

UNITED FARMERS OF KINGS AND QUEENS NAME THEIR CANDIDATE FOR THE FEDERAL ELECTIONS

Large Representation of Members Present, But Little Enthusiasm Shown—The Name of Geo. B. Jones Chosen With Cheers—C. Harold Perkins, Party's Nominee, Takes Occasion to Slam Standard.

Special to The Standard.

Norton, Oct. 5.—The United Farmers of Kings and Queens counties met here today in convention and nominated as their standard bearer in the coming federal election, G. Harold Perkins. There was a good number of electors present and at times they got mildly enthusiastic, but most of the enthusiasm manifested was in the mention of the name of George B. Jones, and it could hardly be said that Mr. Perkins will have the united backing of the farmers in the constituency. From Queens county about twenty-five delegates attended, and two of the ten parishes were not represented at all.

It was said that all the parishes of Kings county were represented, but not all at the meeting from that county will support the man named as the United Farmers' candidate. The outlook for financial support, from the reports submitted before the convention was not any too encouraging, as the men who were appointed at the last meeting to canvass for funds were able to get pledges for only about \$800 out of the \$2,000 which they were asked to raise.

Mr. Perkins Ill Advised.

Mr. Perkins is a well meaning young man, but unless he handles his facts better on the public platform than he did today when among his friends, he will find himself in hot water. Today he spent practically all his time in an attack on the building of the National Transcontinental from Edmonton to Mile 47 B. C., and in a vicious attack on The Standard, which caused a ripple of laughter and gave this paper some good advertising.

The chair was taken by Lt.-Col. G. S. Kinneir at 2.45 with M. Kenneth Raymond acting as secretary.

About one hundred and fifty persons were present at the opening and some came in later, in all about two hundred attending the convention.

In his opening remarks the chairman outlined the purpose of the meeting, which was to nominate a candidate to represent the National Progressive Party in the Federal election.

Cheers for Mr. Jones.

A motion was then made to close the nomination and when the chairman called the question on this the fun began. A Branscombe said he thought before any vote was taken there should be some consideration given to the matter. While it was very desirable to have a farmer candidate they ought to be careful or they would get in worse than they did in the provincial elections. He was a farmer, had been all his life, and had farmed both in New Brunswick and in the West. Conditions were not the same here as in the western provinces and our people should be careful how they tied up with the grain growers. He was in a position to name a man who had been informed as being willing to stand as a farmers' candidate, a local farmer and had proved himself a friend to them in the past, and who would, he was convinced, serve them just as effectively in the future, that man was George B. Jones. (Cheers.) Mr. Jones also was in favor of and would work to get them cheaper freight rates for their produce from the farm to the market, and he was convinced the farmers could not do better than choose him as their standard bearer.

Mr. Wetmore, who moved the motion to close the nominations, said the secretary had a letter from Mr. Jones saying that it would be advisable to have this road to the meeting, which was done.

The letter was:

Apoahqui, N. B., Oct. 5, 1921.

Mr. Kenneth Flewelling.

Shawfield, N. B.

As a member of farmers of the constituency of Royal have, on several occasions recently asked me whether or not I would consider being a candidate for the National Progressive Party at the approaching Federal election. I feel that I should make my position clear.

I am not in sympathy with the policy of the National Progressive Party, as I do not believe that policy would be in the interest of the farmers of the maritime provinces, it having originated and being intended for the grain growers of the west.

I have, however, outlined a policy which I believe would be to the very decided advantage of every farmer in the maritime provinces, and if I were nominated by a body of farmers who agreed with me in this regard, and have faith in this policy I should be glad to accept such a nomination.

The policy for which I stand is as follows:

1. The Dominion Government to take over the Valley Railway and relieve the province of all financial responsibility in connection therewith.
2. Freight passenger and express rates on the Old Intercolonial Railway to be reduced to the level at which they were before the taking over of the Transcontinental and

Canadian Northern Railways consist of with changed conditions.

St. John harbor to be nationalized on the basis of the ports of Montreal and Halifax.

4. A fair and equitable tariff that will enable our Canadian industries to continue in operation.

5. I am prepared to support and promote all legislation in the interest of the farmers of the maritime provinces.

Yours faithfully

Geo. B. Jones.

The letter caused some little discussion.

H. H. Magee said the letter answered the question as to whether Mr. Jones would be permitted to be distinctly stated he was not in favor of the National Progressive Party and, according to the constitution, only a member of the organization and one subscribing to its platform, could be a nominee.

The result of the first ballot was:

Kinneir.....53 Magee.....12 Perkins.....65 Hutcheon.....25

On motion the two lowest were dropped and the final ballot showed the following result:

Kinneir.....71 Perkins.....101

Candidate Speaks.

