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Rousing Convention Selects Three Strong Candidates

(Continued from page one)

he had voted for the development of Grand Falls by the province, he said. Since then Veniot had been defeated and Premier Baxter had given Grand Falls into private ownership. The premier claimed that great benefits had thus been conferred upon the province. He knew of only one man in these parts who had got any benefit. That was a man who had a boy who had got three days work at Grand Falls.

The falls was one of the great water powers of North America. "Our beautiful river has been sold out and tied up," Mr. Smith exclaimed. "It makes me see red."

He then dealt with the matter of stumpage charging that the government was allowing stumpage to go for unreasonably low rates. "Robin Hood," he said, "robbed the rich and gave to the poor. Baxter robs the poor to give to the rich." Regarding prohibition, Mr. Smith went on, what Baxter had done was a matter of history. The speaker stood for prohibition and believed that the six million paid in this province for liquor last year would have been better burned. When the clergy protested against the liquor laws they had been told by the premier to stop preaching blasphemous sermons.

MR. BROWN

Mr. Brown also thanked the convention and said that he felt he had no reason to be ashamed of the company he was in. He was greatly interested in temperance. A province, he said, could not drink itself into prosperity any more than an individual could. The Baxter government had given away everything in sight and had promised everything that was not in sight.

Mr. Brown asked if any man believed that Premier Baxter had given prohibition a square trial. The speaker loved his country but he had been tempted to leave it rather than live under the present liquor law. Mr. Jones and his party would give the people what they had not had—a square deal. Mr. Brown went on that he believed that a plebiscite was the way to get a fair vote. He was, he said, a temperance man first and a party man afterwards. He called upon the better thinking class throughout the county to support the opposition ticket.

MR. JONES

Mr. Jones then rose to speak and the applause and cheering broke out afresh. He told the meeting that he was proud to have been nominated in Carleton county and that he was proud of his associates.

"Smith-Brown-Jones," he said. "We are quite a cosmopolitan lot. With names like that we could not do anything else than stand for the common people against the big interests." Both his associates, Mr. Jones continued, were men who stood high in the public esteem. They were men of ability and character.

In taking the leadership of the party, Mr. Jones said, he had not supplanted Hon. A. A. Dystart. Had Mr. Dystart not made up his mind that he would not be leader, or had a dissenting voice been raised by any of Mr. Dystart's friends he could not have consented to act.

"We have established a new party in this country today," he said, "a party which I believe will take the stench out of politics." If the campaign had necessitated any criticism of the private character of his opponents he would have hesitated long before returning to politics. He would have nothing to say of their personal character, but concerning their political character there must be discussion.

The speaker's duty was toward all classes. He would carry out the party platform in its entirety and his colleagues would stand one on either hand to see that he did.

EXPECTS TO BE PREMIER

Mr. B. Frank Smith had said, Mr. Jones told the audience, that he would never be premier. If he had had any doubt on that score it was removed when he stood before the convention at Fredericton. There was an electrical feeling in the air that the opposition was going to win.

"I do expect to be premier of this province," he said. "Ladies and gentlemen we've got the Baxter government on the run. They're afraid and so they ought to be."

"I want to be a judge, they say," Mr. Jones went on. "Let me nail that statement on the head. I will carry on as premier until my pledges are carried out no matter what position is offered to me. If I am elected I will carry on. I would think it a great breach of faith to do otherwise."

The opposition leader continued that the party was a new one and he believed a better one. He was proud to welcome to the party many whose political affiliation had formerly been elsewhere. In order to get honest government those who had dealt dishonestly must first be put out of office.

The issue today was what Baxter had done. What Foster and Veniot might have done was past history. They had been voted out. The government must not be allowed to evade the issue. The Baxter forces, and the Baxter forces only, were on trial.

The first thing to do was to turn them out. To do this it would be necessary to get within the opposition ranks all the people opposed to the government. The opposition was a strong one who would employ every known means to win. His defeat could only be accomplished by voting the straight party ticket. A split vote was a vote lost.

