

By their lack of works you know the Conservative party. It did nothing for St. John when it was in power. The Conservatives will be beaten on Oct. 26, horse, foot and artillery. Give Pugsley and Pender your vote and so do your share toward making St. John a really great seaport and New Brunswick a richer and more prosperous province. Vote for Prosperity. Don't slam the door in the face of opportunity. Vote the straight ticket.

TAXATION AND REVENUE

Attempts to Misrepresent Liberal Policy Exposed by Toronto Globe.

(Toronto Globe.)
"In 1896," says The Mail and Empire, "the Conservative Government collected from the people \$27,700,000." This is followed by the statement, also accurate, that "in 1908 the Laurier Government collected in taxes \$72,000,000." Unfortunately these accurate statistical citations are followed by the egregiously wrong statement that "the Laurier Government has added to the tax bill we have to meet \$45,290,000." The Laurier Government has not added to the tax bill we have to meet, but has reduced it by a far larger amount. Although the Conservative Government collected only \$27,700,000 from the people, the tax bill which the people had to meet was many times that sum. This is the distinction The Mail and Empire dexterously avoids understanding. The amount collected is one thing and the amount on the people is another. The Government might have collected nothing whatever from the people while adding immeasurably to the tax bills they were forced to meet. Taxation can be raised so high that it yields no revenue whatever. Nothing is collected from the people, but the tax bills they have to meet are burdensome and destructive. While it is true that the Conservative Government collected \$27,700,000 and the Laurier Government \$72,000,000, the change was effected not by increasing the taxation \$45,290,000, but by lessening the taxation many times that sum. The collections or contributions to the public treasury were increased \$45,290,000, but this was made possible by sweeping reductions in taxation. The Mail and Empire goes on to analyze its misconception, declaring that the taxation was \$4.46 per head in 1896, and

\$11.70 per head in 1908. This continues the confounding of taxation with collections. In 1896 the taxation was many times \$4.46 per head. Just how much it was will never be ascertained, but if the amount could have been known an individual and suffering people would scarcely have been content with driving the Government from office. In the estimates for 1908 there is the same confusion of taxation with collections. "Since 1896 we have paid in taxes \$252,000,000 more than we should have had to pay had the Conservative scale of taxation been continued." If this means \$252,000,000 more than we would have possessed to pay, we would not have had the money under the Conservative fiscal policy, whether for payment to the treasury or for any other purpose. If it means \$252,000,000 more than we would have been compelled to pay it is a repetition of the blunder. We would have been compelled to pay many times \$252,000,000 under the Conservative tariff policy, but it would not have reached the public treasury nor the pockets of the people.

It is strange the truth is so discerned in the following: "Had the \$252,000,000 been left in the hands of the people who earned it, that sum would have been available for use in business." This should reveal the truth to all who remember how many millions were available for use in business in 1896. The fact that there is incomparably more available now is a proof that less is taken from the people, and that they contribute more. And all that is taken is now returned many fold in the progressive development that increases their capacity for producing wealth.

HON. MR. PUGSLEY SAYS THE MAYES MATTER WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF INVESTIGATION

(Continued from Page 2.)
partament at St. John. "In this case I certainly do think Mayes is right and the aldermen are backing him up in the matter. I had a confidential chat with Baxter and he informs me that there is no doubt in this particular instance, Scamell has exceeded his authority."
In another part of this letter he says: "I wired you in hopes that Mr. Mayes' dredge go on with the work until you arrive here, and you could go into the matter personally, for it does certainly seem to me rather childish—and there appears to be more to this business than the mere matter of dredging. Mayes, no doubt, may be a hard man to get along with, and mean to do right (if he only knew how), and he wants to do things his own way." Notwithstanding this letter, as will be seen by the published correspondence, I wired Mr. Scamell to carry out instructions of my chief engineer.

More Evidence of Unbiased Action.