The successful candidate was then called on for an address. He thanked the delegates for honor conferred on him in being permitted to be the standard bearer of a clean party, which had no heeled or bawled on connected with it. He devoted practically all his time to a discussion of the National Transcontinental Railway from Edmonton west to Mile 47, B. C., at a cost of \$5,000,000.

Presentations To Miss Winifred Ross

North End Kindergarten Mothers Gave Fountain Pen to Former Teacher.

At the close of a largely attended prayer meeting, the congregation of the Charlotte Street Baptist church met in an informal social last evening, and after carrying out an impromptu musical program presented the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Jenner with a highly complimentary address accompanied by a handsomely addressed fountain pen.

Deacon Clark in his address referred to the regret of the congregation at the fact that their beloved pastor was about to sever his connection with his flock, after six years of fruitful labor.

Accomplished Much

During that time he said Mr. Jenner had accomplished much for the congregation, both in a spiritual and worldly way. When he first took office, the vestry had been but one large room, while today there was a well equipped primary department, a high school, every class in the main school, a church parlor and a kitchen had been fully equipped. The hot air system of heating had been replaced by a modern steam plant. A handsome pipe organ had been installed in the auditorium and the up-to-date chair in uniform adorned.

Notwithstanding the fact that three years of Mr. Jenner's pastorate had been during the Great War, the improvements had all been paid for, and today the church stood free of debt.

Work of Mrs. Jenner

The work of Mrs. Jenner too, had been appreciated. She had been friend to all, and had labored well in the church, the Sunday School and in the young people's society. On her leaving the fear arose that it would be long before another could be found to fill her place.

Mr. Clark asked that God bless them both and on behalf of the congregation asked Mr. and Mrs. Jenner to accept the gifts as a token of their people's appreciation.

The address was signed on behalf of the congregation by J. S. Clark, J. K. Webb and Deacon D. C. Clark.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Jenner made a fitting reply and thanked all present for their kindness. Refreshments were served at the close of a very pleasant evening.

Base Deceiver.

"Timothy," said Mrs. Toddlebury sternly, "you are hiding something from me."

"Why, my dear," faltered her husband, "how can you say that?"

"No omissions, Timothy. Out with it. What have you been doing?"

"Why, my dear, if you must know, I—the trolley car conductor neglected to collect my fare, and—"

"Yes, yes. What did you do with the money?"

"I know I should have brought it straight home to you, dear; but it was such a warm day, and I didn't think you'd know, I—I spent it for a glass of buttermilk."

"The movie have accomplished one good thing, anyhow."

"More and more people are learning to pronounce film in one syllable."

PREM. MEIGHEN SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKING THE SOLIDIFIED PARTIZANSHIP OF NOVA SCOTIA

He returned to the fact that the protective policy of the British Government was put into effect in England, and that it was a free trade country. The policy of protection, he pointed out, would be of definite benefit to mixed and dairy farmers and he showed by comparative statistics that the dairy farmers of the United States had already benefited from a protective tariff imposed on Canadian dairy products imported into the United States.

Finally Mr. Baxter took issue with his opponents on the matter of facts.

Quoted from the St. John Telegraph, a staunch Liberal, he said:

statement of Mr. King's to the effect that the government's expenditures meant an average of \$310.00 a year in taxes for the average Canadian family of five. Such a statement, he said, was not a fair statement, as it was not a fair man to be Premier of Canada.

It was obvious that, regardless of revenue received by the Government other than taxes, the taxes themselves were not evenly distributed, those who were liable to pay the higher taxation being called upon to pay it. A leader who juggled figures to fool the public, said Mr. Baxter, was no fit man to be Premier of Canada.

LABOR OPPOSES REVENUE TARIFF SAYS TOM MOORE

Neil McLean, M. P. of Govan Denounces Juggler of Politics and Finances.

Severely criticizing financiers, capitalists and employers for alleged efforts to manipulate the exchange situation and bring down wages of workers to pre-war times, Mr. Neil McLean, M. P. for Govan division, Scotland, delivered a forceful address recently in the Regent Theatre, Ottawa.

The meeting was also featured by the enunciation by Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades Congress, of the platform of the Trades unions movement in Canada. Both speakers were introduced by President J. A. P. Hayden, M. C., of the Allied Trades and Labor Council of Ottawa. The theatre was almost filled.

In commencing his address, Mr. McLean said he wished to correct or dispel some false impressions regarding unemployment insurance in Great Britain, which had recently been introduced in Canada. People were being told that the Government was subsidizing unemployment and had been giving away millions.

Mr. McLean said that during the war, when factories were working to capacity, the workers had built up a fund of \$100,000,000.

Statements that the Government had subsidized unemployment were false because it was money drawn out of this vast fund that had been paid out in unemployment insurance—funds to which the workers were entitled.

