

Provincial Road Ends Here

THIS IS THE SIGNIFICANT SIGN the traveller reads on entering more than one New Brunswick Municipality. The sign might have read in all truth "The Good Road Built by the Foster Government Ends Here." Good roads open up new vistas of enjoyment and fresh avenues of opportunity to all these living in rural communities. The growth and development of the Province of New Brunswick has in the past been retarded more than anything else by the lack of any aggressive road building policy. Not until the Foster Government came into power and Hon. P. J. Veniot became Minister of Public Works was there any serious effort made to put road building on a scientific basis and to carry out such comprehensive plans in a business-like way.

Gradually, step by step, the work goes on, and in good time all the main and branch roads of the Province will be properly built and cared for. The difference between the work done by the Foster Government and the Remnants of the work done by the Murray-Baxter Government is the difference between **ROADS** and **NO ROADS**.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING FIGURES

THESE FIGURES ARE CONVINCING. To particularize: In Kings County for example, the total expenditure of the Old Government on all roads and ordinary bridges amounted to during 1914-15-16, \$74,517.78. The Foster Government has spent \$256,088.37 on the same services during the last three years, and the people are getting results. **THE MONEY IS GOING INTO THE ROADS AND BRIDGES** instead of into the hands of political favorites.

In St. John County the Murray-Baxter road expenditure during 1914-15-16 as \$38,298 and a good proportion of this was for earth filling on the Marsh Road which was absolutely wasted. The Foster Government expenditure for the last three years on St. John County Roads amounted to \$131,454, this not including the work on the St. John-Rothesay Federally aided highway.

THE FOSTER GOVERNMENT MEANS BUSINESS WITH THE HIGHWAYS, as it means business with all other departments. The abandoned farm problem will pass if the settlers in remote districts have any means of transportation to markets and to communication with the outside world. There are 1,344 "ready-made" farms now unoccupied, offered for sale in New Brunswick. The Foster Government policy will populate these farms and keep the young men there.

William Hawker, the veteran druggist, of St. John, speaking recently at the Retail Merchants' Convention at St. Stephen, said: "It is heart-breaking to see the many fine farms which were hewn out of the forest with so much sweat of the brow and honest toil by our forebears, now idle and abandoned, with the houses falling into ruin. There must be something wrong with the Governmental policy which permits such a thing."

The Foster Government Does Not Intend To Permit "Such a Thing" In Future, Read What Premier Foster in his Manifest Says.

In 1914, 1915 and 1916 the Old Government spent:

On All Roads	\$315,849.31
On Ordinary Bridges	490,548.37

\$1,006,397.68

In 1918, 1919 and 1920 (to date) the Present Government spent:

On Ordinary Roads (from Ordinary Revenue)	\$657,679.77
On Ordinary Roads Auto Fund	700,000.00
On Main Trunk Roads	1,495,636.12
On Ordinary Bridges	799,608.55

\$3,652,923.44

Or \$2,646,525.76 more on all classes of Roads and Ordinary Bridges than during the last three years of the former Government.

To Continue Our Policy for the Improvement of all Roads of the Province, Back Roads As Well As Front, Farmers' Farmers Roads as well as those for use of Automobiles, giving an equal policy of fair play to everybody, no matter where they live.

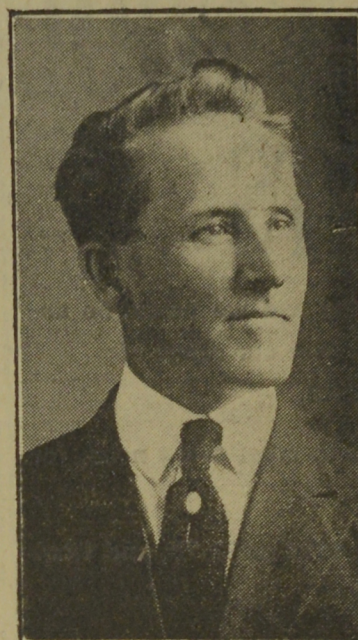
VOTE FOR THE FOSTER GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES

DICKSON, WATSON, COBURN, CHRISTIE

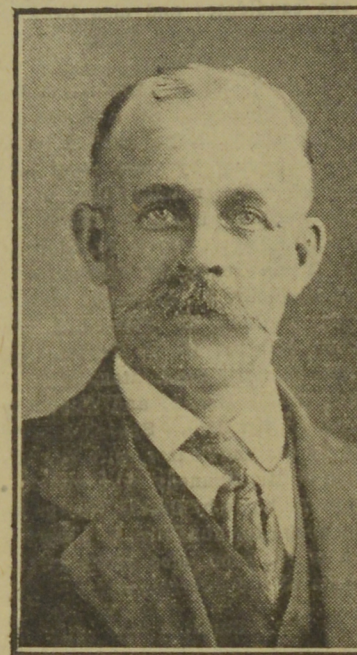
THE MEN TO VOTE FOR



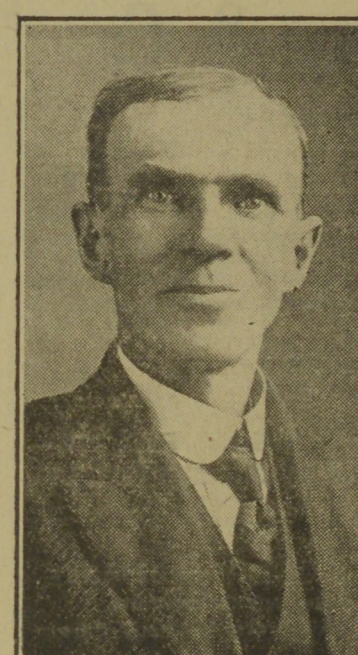
J. B. DICKSON,
Barrister at Law, Fredericton.



