in the constituency of York-Sunbury gathered in the Court House Building in open convention today for the purpose of selecting a candidate in the interests of the Meighen Government. Strong enthusiasm and a spirit of unity permeated the atmosphere through out the meeting, and the unanimous nomination of the Conservative party was given to R. B. Hanson, K. C., of this city, who successfully contested the bye-election for the Government in May last. Hon. Dr. Baxter, Minister of Customs and Excise, who addressed the meeting, received a rousing reception when he entered the hall and the mention of his name and that of the Prime Minister brought forth loud cheers on each occasion on the part of the crowded assemblage. It was the welcome of the Capital of New Brunswick to its Federal representative and one that will be long remembered.

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Minister of Customs and Excise

Dr. Baxter Stirred York Convention To Highest Pitch of Enthusiasm

R. B. HANSON, K. C.

Unanimous Choice of York-Sunbury Convention for Federal Candidate

No name was put forward in opposition to Mr. Hanson. John D. Palmer, President of the local Conservative Association, presided as chairman.

Another feature of the proceedings was the passing of a resolution recording the conviction that the policies advocated by the Prime Minister are essential to the continued prosperity of the nation and pledging unswerving loyalty to the Premier and his Government. The resolution further expressed its unqualified approval of the Prime Minister in selecting the Hon. Dr. J. B. M. Baxter as the cabinet representative of New Brunswick, and declared that it was a position which "he has the ability and talent to fill with credit to himself and his native Province." The mover of the resolution was Dr. O. E. Morehouse, Kaswick, and it was seconded by R. W. W. Hubbard, a very prominent farmer of Lower Burton. A standing vote was taken and the resolution was given whole-hearted approval amid applause.

Full Attendance.

Notwithstanding the fact that this constituency is one hundred miles in length, representatives were present from all parts of the Counties of York and Sunbury, including Canterbury, North Lake and Minto. Several elections have taken place here during the last year; and a strong Conservative organization consisting of forty-eight committees with a membership of six hundred, which successfully supported the Government candidate in May last has already started its work. The tariff question is one that vitally affects the interests of the Counties of York and Sunbury as any legislation, such as is proposed by the King party and the "Wood-Crerar" group, would seriously hamper the cotton, shoe and nail industries which employ about two thousand hands. It is considered, also, that any interference with the tariff detrimental to the industrial life of this community would deprive the mixed farmers of their present home market.

The chairman, in opening the convention, expressed his sincere thanks for the presence of such a large and representative gathering, especially because of the fact that the constituency of York-Sunbury within the past year had passed through so many elections. The size of the crowd was a manifestation that the strong spirit of the party was living and thriving. The Conservative Association had acquired the habit of holding conventions, and not only running elections but also winning them. He considered that the present one would be no exception. He was pleased at the presence of so many ladies and felt that they would be quite a potent factor in winning the coming election.

Dr. A. E. Moorehouse, in moving the resolution of confidence in Premier Meighen and Hon. Dr. Baxter, mentioned that at the last by-election a candidate had been elected but, owing to the irony of fate, he was unable to take his seat in parliament. It was the wisest possible action of the Meighen government, nevertheless, in order to let people see how he and his fellow Conservatives would see that the candidate to be nominated would receive a greater majority than was accorded to him in May last.

R. W. W. Hubbard also spoke briefly in seconding the motion.

Hanson's Name Proposed.

W. S. Tompkins, manager of the Massey-Harris Co., who proposed the name of R. B. Hanson, K C, declared that the man who had been elected in the last by-election would be of great assistance to Hon. Dr. Baxter in parliament in looking after the interests of the Maritime Provinces. The Conservative Association was unanimous in its feelings, and united as a party to oppose a policy that would paralyze the industrial life of Canada. The Meighen Government was doing no side-stepping, and its manifesto had published broadcast in the maritime provinces, Quebec, Ontario and the West. Moderate protection was realized to be a fundamental factor in the protection of our nationality. Frederick Babbitt, of Burton, Sunbury county, seconded the nomination.

