

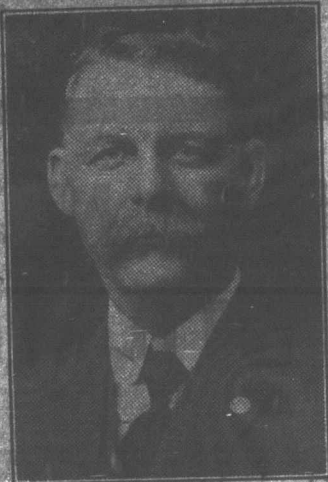
## Caldwell Addresses Big Meeting at Hartland

Large and Enthusiastic Audience Listen Attentively—F. W. Smith also speaks

At the Progressive rally held in the Star Theatre Monday night the speakers, T. W. Caldwell, and F. W. Smith were greeted by a splendid audience. The speeches were excellent, that of Mr. Caldwell being exceptionally clear, clean-cut and convincing. He dealt with many vital questions of the day and set forth many facts that are hard for the Meighen government to get away from. Frank Hagerman presided and introduced the speakers in a characteristic manner.

F. W. Smith, M. P. F., spoke for a short time and confined his remarks to matters in relation to tariff. Since 1878 the tariff had been an issue in every election and had been made a political foot ball by both parties. He was in favor of moderate protection. Did not believe that high protection had all to do with keeping Canadian industries that had gone down in this country in spite of high protection. He dealt to some length with the influence of American branch factories on the business of Canada and closed

the Valley Railway. Soon after his election two years ago he went along the valley line and arranged for a delegation to meet the Provincial government to see what could be done about the extension of this road. They were told that they must first get the Dominion Government to build a connecting link from Meductic to the American line, there to connect with the Maine Central. He arranged with the President of the St. John and Quebec Railway and the Maine Central to join him in a conference with the Minister of Railways. He showed that three-quarters of the freight going over the government roads was destined for the U. S., and that the C. P. R. being the connecting link got \$100,000 per year out of this freight. This extension would cost \$1,000,000 but with the Valley line extended to Grand Falls, so that this freight could be routed to Meductic and thence to the Maine Central, the saving would pay the outlay in 10 years. The Minister of Railways was taken with the



with a suggestion that all class themselves as farmers on Dec. 6 and vote for the Farmers' candidate.

T. W. Caldwell on rising to speak was given a good reception. After the applause had subsided Mr. Caldwell expressed his pleasure at being present as an advocate of his party's interests in this contest and in referring to the generous representation of women voters in the meeting claimed it as an omen of victory and said that if this element could have been introduced into the politics of Canada years ago there never would have been any need of a Progressive party as they never would have stood for the extreme corruption that had obtained in the past. Denouncing personality in a fight like the present one, he greatly deplored the despicable tactics followed by the Meighen party in bounding Wood and Casper, and he felt it his duty to make some things plain in this connection. Mr. Wood, he said, had never been in politics, neither does he dictate the policy of the Progressives. He is a naturalized citizen of Canada born of British parents, a Missourian by birth. It is true, but with a Canadian residence of 15 years to his credit. In 1917 Premier Borden offered him a seat in his cabinet and this he refused. During the last election in Alberta he refused to become a candidate and after the election, when the Premier'ship was tendered him, he refused the honor. Only three constituents were offered him in this one campaign. Surely such a man cannot be so terrible a menace to the country. As to Mr. Casper, when the Union Government was formed, R. L. Borden thought him good enough to take office under him and he became Minister of Agriculture in that government. He resigned when demobilization had been effected and later in a letter Premier Borden expressed his regret that he felt it necessary to leave the government. These men are being held up as near outlaws and maliciously ridiculed from one end of Canada to the other. He considered it a mistake to create a feeling of distrust among citizens of a country in this way and all for paltry political advantage. Passing to charges against himself it would appear that his glaring sin was the neglect of eastern interests, and particularly the cause of N. B. potato growers. He was surprised that his opponent would bring up this subject but supposed that potatoes were lying heavily on the man's conscience. He (Caldwell) had not neglected any duty that came to his attention and if not all ways getting results the fault was not with him. It was hard for a bunch of 16 Progressives to land many favors, where both old parties were inclined to sit on them, when they showed their hand. In speaking of their efforts to better some conditions that appealed to him he first mentioned

project and when the President of the Maine Central offered to build their connection in 1920 it assured that the Canadian section would be constructed in 1921, the Minister promised to bring in a bill in support of the scheme. Later he was told by the Minister of Railways that since the deficit on Government railways was so great, \$70,000,000, he could not introduce this project.