Mr. McLean then described conditions in England, which had forced many of his audience to come out to this country, as being just as bad now as they were during the war.

He became sarcastic in referring to the "method of reconstruction which he depicted had not fulfilled its promises."

The workers had implored to organize more after the war, to increase production. Now the present unemployment situation was laid at the door of over production. Capitalists then had announced that employment depended on acceptance by the workers of 1914 wages.

Vivid Picture.

Mr. McLean drew a vivid picture of what men and women had gone through since 1914, when war's casualties were being reported.

He said it was impossible to believe that men and women who had suffered the tortures of hell almost since 1914 were going to submit now and go "back to the 1914 standard of poverty."

The profiteer was not found lowering his rates of interest, yet wages of the worker, they said, must go down.

"It is not going to happen if I have my way," remarked the speaker, "and if the workers of the world get together and wake up they will see that it doesn't happen."

Mr. McLean also denounced financiers, whom he blamed for manipulating the exchange rate on the market of the world.

"Yet at this moment you are being told to work harder by these men, while men by the hundreds of thousands are being laid off and these are the men you select for your government, men who are jugglers of politics and jugglers of finances."

The overpopulation cry was one of the greatest absurdities of Christian civilization, he declared. He referred to Lloyd George as having ceased to be a politician. He was now an astronomer, forever seeing new worlds with his insurance and land settlement schemes, worlds wherein dwelt better conditions and a new civilization.

Little to Choose.

Mr. Tom Moore said it would be comparatively easy for him to say something about the Government's sins of omission and commission. Labor had found very little to choose between any of the parties in regard to some things. Personally, he could see little difference between groups and classes in the House and those which called themselves by some other name.

He said that many discredited politicians were now trying to attach themselves to the Labor party. He believed the Government would be better if it had more representatives of wage earners in it. Mr. Moore then propounded the platform of the Labor party, which was, in part: Free education and compulsory school attendance; the eight-hour day and 44-hour week; enforcement of fair wage regulations; public ownership and democratic management of public utilities; full control and development of Canada's national resources; raising of revenue by direct taxation rather than by a tariff; abolition of non-selective bodies such as the Senate; exclusion of Asiatics; demand for, and use of the union label; prevention of the employment of children under 16 years of age; equal pay for equal work for men and women; proportional representation with group constituencies; encouragement of co-operative societies; unemployment insurance; old age pensions; uniformity of labor laws, and disarmament.

Nothing Else For Him.

"I hear Charlie's on his feet again."

"Yes, the poor boy, his creditors took his car."—Sydney Bulletin.

Startling Evidence Given In Norris Murder Trial

(Continued from page 18.)

As to her three appearances in the police court, the witness said she was there once as a complainant in an assault case against a Jew and his wife. Another time for assaulting a police officer, and a third time for some trouble she had with a woman. That time she was kept in jail two days awaiting trial, and when tried was acquitted.

Harry Norris.

Harry Norris, farmer, said that he and his father and two sisters came to the city from Barnesville on the afternoon of September 4. His father left his daughter, Mrs. Roy Linton's home on Rathway avenue where they were all staying at about 6 o'clock, and he did not see him again until in consequence of a message delivered by Stevens, he went with his sister to Erin street and saw his father lying in an alley there. His father was unconscious and injured, and aided by others he carried him into Stevens' store. There he was examined by Dr. Nugent, who ordered him taken to the hospital.

The witness said he then returned to the alley with Stevens and found

Other Witnesses.

Judson Tolson and Roy Shannon corroborated Leonard Stevens' evidence as to the finding of the body.

J. Harry Driscoll, vendor, told of supplying the deceased with a bottle of whiskey, which he later changed for another.

Bernard L. Boveas said he had a drink with O'Brien and Spellman at sometime after 9 in his house adjoining his people's store, at the corner of Erin and Hanover street.

Fractured Skull.

Dr. Pennington told of examining Norris at the hospital. He said there were no bruises on the body.

Dr. H. L. Abramson, told of the autopsy he performed. He said Norris' skull was thinner than the normal one. It could be fractured by a blow from a board such as that produced in court. If there was sufficient force to the blow.

At 5.30 the court adjourned and took recess until 8 o'clock.

Evening Session.

By 7.30 the court room was crowded to capacity and as at the Paris trial, many were unable to get in but crowded about the Trinity churchyard fence and gazed curiously at those inside.

When the session opened at eight o'clock, Dr. Mabel Patterson, John Saunders and Helena Norris, were called as witnesses for the crown, but as they were not present, Dr. Wallace

Called Edward O'Brien.

Mr. Mullin objected to O'Brien being allowed to take the stand, on the ground that as he had been jointly indicted for the same crime with the prisoner he was not a competent witness.