As no further name was offered in nomination, the chairman, amid cheers, tendered the unanimous nomination of the Conservative party of York-Sunbury county to R. B. Hanson, K. C. In doing so Mr. Palmer referred to the noble fight which the candidate had fought only five months ago which, he declared, was without parallel in the history of this constituency

Mr. Hanson's Address.

The nnanimously selected candidate R. B. Hanson, K. C., in accepting the nomination, stated that he felt deeply touched by the spirit manifested for which he was grateful This was also the first public opportunity he had of thanking the people for the magnanimous victory of May 28th last The recent Federal by-election had been a most strenuous battle, and all the resources at the hands of the opposition had been used against him by a combination of political farmers The ladies throughout the constituency had also kindly worked for his success

The speaker pointed out that parliament, in its wisdom, had granted full and free franchise and the right of citizenship to the women of Canada The entry of the women into such a sphere would tend to uplift public life; and the action of the Meighen Government in passing such a law had been a most wise one.

Owing to the dissolution of parliament, said the speaker, he had never, as the duly elected candidate five months ago, taken his seat in parliament. Like a good soldier, however, he was willing to abide by the decision of his leader. He believed that the post-war developments which had taken place fully ustified the action of the Premier in laying before the people of Canada the situation as it existed. Business for the last three years had been hampered. In Prairie provinces a great voice had grown up which demanded that the whole fiscal policy of this country since 1878 should be trampled upon and put aside. Men in all positions were in an unsettled condition, and it was only proper that the question of the fiscal policy of Canada would be dealt with, so that business would not be hampered.

So long as industrial men were forced to hold their business in suspense there was no possibility of a renewal of that prosperity which had previously existed. It was just as well for the election to take place now instead of one year later, and the victory of May 28th last would be repeated on December 6th.

"Whether we are confronted by a Farmer candidate or by a Liberal," declared Mr. Hanson, "we are ready Under the Laurier administration the average tariff was twenty-six per cent, but the Conservative Government had gradually reduced that tariff to twenty-one per cent. Any assertion to the contrary was not within the realms of truth or fact. The present tariff in regard to agricultural implements was less than fifteen per cent, as compared with eighteen per cent under the Laurier Government and twenty-per cent before that. This showed that the Government stood for the battle when it comes. When we are fighting for a principal why should we care."

Adequate Protection Needed.

In referring to the tariff, Mr. Hanson said that it was a question of adequate protection for all classes, the producer and consumer included. The best answer to any charge which the opposition press might make to the effect that the Meighen Government was for high protection was the tariff as it stood today, only for moderate protection. Over eighty per cent of all our agriculture was consumed in the home market. Every man, woman or child should know how he stood. The Prime Minister had declared his policy broadcast in Canada, and there was no doubt as to where the Government stood.

Free Trade Ruinous

What the western grain-growers want, stated Mr. Hanson is free trade, and they do not care one iota for the mixed farmer of the East. No more selfish policy had ever been put before the people of any country. The programme of the "Wood-Crerar" party meant the elimination of protection in any part of CANADA.

"Do you want to see the cotton industry die? asked the speaker. Do you wish to see the other industries in this constituency destroyed? What is to become of the skilled mechanics who are employed here? Will they go back to the land if our industries are destroyed? No, they will in all probability be forced to go to the United States which was done before. It was not the proper thing to build up another country in that way. It was better to have an industrial community employing a happy population with a market at our own door. That was the system which was required and which the Meighen Government stood for.

In mentioning that Mr. Crerar would probably be here on Wednesday, the speaker pointed out that the leader of the grain-growers was soft-peddling on that platform in regard to the tariff in the East. Mr. Hanson asked his audience to question the Farmer candidate, if one runs, whether he purposes to follow a platform which called for free trade. If a supporter of the "Wood-Crerar" party were elected who did not support that party's policy of free trade, he would only be part of the machinery at Ottawa with a Farmer Government in power. In May last Mr. Stairs, the farmer candidate, had declared himself in favor of a moderate protection, which was at variance to the "Wood-Crerar" platform. Did he mean to repudiate the platform of his leader? asked the speaker.

Hon. Dr. Baxter

Hon. Dr. Baxter declared that he felt that York-Sunbury constituency would repeat the magnificent support which it had accorded to the Government candidate only five months ago. By its action it had proved that the people of Canada would respond to clear and logical arguments which placed the issues of the campaign in their true light.