THE REVENUES

The revenues of the province had risen to nearly \$6,000,000 since 1925, almost double what they had been. The government was proud of it. Proud of taking \$2,500,000 extra from the people. "We have been under direct taxation for years," he said, "just as direct as if it had been assessed." Every insurance premium, every transaction with the banks was taxed, there was the amusement tax, the automobile tax;

but with the revenue almost doubled there had not been a reduction of a single cent in taxes.

In the Dominion house Mr. Robb had, to the admiration of both parties, constantly reduced taxation. In New Brunswick there had been lavish extravagance and wasteful expenditure and not a cent of reduction. The government was spending money like a lot of drunken sailors without a thought for the morrow. The Dominion had reduced its bonded debt by \$257,000,000 since the war. Canada had survived and would survive. England had constantly reduced its public debt.

In New Brunswick the debt had gone behind \$13,000,000 in four years, about \$8,700 a day. It was a mortgage secured by all the property in the province. There would come a time when we could not mortgage any more. This had actually happened in Chicago. And yet people would say that the public debt was no concern of theirs.

In the time of prosperity attention should be paid to seeing that there were no further increases. Baxter would not even give the municipalities their own taxes. The C. N. R., formerly exempt, had agreed to pay taxes. These should be collected where the railway property was. Baxter was keeping it in spite of his extra three millions.

The premier would not allow any taxes on liquor stores. They were free and exempt. The Woodstock store was the best business in town. The speaker had watched the people lined up there waiting to pay out their good money for booze. The stores couldn't be taxed because Mr. Baxter needed the money.

GRAND FALLS

Grand Falls, Mr. Jones went on, was as important to New Brunswick as was Niagara Falls to Ontario. Today lighting in Ontario

cost about one fifth what it did in New Brunswick. Quebec controlled its water powers.

The taking of this natural power was a crime. The little plant at Musquash had enabled electrical service to be extended to Moncton, Shediac and up toward the north shore. "We can't extend it here," he said. "The incoming government may have to resort to Minto coal to produce cheap power."

The development of Grand Falls including service lines would have cost about \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000, he said. It would have produced thousands of horse power. But Baxter said such an expenditure would ruin the province. Then in the dying moments of the last house he voted ten millions for hard surfacing the roads.

"We need power in Victoria and Carleton counties," Mr. Jones went on. "Think of what we've lost. I wish I could find language to condemn what has been done. We've lost Grand Falls. It would have paid for itself under hydro."

Mr. Baxter had said that we had wonderful development in this province. The International company had run a special train to Dalhousie to demonstrate this. Mr. Jones doubted if any part of the province was getting a real benefit from Grand Falls or would while it was tied up to one great company controlled in the United States.

The International Company had mills all over the United States. Baxter had not tied them up in any way. They could shut up their Dalhousie Mill and go elsewhere after ruining our industries and our power. At present the pulp and paper mill at Bathurst was running only three days a week.

A FAIR WAGE.

At the last moment of the legislative session, Mr. Jones said, the premier had provided for a commission to establish a minimum wage scale for women and girls. He had no fault to find with this. "I will lose no time," he declared in seeing that monopolies pay their men an adequate wage. If the province can fix a minimum scale for women and girls it can do the same for men and boys. There is a monopoly in pulp and paper and I propose to see that the men and boys get an adequate wage."

Mr. Jones then turned his attention to the Crown Lands. Here, he said, a monstrous thing had taken place. The lands had been given away, leased for 50 years. The stumpage had been tied up for five years and an illegal proviso had been inserted that the government would not increase the stumpage at the expiration of the five years to more than ten percent above that charged in Ontario and Quebec at that time.

"The Opposition is not tied up with the International and never will be tied up with them," Mr. Jones declared. "We will handle them at arm's length. Millionaires have been made overnight and our property is gone for 50 years to a monopoly which won't pay their men a decent wage and who can shut down their mills and who can where whenever they see fit."

Melville, Squires and Smith had all voted for this, Mr. Jones said. Baxter had promised that mills would be built on the Miramichi. How did he know? There was nothing in the leases to that effect. Had he a secret agreement with the International, The public should know. There was nothing left to give away. We had better watch out for our children."