Again in a letter under date of 23rd November, Mr. Mayes writes: "I had a call from Contractor Mayes this a.m., re. his old contract for 55 cents per cubic yard. He says he is aware, the two dredges are working on the very same piece of work, that is clearing off a lump to allow the crabs to float across. This work is under Mayes' old 55 cent contract and naturally it makes Mayes sore to have the dredge working alongside of him getting 40 and himself only 55 cents. There is no doubt that Mayes at 55 cents has lost money and will lose on the balance of his contract for this old work, and there is and always will be dissatisfaction while the other dredge is working alongside of him at 40 cents. COULD NOT THE GOVERNMENT BE A LITTLE LENIENT WITH MAYES AND CANCEL THE OLD CONTRACT AND ALLOW HIM TO FINISH UP AT THE SAME PRICE AS PAID THE DOMINION DREDGING COMPANY."
On the same day Mr. Mayes wrote me a letter, which has already been published, urging the same as Mr. Mayes. That his old contract for 55 cents per cubic yard should be cancelled, and that he should be allowed to finish it up at the increased price of 40 cents, but he rejected the request of both him and Mr. Mayes, as will appear by my letter of

the 10th Dec., 1907, which has been already published and which is as follows:—"Dec. 10th, 1907.
"Dear Sir:—I have had under careful consideration your letter of the 22nd inst., asking to be relieved of your contract of the 30th September, 1905, and after consulting with the chief engineer of my department and examining the contract and specifications very carefully, I have come to the conclusion that it will not be possible to comply with your request. I have therefore to advise you that you will proceed as rapidly as possible and complete the work required under said contract. I shall be glad to learn from you how soon you will be able to complete this work."

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM PUGSLEY,
St. John, N. B.

In reply to this letter of 16th December, Mr. Mayes wrote me on the 26th of the same month, in which he says among other things, "If you are really unable to do justice in this matter, I will be obliged to prefer my request to other ministers," and he closes the letter by saying "I extremely regret that after our many years of friendship you place me in a position where I have to write you such a letter as this," so that you will see that I felt that my duty compelled me to refuse to accede to the request made by Mr. Mayes and Mr. Mayes, as not being in the public interest. I treated them exactly as I would any contractor doing work under my department. My first contract was obtained at 55 cents upon the second occasion of tendering, there having been no other tender the first time. (In this respect he is mistaken, because Messrs. Haney & Miller, of Toronto, tendered upon both occasions.) "During the performance of that contract exceptional and unforeseen difficulties were experienced in the way of hard pan and boulders."

"From time to time as this occurred, I have called the attention of the Department to them and have asked consideration. At the request of the city of St. John, the dredging was carried in toward the city, and for this work, which was very urgent, tenders were asked. MY TENDER WAS BASED ON MY EXPERIENCE UNDER MY FIRST CONTRACT and was 20 cents per yard. Another tenderer asked \$1.10 and another \$1.25 as I understood." Mr. Mayes was

M. McDADIE EXPOSES HAZEN'S RECORD AS A "FRIEND OF LABOR"

Hon. J. Douglas Hazen, Premier of New Brunswick:—
My Dear Mr. Premier:—I had intended leaving to the Millford meeting on Thursday night my examination of your record as a friend of the working classes of the city and county of St. John. Last night I could not interfere with my attending that meeting, or, being present, that it might prevent me from doing reasonable justice to the subject, I have decided to place before yourself and the public, in this, my third open letter, some facts showing what you have done for labor, as a member of the Canadian parliament and premier of the province. I am, as you know, an M. P. destroyed the Harrier car works, throwing hundreds of the most deserving of our working classes out of employment, you entered the provincial legislature as one of the representatives from Sunbury County. Your entry was of a sensational character. You had made charges of a serious nature against the then premier, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, who had sought to build up a great bridge building industry in a province. You kept your charges until, as you thought, the very eve of the elections and then exploded your torpedo, with the result that when the elections took place you were elected premier. Your leader among the number, the country endorsing Mr. Emmerson by the unprecedented result of 41 seats out of 81. Since then you have pursued Mr. Emmerson with the methods of the sleuth dog.