"I feel," continued the Minister of Customs and Excise, "that the people will support the courageous attitude of the Prime Minister who stands by the same policy in Eastern Canada as he does in the West. So strong are the Premier's feelings that he has told me personally that he would rather save Canada from national disaster, than receive any rewards that could be bestowed upon him."

What are we governing for? asked the speaker. It is that each part should help to contribute to the welfare of the other; it is in order that each class should assist the others. The Government of the country is to create conditions under which capital and labor, and agriculture is part of labor, so as to give them the greatest opportunity for prosperity.

Keep Out Cheap Labor

If the rate of wages was fixed, for instance, by the amount paid in Japan or China or any other eastern country, what would be the effect? Let us assume that the Japanese in industries can do as much work with their machines in one day as employees here. If free trade dominated us, we would then be buying the product of Japanese work; or the alternative would be to give the Canadian employees the same scale of wages to live upon as is in force in Japan. This was an example of free trade, and it was palpable on the face of it what effect such a policy would have on all employees in this country. The same principle could be applied to mining and any kind of labor; and everything manufactured or produced, simmered down to labor. "We do not want and will not have underpaid labor in this country" stated Hon. Dr. Baxter. "The moment you give a man insufficient money to clothe and house himself and his family, and expect him to do so, then he falls below the level of the man or woman worth having in Canada. It is for such reasons that we say to Asiatic labor 'We do not want your cheap labor, stay out.' When labor unions fix rates, their action does good for the community, even though we realize it could be done cheaper.'"

Protection the Need

The difference between the price of labor in this instance was protection; and the excess goes to the upkeep of the home in Canada, and we ought to be proud to pay the difference.

The tariff also applied to all other things that make up manufactured articles. Foreign labor should not be allowed to make that which can be made here. A sufficient tariff is established in order that the people employed in industries in Canada will have a living wage; and so that they can bring up their own families instead of being supported by the state and becoming victims of charity.

So long as cities and towns are kept in a state of comfort and not of want, then the real farmer would have within a few miles of his place a market for his products. Assertions were sometimes made that the cities suffered at the hands of the farmers, but the best brains of Canada have been stolen from the plow. Men who were broken with the vicissitudes and worries of city life went back to the earth to make them men again. Their brains have dominated in all arts and sciences; and the true farmer should be vitally interested in the support of cities and towns.

Wood-Crerar Group

Referring to the "Wood-Crerar" group, Hon. Dr. Baxter pointed out that the grain-growers filled gigantic buildings not for home consumption but their market was the world. There was no similarity in the position of mixed farmer and the Grain-Grower. If the home market were destroyed the grain-growers would not be affected as they would have a market in Europe. They may put up the argument to the real farmer of the east that free farm implements will be secured if they are in power; but what does cheap machinery count for to the farmer who depends on a home market if there are not the mouths to feed by the destruction of our industrial centres.

Every province in the Dominion contributed to the building up of a system of railway that is benefitting the Western grain-growers. Canada requires money to defray the expense which are essential to good government; but the Grain-Growers do not want to shoulder any responsibility or render any assistance. If we lower our tariff the money will have to be obtained in some other way, and free trade, such as the Grain-Growers want, was only free on one side. Such a policy was hideous and selfish and was not what the Fathers of Confederation had fought for.

The people at St. John and Halifax had asked for the handling of the country's grain; but the Grain-Growers declared they want the cheapest railway rate they could secure, irrespective of whether it was Canadian or American, and the shortest route. Their own selfish wants were the only thing they considered and, notwithstanding the contribution which the Maritime Provinces had made towards the building up of the Western country, this class did not care to reciprocate in assisting the East. It was the duty of everyone to oppose this form of extreme selfishness.

What contributes to the success of the farmer of New Brunswick? asked the Minister of Customs and Excise. It is nothing less than the maintaining of our industrial centres. From 1911 the population of this province had increased ten per cent. This was due to prosperity, and it was greater than that which occurred during the previous ten years when the Liberals were in power.

