

# YORK OPPOSITION PUTS UP A STRONG TICKET

(Continued from page 1.)

and Quebec Railway. Referring to the statement that the hatchet had been buried by J. K. Pinder and John A. Young, the speaker said:

"THEY CAN'T BURY THE HATCHET. IF THE GRAVE WAS AS DEEP AS THE ANTIPODES THE HANDLE WOULD STICK OUT. (Applause.)"

"Just here I want to know when the duties of Judge of Probate were enlarged so as to permit R. B. Hanson to be campaign manager for the government ticket in York and go on the stump as he is advertised to do? Such a thing never could happen in the past. Judge Stratton, Judge Barry, Judge Bliss—more sinned against than sinning—never did such a thing."

"Just one more thing—the Auditor General's report shows that \$62.40 was paid for seventeen dozen towels for use in the House of Assembly—204 towels. No wonder J. K. Flemming and Jim Murray can hold up their hands and cry 'these hands are clean.' They had seventeen dozen towels to wipe them on. (Laughter and applause.)"

The following resolution was passed:

Whereas, since the last provincial general election in 1912, the Government of this province has been led by the Hon. J. K. Flemming, the Hon. Geo. J. Clarke, and the Hon. J. A. Murray;

And whereas, it has been established conclusively before two royal commissions appointed by this Government, that graft has flourished in the administration, and that public moneys in large amounts have been stolen, and that the Government has taken no steps to enforce restitution;

Therefore resolved, that this Convention place itself on record as being determined by every legitimate means to turn from power such a dishonest Government.

And further resolved, that we express our high appreciation of Mr. W. E. Foster, the leader of the Opposition Party, and that we will give him our most hearty support.

Ald. R. W. McLellan.

Ald. R. W. McLellan, of Fredericton, placed a ticket in nomination. The attendance at the convention showed that the county was up in arms against the government. One of the main contentions against the Opposition party was that it was leaderless. However, yesterday Mr. W. E. Foster of St. John took the leadership. By so doing he robbed the Government party of one of its chief weapons. The campaign would last only a fortnight and as York was a large county it was imperative that every man do all he can to aid the Opposition candidates. The Opposition party had no hatchet to bury.

Ald. McLellan then nominated the ticket as named before.

P. S. Watson.

Mr. Peter S. Watson, of St. Marys, seconded the nomination. In the past he always had been forced to split his

ticket, but now the party had a ticket for which every man could vote. (Applause.)

Elwood Burrill would be a strength to any ticket, and each district thought it had the best man, but the St. Marys men knew the had the best man in Peter J. Hughes. (Applause.)

"There will be no plumping for him, however," said Mr. Watson. "He will carry the rest of the ticket in his own section."

Amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm the nomination of the four candidates was made unanimous, and the members of the ticket were called upon for speeches.

Elwood Burrill.

Elwood Burrill was called on for a speech and took his position amid rousing cheers. The convention might be surprised to see him, but it was not as surprised as he was. On Wednesday he had been asked to attend an Opposition caucus at the committee room—a kind of secret meeting. He found Mr. F. B. Carvell, M.P., at the Queen Hotel, and after some conversation, had gone to the committee room. There he found a hundred and fifty people, a curious sort of secret meeting. (Laughter.) There the matter was so placed, before him that he realized the people wanted him. He had not been able to go to the front, but he thought he could do something for his country right at home in endeavoring to bring about honest and efficient government. He had decided that it was up to him to head the ticket. (Applause.)

Mr. Burrill then placed himself squarely behind the enforcement of the Provincial prohibition act and, seconded by Mr. A. B. Kitchen, moved the following resolution:

Whereas, at a Provincial Convention of the Opposition held at the City of Saint John in January, 1916, a plank was placed in the Opposition platform pledging the Opposition to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Province to the fullest extent allowed by the constitution; and

Whereas, the Legislature of this Province has since the adoption of the said platform passed an act providing for prohibition, the same to come into force and effect on the first day of May next;

Therefore resolved, that the Opposition party of the County of York, in convention assembled, do hereby pledge itself to the strict enforcement of the said Prohibition Act and to oppose any amendment likely to weaken its effect.

The resolution was passed.