Judge Barry said he was of the opinion that there was a section which dealt with the case in point, but ordered O'Brien stood aside until counsel satisfied himself as to that point.

Mr. Mullin again contended that O'Brien was neither a competent or compellable witness having been indicted for the same offense as the accused.

Judge Barry said notwithstanding the jury's verdict he still considered O'Brien an accomplice.

Dr. Wallace said the prisoner had been acquitted the two were no longer jointly indicted.

It was then found that O'Brien through some misunderstanding had gone home and the judge adjourned the court until 10.15 this morning when he requested all interested in the case to be on hand.

His Helms Offense.

"I see a visitor to New York was arrested the other day because he had \$250 in his pocket," said Charrch.

"And it wasn't his own money?" asked Gotham.

"Oh, yes, it was given in court that it was his own money," replied Gotham.

"Why on earth did they arrest him then?"

"He was trying to get out of town with it."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.



McCORMICK'S JERSEY CREAM SODAS BISCUICTS

Jersey Cream Soda

If you could visit our new, model, sunshine factory and see how clean and fresh everything is kept you would doubly enjoy

To Brighten Life of Rural Dweller
Better Education. More Fellowship and Social Life. Suggested Speaker.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—The measure of success which had attended soldier settlement on the land and the problem of brightening life for the ordinary rural dweller in order to arrest the exodus to the cities, formed the two main topics of discussion at yesterday afternoon session of the Canadian Congress on Public Welfare, which was opened in the morning in the Windsor Hotel. The afternoon session was presided over by the Rev. Gordon Dickie, secretary of the Quebec Social Service Council.

"Too often," said Major Barnett, chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board, "the work of this board is judged only by its failures, as these are seen more readily than its successes." As regards the rural dweller, Mr. Shearer, general secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada, indicated certain improvements in country life now evolving, and he outlined some plans for rendering still more attractive life on the soil.

In dealing with the topic of "A Constructive Programme for Rural Communities," Dr. J. G. Shearer, of Toronto, general secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada, pointed out that there were needs and problems peculiar to rural communities. The problem of the city was recognized because the problem of the country; yet the two problems were closely related. The great cause of the drift of population from the country to urban centres was, of course, the application of machinery to industry, creating an ever-growing demand for labor in factories and requiring residence in their vicinity. Farmers and their families also became tired of the strain and tedium with lack of help and tended also to move into urban centres. To enter their places were taken by the inferior type of people or by those who had no stake and no cumulative interest in the community.

Dr. Shearer then discussed what might be done to arrest the movement of population out of the farm, to enrich rural life with new interests and to develop the spirit of fellowship co-operation and community life in general. This problem he considered under the heading of economics, education, social life, religious life and community organization. He showed that the co-operative movement was tending to enrich the farmer and make his lot a better one economically. The application of science to agriculture was another helpful factor. Another powerful aid in improving rural economics was better transportation facilities. In the matter of education there was great need for better buildings and better paid teachers, but already there was an amelioration in the latter respect which had begun in the eastern provinces. Rural high schools were being established, and the consolidated school had passed the experimental stage.

A Rural Lack.

One thing that rural life lacked in general, declared Dr. Shearer, was some simple unifying organization that would bring all sections of the community together for fellowship, consultation and common endeavor in educational, social and religious matters. This organization would not replace, but unify and supplement the work of existing organizations. He suggested a federal council of delegates from churches, schools, farmers' clubs, institutes, fraternal societies, athletic and literary bodies, the work of which would be to carefully survey and consider neighborhood conditions, problems and needs and to help solve those problems and meet the needs. The only organization that was actively promoting such community bodies was the Social Service Council of Canada.

Citizens and Voters of New Brunswick:

Note that last year the Liquor Men of this Province advised you to vote against prohibition because it would not prohibit since liquor importations were still allowed. This year they are opposing the vote since it does if answered "Yes." Not much consistency with liquor men since it affects their financial interests. It is the same old game with the same old bunch under an assumed name.

What has prohibition done. It has made travel for women and children safe on the trains. It has made the work easier for the Railway men. It has made it a safe thing to drive on the roads. It has made picnics, the horse races, the regattas and exhibitions most marked for the sobriety and good behaviour of the crowds.

Vote "YES" on October 10th, that this condition may be continued and improved.

Issued by New Brunswick Temperance Alliance

INMISTAKABLE FORCE ARMS DISCUS

Leaders of Finance Belief Peace of World Economic Woes.

(United Press.)

Washington, Oct. 6.—An unstable movement is developing, in foreign capitals and in influentialness and banking quarters of the United States, to force the forth-coming conference into a discussion of Europe's economic problems.

The authorities point out that the list of invited powers increased to include Holland and Portugal, just been added to the list. It is certain that predominant influence will be held by the United States.

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