The King policy was not even as clear as that of the "Wood-Crerar" party. One of their assertions is that they will increase income taxes and obtain the essential revenue in that manner; but, if men are driven beyond a certain point, they will refuse to pay a higher income tax. They would not want to make up that deficiency which was necessary for revenue and which the Grain-Growers should contribute. Mackenzie King said he was not in favor of free trade, but, if he joined with the Grain-Growers to carry on a government, how could he prevent such legislation, even if he wanted to do so, should he be dominated by a large group from the West.

Hon. Dr. Baxter also referred to the wrong impression which the Liberal leader sought to create by declaring that every family of five members contributed $310 in customs towards the up-keep of the country, and convincingly proved the incorrectness of such an assertion.

TO REMOVE BAD COLD MEDICINE NOT NECESSARY

The Balsamic Vapor of "Catarrhozone" When Inhaled Quickly Dispels Colds.

Every breath you draw through Catarrhozone Inhaler fills the whole breathing apparatus with pure piney essences that stops colds at their very beginning You experience a pleasant sensation of relief at once Soreness, congestion and irritation leave the nose and throat—the head is cleared, and every trace of cold and Catarrh disappears. Catarrhozone is so sure, so pleasant, such a safe remedy for winter ills that you can't afford to do without it. Get the dollar outfit, it lasts two months; small size, 50c.; trial size, 25c., at all dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Montreal.

Big Prospects For Poppy Day

Practically All the Anglo-Saxon World Carrying Out Movement on Nov. 11.

That the wearing of the memorial poppy in honor of the soldiers who sleep "In Flanders' Fields" will be practically world-wide on Armistice Day this year is assured, according to word recently received by the G. W. V. A. who are sponsoring the movement in Canada. The latest extension of the movement is being organized by Col. R. M. Moffatt in Australia and New Zealand which will give a coincident carrying out of the movement this year in Great Britain, Canada, the United States and Australia—practically the Anglo-Saxon world.

An advance supply of the poppies, wreaths, etc., has been received by the local G. W. V. A. and will be placed on exhibition throughout the city within a few days. The wreaths and pillow-clusters are designed for decorations of monuments, other memorials, soldiers' graves, both here and overseas. The French Children's League has guaranteed the placing of any wreaths, etc., purchased or ordered for the decoration of the overseas graves and thus an excellent opportunity is afforded us to arrange for decoration of the graves of our relatives and friends who rest in honor on the battlefields of France and Flanders.

It should be remembered that all these poppies and wreaths are made by the women and children of the war-zone and sold directly for the raising of funds to carry out the relief work of the French Children's League amongst those same women and children. The League is headed by Madame Millerand, wife of the President of France and is officially recommended to the G. W. V. A. of Canada by M. Jusserand, the famous French statesman who is now ambassador to the United States. The funds over and above the sale price of the poppies go to the local organization handling their distribution for purposes of relief and charitable work etc., in their own communities.

The Canadian National Railways in support of the movement have very kindly consented to carry shipments of poppies, etc., free of charge and it is possible this assistance to the movement will be further extended.

The national headquarters of the Poppy Day Campaign at Ottawa have sent literature widely over all the Dominion and with the co-operation of practically all local patriotic and benevolent organizations in each community the wearing of the memorial poppy on Armistice Day should be practically universal throughout Canada. Such is the hope of the sponsors of the movement who have accepted that responsibility by reason of appreciation of the duty of keeping alive the memory of their comrades who made the supreme sacrifice on the shell-swept fields of France and Belgium.

Local and Provincial organization of the campaign is progressing very satisfactorily and a meeting of representatives of the various co-operating organizations in St. John will be held during the coming week to perfect the detailed organization for Armistice Day.

Funerals

The funeral of Mrs. Zelphia Kinney 148 Wentworth street, took place Saturday afternoon following service by Rev. E. E. Styles, assisted by Rev. Neil MacLeuchlin. Interment at Fernhill

The funeral of Miss Jane Pattison was held yesterday afternoon from the residence of her sister, 314 Princess street to Fernhill. The service was conducted by Rev. R. G. Fulton.

Th funeral of William Jackson was held yesterday afternoon at 2.30 from the residence of his brother-in-law, Joseph O'Brien, Gilbert's Lane to the Methodist burying ground. Service was conducted by Rev. Canon Armstrong.