Continuing, Mr. Burrill said:

"All know the men on the government ticket. I have nothing to say against any man. I am going to leave personalities alone. I WILL LEAVE ANY MAN ALONE AS LONG AS HE LEAVES ME ALONE. WITH THE AFFAIRS OF THE GOVERNMENT IT IS DIFFERENT."

"It will take nothing but votes to elect an Opposition ticket. A poor

## THE ISSUE CLEARLY DEFINED.

"I feel that the government, as it has been reconstructed, should appeal to the people for a mandate to continue the work of its immediate predecessors—a work which I think will commend itself to the public judgment."—Extract from Premier Murray's manifesto to the electors.

There you have the whole story in a nutshell. Do the people approve of the work of Mr. J. Kidd Flemming in his capacity of Premier of New Brunswick? If they do they should give Premier Murray and his colleagues a mandate to continue it. If they do not, they should kick out the whole outfit, bag and baggage.

man's vote counts as much as a rich man's. (Hear! hear!)

"I can appeal to every voter of York county. I know what it is to earn my living by day's work. I know what it is to make my living by square business methods. I know what it is to lose everything I possessed and have to mortgage my home to get another start. I know what it is to pay everything I owed and be better off than ever."

"The present Provincial Government is now in a somewhat similar position—it has lost what the province once had and mortgaged what is left. But it does not know how to pay off the mortgage. (Applause.)"

"If there is a man who can't vote without pay or a bottle of rum, he will have to vote for someone else."

"If we go to defeat it will be an honorable defeat. If we win, it will be the most honorable victory in the Dominion of Canada. (Applause.)"

"If elected I will not jump at the snap of any Liberal's fingers. I will be for what I think is right."

"I notice that Mr. R. B. Hanson is displaying great activity in this campaign. I have nothing to say concerning him as a man, but I will say that during the reciprocity campaign he made the most absurd statements. I heard him make statement after statement which I knew personally were wrong, and he made them at Burrill's corner." (Cheers.)

In conclusion Mr. Burrill appealed for votes for the ticket. He hoped that enough would vote that way and that

Kitchen, Peter J. Hughes and W. P. Lawson would be elected. If elected they would do what they could, and then people could watch their record. (Applause.)

A. E. Kitchen.

A. B. Kitchen said he believed that the people were demanding a change of government and the attendance at the convention showed they meant business. (Hear, hear!) When approached and asked to be a candidate, he had consented on condition that a good strong clean ticket was selected. Such a ticket had been selected. He believed that on Feb. 24th it would be elected. It was up to every man to take off his coat and work for the ticket. The candidates could not elect themselves, the people must do it."

As a driver of a motor car he had had extensive experience of the highways of York. He could safely say that they were the worst in the province.

Mr. Kitchen closed his address with an appeal for a vote for the whole ticket, and the remark that the day for getting a vote with a bottle of whiskey was gone. (Applause.)

Peter J. Hughes.

Mr. Peter J. Hughes was given a magnificent reception when he stepped to the platform. His speech was as follows:

"Like the speakers who have just preceded me, I am asking for your support of this I have accepted the nomination from any personal desire to occupy position of this kind. I have

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## WESTERN CANADA'S CROPS

Farmers Enabled to Pay The Original Cost of Their Land

ONE outstanding fact in connection with the wonderful crops that have been harvested in Western Canada is that the prices obtained for the crops have in hundreds of cases enabled farmers to pay the original cost of their land. Many instances have come to the notice of farmers who bought their land twelve months ago, and with their first crop were enabled to pay the whole cost of the land and still have enough left to carry them through the year until another crop.

Land that was bought for from \$15 to \$30 per acre has produced crops worth from \$40 to \$75. The prevailing high price of wheat particularly, and other grains as well, has of course been responsible for this to a great extent. When it is known that many farmers produced an average of over 50 bushels of wheat to the acre it will be easily understood how they made such vast profits this year. These high averages were not confined to any one area but were reported from all over Alberta and many parts of Saskatchewan. The yield of C. S. Noble of an average of 54 bushels 23 pounds of wheat to the acre for 1600 acres is a world's record for a tract of land. Mr. Noble a few days ago planted another 2000 acres a few miles west of the city of Calgary. He anticipates making it the best wheat farm in the West. He never uses fertilizers by halves and when he uses as well some of the best breeding stock obtainable it will be seen that the livestock industry of Alberta will receive no little impetus from Mr. Noble's entry into the business.