Once in the legislature you tried to explain the defeat of your party by seeking to make it appear that the laboring classes had been taken by the throats by the Hon. Mr. Emmerson. This was a lie. This had not been so the result of the election would have been different. Although the house met in the session of 1890 on March 22nd, you did not move your seat until a month later—just as prerogative was in sight. You kept your charges until the very eve of the elections and then exploded your torpedo, with the result that when the elections took place you were elected premier. Your leader among the number, the country endorsing Mr. Emmerson by the unprecedented result of 41 seats out of 81. Since then you have pursued Mr. Emmerson with the methods of the sleuth dog.

great things because of having introduced that resolution nine years ago—a resolution which received a three months' hoist not because Mr. Emmerson's government was opposed to the secret ballot, but because it was too late in the session then to prepare a bill based on the resolution and because its passage at that time would confirm to some extent your charges that the working classes had been the slaves of their employers in the election which had almost entirely wiped out your party in this province.

Here are some sample sentences from your speeches, Mr. Hazen, in support of your resolution nine years ago, as taken from the official debate then held. "There never was a day when laboring men bound themselves together and were a power in the land." "Is it any wonder that the present Judge White, who was then attorney general, should have answered this wholesale insult of yours, Mr. Hazen, by the reply: 'There never was a time in the history of the province when the laboring man was as free and independent as he was today. Since then you have pursued Mr. Emmerson with the methods of the sleuth dog.'"

A REVIEW OF GENERAL ELECTIONS IN CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION

How the Political Complexion of the Dominion Has Changed in the Past Forty-one Years—Some Interesting Information.

The general election campaign of 1908 has now less than a week to run and after that all that will remain to do will be the polling and counting of the votes which will determine whether, for the next five years, the brand of government will be labelled Liberal or Conservative.

The members of the House of Commons are elected for five years, unless Parliament is dissolved sooner by the Governor-General. They require no property qualification, but must be of the age of 21 years and a British subject not disqualified by law. Each member receives an allowance of \$2,500 for a session of over thirty days with a deduction of \$12 a day for the days he does not attend. The Liberal party has been in power since 1896, a period of twelve years, having in the election of 1904 received a majority of the popular vote of upwards of 50,000 votes. In that year the Liberals secured a majority of members in all the provinces with the exceptions of Ontario and Prince Edward Island.

In the House on Division the Liberals usually secured a majority of 54, running sometimes as high as 69, on important questions of policy, and although there were numerous by-elections during the four years' existence of the late government the standing of the parties was practically unchanged at the end of the term, although the political complexion of some of the provinces was slightly altered.

POPULAR VOTE.

The popular vote in the general election of 1904 was as follows:

Province.	Liberal.	Conserv.	Ind.
Ontario	213,388	217,829	2,633
Quebec	110,286	99,000	1,000
New Brunswick	54,872	48,298	1,273
Manitoba	27,411	25,263	1,588
British Columbia	22,413	21,750	1,212
Prince Edward Island	12,247	9,774	2,563
Totals	338,558	475,708	10,132

In what were formerly the North-West Territories, now the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, there will be seven members elected, ten in Saskatchewan and seven in Alberta in place of eleven members for the Territories as formerly. This is the only electoral change in the coming contest.

THE FRANCHISE.

The new constituencies with their populations according to the last census are:

SASKATCHEWAN.	Libs.	Cons.
Battleford	17,000	12,000
Humboldt	22,000	18,000
MacLeod	24,000	20,000
Prince Rupert	25,000	21,000
Regina	22,000	18,000
Saskatoon	22,000	18,000
St. Assiniboia	22,000	18,000
St. James	22,000	18,000
St. John	22,000	18,000
St. Louis	22,000	18,000
St. Mary	22,000	18,000
St. Paul	22,000	18,000
St. Peter	22,000	18,000
St. Rose	22,000	18,000
St. Vincent	22,000	18,000
St. Xavier	22,000	18,000
Totals	212	183

ALBERTA.