BROKEN PLEDGES

Mr. Jones then spoke of Premier Baxter's violation of his pledge that he would not repeal the prohibitory law without a mandate

from the people, giving as his excuse that he had kept his word as long as he could. He said that he had precedent because Sir Robert Peel had repealed the corn laws 100 years ago. If the premier had to look back a century for precedent his course could not be very well justified.

The regulations at present said that only one bottle could be sold at a time. He knew of a case where a man started out in his car to buy \$500 worth. His friends told him that he would be disappointed as he could not buy any such amount. He was disappointed. He could only get \$300 worth into the car. "If you vote confidence in this government and their liquor policy," said Mr. Jones, "they will put stores into every town and village where they will pay. If you give them your approval they'll sell every bottle of liquor they can."

The speaker went on that for Mr. Fulton to say that the policy was a restrictive one was an insult to the intelligence of the people. If the opposition was elected it would be some months before a plebiscite could be held and another session would intervene before legislation based on that plebiscite could be passed. "We will try to restrict the sale of liquor in government stores as soon as we take office," Mr. Jones said. "As carried on at present the thing is a public scandal and a disgrace to the province."

Discussing the plebiscite Mr. Jones said that he would regard it as a breach of faith for him to allow any but plain questions to be included in the ballot. The issue would not be confused and the verdict of the people would be put in force at the next session of the legislature.

VAST EXPENDITURES

The government, said Mr. Jones, was trying to bribe the people into a reconciliation. Enormous sums were being spent on the road. If the government was changed large sums would continue to be spent on the roads, but they would not be wasted, as at present. Last year in New Brunswick, he charged, the government had spent more than \$3,000,000 without legislative authority. In case of some urgent matter arising there was a way in which money could be secured although not allotted by the legislature. If a bridge collapsed, for example, a warrant could be secured for an expenditure. The government had obtained millions by the use of these warrants and had used them in a riotous carnival of expenditure.

Now Mr. Stewart had gone to the Miramichi with a promise to spend a million dollars. He would likely do the same in every county. He had no legislative authority and

would have to rely on warrants on the treasury. He was willing to saddle the people with a huge debt to win the election.

"Think of a man like Dave Stewart," he said, "with sole authority to spend ten million dollars on the roads without any definite plan; and if you let him go on, he'll do it. It's just another election dodge. They're trying to bribe the people."

Mr. Jones doubted that with New Brunswick's frost problem and huge mileage one hundred million would be sufficient to hard surface the roads. "We are opposed to the plan until we find out more about it," he said. "Mr. Stewart hasn't been able to tell us anything about it."

A STRAIGHT TICKET

In conclusion Mr. Jones called on his audience to vote the straight ticket. Mr. Squires, he said, had voted against government control, but he had supported the Baxter government and had never condemned them for violating their pledges. "If Mr. Squires runs in this election he stands for the Baxter government and the sale of liquor. No man can serve two masters. Don't be misled and don't split 'he ticket or you might as well not vote at all."

Mr. Jones closed with the remark that he knew of no instance where a provincial or federal government had run its full term of office and had been returned to power.

Use Minard's for Burns.

Young Lad is Drowned

(Continued from page one)

pen to catch in some obstruction along the bank. A cap and glove were picked up about twelve miles down river near Meductic and it is thought that these belonged to the missing boy.

Eryn would have been 14 years old in July. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John McLaughlin. Besides his parents he is survived by three brothers and four sisters.

Speaker Urges Cultivation

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prevented, but that the forest should be cultivated and made to produce more.

He gave as an illustration the investigation made by Prof. White into the government methods in France. There it had been found that the increase on one acre per year was 1.4 cords. At the same rate in Ontario a block of woodland 60 miles square would feed all the pulp mills in that province for all time.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the Carleton County Branch of the new Brunswick Fish and Game Protective Association. Dr. L. D. C. McIntosh presided and Dr. G. F. Clark read several selections from his own works. The meeting was opened with a short address by Mayor G. C. Campbell.