Stories are common of farmers who have more than paid the original cost of their land from the proceeds of this year's crop. Many of the automobile firms are unable to get sufficient cars to supply the demand, as practically every farmer is buying at least one of the smaller cars and many of them are purchasing the larger cars. One firm in Calgary sold \$200,000 worth of cars during one month of this year, which was a record. Almost every small town now has its garage where all repairs can be made and new parts bought. This and the general prosperity which it indicates, indicates considerable building activities, and carpenters and builders have been unable to keep up with the amount of

work ordered. A great many new elevators are being built this year and this of course has also had its effect on the building trade.

An instance is given of one farmer in the southern portion of Alberta who paid \$1,360 for his farm last year. This year he harvested 3,500 bushels of wheat, after his first crop was taken he received an order of \$2,000 for the wheat, which he retained, so also realized over \$1,000 per acre for his wheat, or \$2,000 more than the total cost of his farm.

Flax has been particularly good, one man in Southern Alberta having a yield of 37½ bushels per acre. This is an exceptional yield even in Alberta, but on the whole with flax worth \$2.25 per bushel it can readily be seen that it is an exceptionally profitable crop.

Yields of 50 bushels and over of wheat were frequent, most of which graded one northern or two northern, and netted \$1.50 or over per bushel, according to how early in the season it was sold. Farmers who held until late in the year have reaped the benefit in considerably higher prices for their grain than those who sold during September or October.

Last year Western Canada crops were even better. During 1915 and 1916 the rainfall was considerably heavier than in average years, and this fact has directed attention to the irrigation districts of the province where the same results can confidently be expected every year. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which has developed about 50,000 acres of irrigable land in Alberta, is now advertising its future of irrigation farming in that province.

The bank clearings, which are a pretty good business barometer, have increased in some cities as much as 100 per cent over those for the same period last year, and all the western cities and towns show big increases. On the whole, the Canadian West is at present experiencing prosperity—prosperity of the solid kind, that has a real foundation, and is not merely the result of speculation or borrowed capital. It is a prosperity of the farmer, the backbone of the country, and when the farmer is prosperous it is merely a matter of time until the money reaches all classes in turn.

## WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Royal Commissions which investigated charges of graft and wrong doing cost the province \$12,960 during the year 1914 and 1915. The amount paid out in 1914, according to the Auditor General's report, was \$666.25, and there was a further expenditure of \$12,960 in 1916, making the total as given above. As the result of the Royal Commissions, Premier Flemming was forced to resign from the government, and A. J. H. Stewart and Col. Sheridan had to give up their seats in the Legislature. The sum of \$12,960, most of which went to lawyers, would have built half a dozen new bridges or repaired many miles of road. Had the government carried out its solemn pledges and administered the affairs of the province honestly, it would not have been necessary to employ Royal Commissions.

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## THE GOVERNMENT'S LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME

Premier Murray, in his manifesto to the electors, makes a big splash over what the government is going to do towards promoting settlement in New Brunswick after the war. The government, according to Premier Murray, is going to "set aside extensive areas of land not now available which are found to be suitable for farming, and for the use of our own people, as well as immigrants coming to us in the future." We are further told that "plans are now being made for the subdivision of extensive areas in Restigouche and Northumberland counties, which have been found suitable for the purposes of the settler."

Premier Murray is a great admirer of Hon. J. D. Hazen, whom he tries to ape when on the public platform, and will no doubt be largely guided by his advice in any policy which he will try to carry out if returned to power.

Now, what does Mr. Hazen think of the plan to settle people on the Crown lands? Fortunately, we have a very good record of his views in the legislative debates of 1907, when Hon. Dr. Pugsley was urging the passage of the International Railway bill, on the ground that it would open up land for settlement. Here is what Mr. Hazen said on that occasion:

"Moreover, the country is such that there will not for many years to come be a single settler on it. No one is going to the trouble of carrying out a farm in the forest, when he can go out west and get land ready to walk on to."

Then we have the views of ex-Premier Flemming, who seems to be actively associated with Premier Murray in this campaign. Here is what Mr. Flemming said from his place in the House in 1907:

"I want to say that the day has passed when the young men of New Brunswick will take up wilderness lands. Western opportunities are too great."