Calgary	Edmonton	Medicine Hat	St. Mary	St. Paul	St. Peter	St. Rose	St. Vincent	St. Xavier	Totals
25,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	212

THE FRANCHISE.

The members of the House are elected by constituencies, the electors of which are supplied by franchise under the control of the various provincial governments. An act was passed in 1882 to that effect making provisions for a few limitations. From 1885 to 1898 the Dominion elections were held under a Dominion franchise act.

In 1905, when provision was made for the creation of the two new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, a special franchise was embodied in the act providing that the readjustment of seats would take effect upon the dissolution of the late Parliament.

There will be voting in 221 constituencies in the coming contest as compared with 215 in 1904, but they will not all take place on the same date, some of the more remote constituencies requiring more time for the issuance of the writs owing to the distances to be travelled.

The method of voting by secret ballot is simple and expeditious, sometimes a zealous scrutineer, doubting of a voter's identity or qualification, challenges his right to ballot and delays proceedings. But ordinarily it is the work of a few

moments to mark the ballot, and see the returning officer drop it into the ballot box. Following is the record of past elections:

1867.	Libs.	Cons.
Ontario	28	47
Quebec	28	42
Nova Scotia	10	11
New Brunswick	8	7
Manitoba	1	2
British Columbia	0	1
Totals	80	105

1872.	Libs.	Cons.
Ontario	59	38
Quebec	29	33
Nova Scotia	17	11
New Brunswick	11	5
Manitoba	0	6
British Columbia	0	6
Totals	107	109

1874.	Libs.	Cons.
Ontario	61	34
Quebec	21	32
Nova Scotia	17	11
New Brunswick	11	5
Manitoba	0	6
British Columbia	0	6
Prince Edward Island	0	6
Totals	112	106

1878.	Libs.	Cons.
Ontario	29	29
Quebec	29	29
Nova Scotia	11	5
New Brunswick	11	5
Manitoba	0	6
British Columbia	0	6
Prince Edward Island	0	6
Totals	60	107

1882.	Libs.	Cons.
Ontario	28	54
Quebec	12	31
Nova Scotia	8	13
New Brunswick	6	10
Manitoba	0	6
British Columbia	0	6
Prince Edward Island	0	6
Totals	72	126

1887.	Libs.	Cons.
Ontario	28	54
Quebec	12	31
Nova Scotia	8	13
New Brunswick	6	10
Manitoba	0	6
British Columbia	0	6
Prince Edward Island	0	6
Totals	72	126

1891.	Libs.	Cons.
Ontario	44	48
Quebec	25	25
Nova Scotia	10	18
New Brunswick	3	13
Manitoba	0	6
British Columbia	0	6
Prince Edward Island	0	6
Totals	82	126

1896.	Libs.	Cons.
Ontario	49	16
Quebec	19	16
Nova Scotia	11	10
New Brunswick	5	9
Manitoba	4	2
British Columbia	4	2
Prince Edward Island	2	3
Totals	124	83

1900.	Libs.	Cons.
Ontario	57	27
Quebec	24	10
Nova Scotia	15	0
New Brunswick	1	3
Manitoba	1	3
British Columbia	1	3
Prince Edward Island	2	4
Totals	129	76

1904.	Libs.	Cons.
Ontario	38	48
Quebec	24	11
Nova Scotia	15	0
New Brunswick	1	3
Manitoba	1	3
British Columbia	1	3
Prince Edward Island	2	4
Totals	123	80

When the House dissolved, the standings were approximately as follows:	Libs.	Cons.
Ontario	38	48
Quebec	24	11
Nova Scotia	15	0
New Brunswick	1	3
Manitoba	1	3
British Columbia	1	3
Prince Edward Island	2	4
Totals	123	80

LIBERAL PARTY'S FINE RECORD OF WORK FOR CANADA

A Glance at the Solid Service of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and His Lieutenants in Building Up Canada.