Everything About Cuticura Soap Suggests Efficiency

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. each. Sold everywhere. Cuticura Laboratories, Malden, Mass. Cut this out for future use.

FRAGRANCE —The aroma of

"SALADA" TEA

betokens the perfection of the leaf. Famous for 30 years, Salada never varies the excellence of its quality.

SATURDAY'S MARKET.

Prices in several lines showed a decline in the market Saturday morning. Butter, after climbing steadily for a month, dropped ten cents since last week and sold from 45 to 50c. a pound. Eggs were very scarce and continued high at 55 and 60c. Turnips also showed a decline, selling at 25 to 30c. a peck. Lamb was more plentiful. The wholesale price was a little lower, but the retail price showed no change and continued at 13 to 35c. Ham and bacon were also lower at 35c. Chicken were rather more plentiful and sold at 40 to 45c.

Other prices: Beef, 15 to 25c.; mutton, 5 to 10c.; pork, 25c.; fowl, 30 to 35c.; cod, 14c.; halibut, 35c.; haddock, 15c.; potatoes, 30 to 40c.; carrots and beets, 45c. a peck, 7c. a bunch; parsnips, 45c. a peck, 10c. a bunch; onions, 10c.; tomatoes, ripe 30c.; green, 40c. a peck; apples, 30 to 40c.; cranberries, 30c.; squash, 4 to 5c.; pumpkins, 3 to 3c.; radish, 6c.; lettuce, 6 to 10c.; parsley and mint, 5c.; cabbage, 8 to 10c.; celery, 10 to 12c.

EX-SERVICE MEN

Women and Dependents

Have You A Claim?

A Clean Sweep Campaign

THE Great War Veterans' Association of Canada has undertaken a CLEAN SWEEP CAMPAIGN to secure final adjustment of all outstanding claims of ex-service men, women and dependents.

A special G. W. V. A. Staff, in co-operation with Federal Departments, ensures a thorough review of all claims relating to Army Pay and Allowances, War Service Gratuity, Working Pay, Pensions, D. S. C. R. Pay and Allowances, Hospital treatment, Vocational Training, Insurance, Land Settlement, etc.

STATE your claim clearly and briefly in writing. Indicate regimental number and particulars of service. Present to the nearest G. W. V. A. Secretary or forward to Headquarters of the G. W. V. A. in your Province. A list of Provincial offices is given below. Forms furnished if desired.

G. W. V. A. PROVINCIAL OFFICES:

ALBERTA 207-208 Oddfellows' Block, Calgary.
BRITISH COLUMBIA 406 Credit Foncier Building, Vancouver.
MANITOBA 430 Main Street, Winnipeg.
NEW BRUNSWICK 37 Wellington Row, St. John.
NOVA SCOTIA Lawrencetown, Annapolis County.
ONTARIO 907 Kent Building, Toronto.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND G. W. V. A., Charlottetown
QUEBEC 2 Bishop Street, Montreal.
SASKATCHEWAN Veteran Building, Regina.
YUKON G. W. V. A., Dawson City.

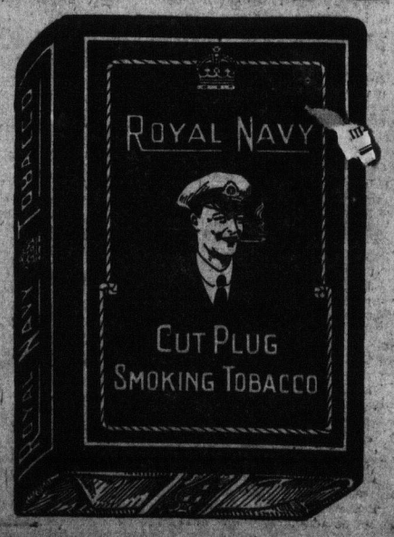
Great War Veterans' Association of Canada

Dominion Headquarters, Citizen Building, Ottawa

C. G. MacNeil, Secretary-Treasurer

'ROYAL NAVY' CUT PLUG

BEST VALUE FOR 15¢



FINEST QUALITY

Rich-Ripe-Mellow Virginia Tobacco