Miss Gretchen MacGibbon, R. N., left to-day for New York.

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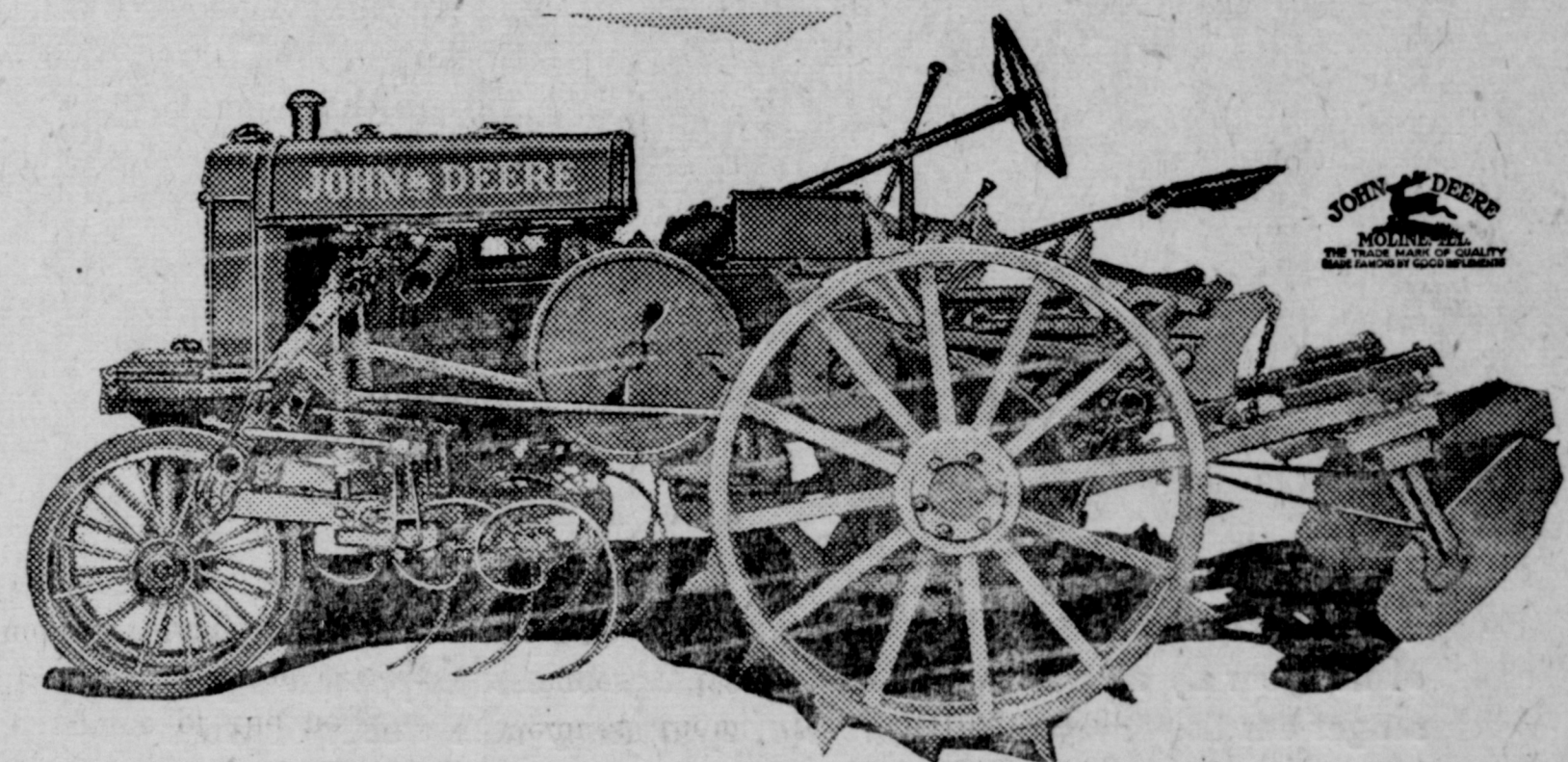
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