Contrast the Canada of today with the Canada of 1896, and the justification for the vast expenditures of the twelve-year period is at once obvious.
Look at the status of the Dominion among the nations.
Look at the development of transportation by land and water.
Look at the enormous expansion of home and foreign trade.
Look at the buoyancy of the revenue.
Look at the magnificent development of the west.
Look at the influx of settlers.
Look at the growth of our cities and towns.
Look at the equipment of our harbors.
Look at the lighting and buying of the coast.
Look at the enlargement of the provincial boundaries.
Look at the creation of two new provinces.
Look at the marvelous prosperity of the manufacturing industries.
Look at the betterment of the working man.
Look at the increase in wages.
Look at the demand for farm products.
Look at the increase in railway earnings.
Look at the extension of railway lines.

Look at the building of the National Transcontinental Railway from ocean to ocean.
Look at the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal.
Look at the equipment of the People's Road with additional stock.
Look at the construction of new stations, new sidings, new mechanical shops and large terminals.
Look at the improvement of the militia.
Look at the assumption of the maintenance of the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimaux.
Look at the establishment of a chain of cold storage depots.
Look at the enlargement of the postal service.
Look at the inauguration of free rural mail delivery.
Look at the establishment of the Railway Commission.
Look at the projection of the railway to Hudson Bay.
Look at the proposition for the All Red Line.
Look at the increase in bank deposits.
Look at the public buildings which dot the country from end to end.
Look at the development of our coal mines.
Look at the erection of mighty steel plants at Sydney and Sydney Mines.
Look at the busy factories, handsome buildings and comfortable homes throughout the land.
Look at the thousand and one monuments of progressive and business-like administration, and the results produced by the expenditure incurred by every intelligent person.
The Government has made large expenditures, but it had the money to spend, and it has the results to show. It has accomplished all these things without increasing the taxation of the people and practically without adding to the public debt. Those persons who are vainly crying out against the expenditure are not honest enough to give the government credit for the tangible results which are everywhere in evidence. Canada is a vast country with long stretches of sparsely settled territory. The marvellous development which has been promoted would have been impossible without large expenditure, and in this formative period of our history as a nation, generous and judicious expenditure is true economy. The record of expenditure during the past twelve years is one of the features of the Laurier regime which is deserving of all praise. We cannot build a nation without spending money, no more than we can branch out in our private affairs without paying for it. And Canada has got value for the money. No honest man will attempt to deny it.

One has only to turn to the United States to appreciate what vast strides we have made in comparison with that great and enterprising country. Twelve years ago the people of that great republic looked upon Canada with indifference which was little less than contempt. Today Canada is abroad of her neighbor in many respects and is setting the pace in others. Our population is smaller, but our trade per capita is larger, our civilization is higher and our legislation is more progressive. Today the United States is looking to Canada for light and leading, notably in the development of the postal problems and in the regulation of public utilities, while the farmers of the American west are flocking across the line in thousands to make their homes in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan. The eyes of the American nation are upon Canada today, and her statesmen and her leading journals are free to admit that

a new nation has arisen to challenge their leadership in the galaxy of nations which comprise the British Empire. The record of the Twelve Years of Laurier is a record which ought to make every patriotic Canadian thrill with pride. It is not only the best record of any government in the history of the Dominion, but it is a record which has never been equaled by any country in the world. Canada, under Laurier has found her place in the history of the world. Laurier's work—Laurier's Chronicle.

St. John has spent a million dollars of its own money on harbor facilities. The Laurier government is ready to spend enough more to accommodate the great stream of traffic from the West. It is giving wharves to St. John and doubling the harbor space. It is opening up the whole province with railroads. Vote for the Liberal party, which employs public money to make the people prosperous.