During last session Caldwell had felt that the Fertilizer situation was unfair and had taken up the question with the Minister of Agriculture. He explained that the N. B. farmer was paying \$15 a ton more for his goods than the Maine farmer and to make matters worse this difference, except possibly \$2 paid on Acid Phosphate went into an American bank account and not into Canadian revenue. The Minister promised to introduce this matter when the budget came down. This was in February but the budget not introduced until May 14, when the season's supply was all bought. Thus in two instances his best interests of the east were frustrated. Another matter that drew his attention was the shipping situation. Due to a ruling of the Railway Commission all charges on goods destined for the U. S. must be paid in American money. Thus it took \$1.16 to pay \$1.00 freight. On the other hand American goods coming to Canada paid the American mileage in American money and Canadian mileage in Canadian money. Since there was no facilities for storage in St. John, N. B. potatoes destined for Cuba had to be shipped through Boston under the above handicap. He brought this matter to the attention of the Ministers of Customs, Finance and Railways and explained the situation. Grain elevators had been provided to accommodate the west but no consideration had been given the N. B. farmer. He was directed to the Manager of the Merchant Marine and got a promise of action but nothing was done. A private concern has arranged with the Furness-Withy Co. for regular sailings but there is no government provision to help the situation. "If I have not done anything for my constituents, again it is not my fault." "In this connection I will say that the government has found it possible to subsidize regular service to the West Indies for the conveyance of liquor shipments. There are only a few instances where I have made earnest effort to accomplish something in the interest of the east." Turning to the tariff issue Mr. Caldwell quoted the Progressive propositions. We are charged with the intention of reducing the duty regardless of reciprocal action by the U. S. but this is false, and no one knows it say better than Premier Meighen. We hope to arrange a reciprocity treaty with the U. S. and this is likely as there is strong opposition to the Fordney bill. Misrepresentation may gain a few

## You Can Make the Skin Soft, Smooth and Velvety

by using

## DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT



It is always interesting to make a discovery.

Women, as well as men, find joy in discovering something which they can tell others about.

Many thousands of women have quite accidentally discovered in Dr. Chase's Ointment, a skin beautifier of rare value.

Because Dr. Chase's Ointment is so universally used as a treatment for eczema and the skin troubles of babyhood, its effectiveness as a beautifier of the skin is sometimes lost sight of, until using it for these ailments of

the skin its benefit to the skin itself is once more discovered.

With the modern use of powders and cosmetics the skin becomes dry and harsh, irritations are set up, pimples and blackheads are formed.

The use of Dr. Chase's Ointment makes the skin soft and pliable, and restores the healthful action of the pores of the skin which have been clogged by the use of powders.

The woman who is admired for the exquisitely fine texture and velvety softness of her skin is the one who regularly uses Dr. Chase's Ointment.

You can discover this for yourself by giving this delightfully soothing, healing ointment a few weeks' trial.



### Tender Skin

Many men suffer from skin irritations of an eczemic nature as a result of shaving. In its more aggravated form this is known as "Barber's Itch." If your skin is tender you will find it good to apply Dr. Chase's Ointment after shaving. Wash thoroughly with hot water, dry the skin carefully without rubbing, and apply the ointment. This heals the irritated skin, keeps it soft and pliable, and by its antiseptic influence prevents the spread of skin trouble.

### Many Uses

There are scores of ways in which Dr. Chase's Ointment is useful in the home. It is the standard ointment, and is used with great satisfaction for

Eczema and Salt Rheum  
Shingles, Tetter and Ringworm  
Scald Head and Baby Eczema  
Pimples and Blackheads  
Chafing and Skin Irritation  
Sore Feet and Toes  
Ingrowing Toe Nails  
Rough, Red Skin; Erysipelas  
Chilblains and Frost Bites  
Poisoned Skin; Poison Ivy  
Itch, Barber's Itch, Prairie Itch  
Hives and Insect Bites  
Scalds and Burns  
Sore and Cracked Nipples  
Chapped Hands and Face  
Sore and Inflamed Eyelids  
Old Sores and Bed Sores  
Hemorrhoids or Piles

Sample box free if you mention this paper.  
Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

### Eczema

Miss Bessie Stewart, Lanark, Ont., writes: "I first took eczema on my head, and had to have my hair cut. Then the eczema broke out on the fingers of my right hand. It was so itchy I couldn't keep from scratching it, and it began to spread. In reading an old Almanac that mother had, I noticed that Dr. Chase's Ointment was recommended for eczema, so I sent for a sample box. I used the ointment every night, and soon saw a difference. I got a full-sized box at the drugists, and later another one, but I never needed the second, because after the use of the first box the eczema disappeared from both my head and fingers."



### Baby's Skin

Mrs. Everett Roberts, 44 Endicott Ave., Halifax, N.S., writes: "I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for my baby, who had ringworms all over his face. I tried almost everything, but without success until I used Dr. Chase's Ointment. This completely freed him of this annoying skin trouble in a short time. I would not be without this ointment in the house, and trust this may induce others to give it a trial and be convinced of its merits."

## CASH AFTER JAN. 1<sup>st</sup>

We have said it, now we are going to do it. Going to cash January 1, 1922, as the conditions of the market compels us to. By doing so it will enable us to buy cheaper and give our customers the benefit of the lowest cash prices. We have a full line of

### General Merchandise

and we are going to give our customers the benefit of the cash buying beginning December 1. All produce taken in exchange same as cash. Goods sold on time during this sale at regular prices.

## H. M. Foster

MOUNT PLEASANT, N. B.