P. S. WATSON,
Merchant, North Devon.



COUN. FRANK COBURN,
Farmer, Manners Sutton.



COUN. JOHN T. CHRISTIE,
Farmer, Parish of Bright.

WAR WIDOWS REMARRYING AT A FAST RATE

Special to the Daily Mail. Copyright 1920 by Cross Atlantic News Service. London, Oct. 1.—War widows are remarrying at the rate of 2000 per month while there are 1,000,000 unmarried women in the country.

The widows think they understand men.

The spinsters think the widows have great opportunities. Hear now the case of the widow as set forth by one of them:

"The men know that there will be no 'danger year' with a widow. She knows how to avoid it. It is said that a man is kinder to his second wife than his first. He has found out what women like. Widows however learned their first lesson, and the men discover it before they think of marriage.

"A young girl describing her treatment of her fiancé said: 'I don't humor him. I tell him I don't like him when he isn't nice, and to go away until he is nice.' She does not suspect that the man is in danger of going away altogether. A young married woman had a fit of jealousy because her husband went out with his brother and left her at home. Unmarried girls are often just as unreasonable.

"It is a great thing to know what a man likes and when to give it to him. The widow realizes that a man needs 'mothering'. The young engaged girl said that she preferred to have a man 'father' her!"

Or consider a spinster's view: "The young widow is in a particularly attractive position. She is a pathetic, lonely little figure, and men pity her—and pity is akin to love.

Her husband's friends rally round her, and she sees plenty of men. Many unmarried girls—not 'flappers'—rarely meet the right kind of men, and if they meet them they have little opportunity of getting to know them.

"A widow does her own match-making. If she likes a man there is nothing to hinder her from inviting him to come and see her and to take her out. She is in the independent position of even being able to pay for him in a restaurant or at a dance.

"Better still, she can be natural with him. She has not to be perpetually on guard lest the young man should think she is 'setting her cap for him.' The widow is unsuspected, while the spinster suffers from a surfeit of suspicion in this direction. How

WHEN LEADER MURRAY SHOULD SHED TEARS

Said Premier Foster at St. Stephen:

Our opposition friends charge us with extravagance, but before leaving office let me remind you, they left a large deficit behind them and outstanding bills amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars without any provisions whatsoever to provide for the rising costs of everything, due to the war-time conditions. They charge us with extravagance, but everyone knows that fifty cents would obtain as much in 1916 as a dollar will obtain now, with the result that we have had to look for some means of taxation. But the new taxes and the new sources of revenue which we have obtained are not such as bear heavily upon the people, and I am safe in saying that there is not one present in this audience who has felt any effect or with any degree, any of the new forms of taxation which we have employed. The only method of taxation which we have been criticised for is the amusement tax. The former leader of the opposition in criticising this tax, says he weeps whenever he sees the children dropping their pennies in the box at the theatre door. My opinion is his tears are late. He should have wept for the taxpayers during his regime; he should have wept when the patriotic potato transaction was put through; he should have wept for the poor people of this province when the \$100,000 was paid which came from the Valley Railway; he should have wept when \$100,000 was paid in for the corrupt crown land bargain. He should have wept when he signed the order-in-council fixing the rate of stampage at \$1.50 for ten years.

A MERE SURMISE

She paints her face with reckless hand And does not seem to care That's something I don't understand Because she's very fair And really does not need the bloom She dabs upon her cheek, No doubt in a poorly lighted room— Of that I cannot speak.

About the only way for a man to sow wild oats now is to wear a checked suit and a purple necktie.

can she get to know men when nearly every young man is terrified that she wants to marry him?"

HAS IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS

"Great work has been done by the Foster administration during its three years in power, work that made for better roads and more profitable farms, a more sober and more moral citizenship and a happier and healthier home life for school children as well as adults. Even in the short time of three years, with the handicap left by an unbusiness-like administration to be overcome, work in the interests of public good and for the advancement of learning, for the improvement of living conditions in the cities and the rural districts, had been so well established and conducted by the Foster administration, without a trace of scandal or deserved censure, that to my mind no one with the interests of the province at heart would prevent Hon. Mr. Foster and his colleagues from returning to Fredericton to continue their efforts."—Statement by Ex-Mayor Hayes, a Government candidate in St. John.

THE PECULIAR ORIGIN OF SOME POLITICAL TERMS

There are various peculiarly political words and phrases, says The New York Times, that have sprung up in the course of American history and have in many cases even found their way into the dictionaries. There is the "gerrymander," for example, the name for the practice which the Germans refer to as "electoral geometry." Our picturesque world is a combination of Gerry and salamander. In 1811, during the incumbency of Elbridge Gerry as Governor of Massachusetts, the Democrats redistributed the State so as to secure the following sensational election to their party, and the fancied resemblance of the map of one of the districts to a salamander gave rise to the name, Gerry's name was used because it was supposed he was back of the practice, but in after years it was learned that he had opposed it.

The word "boom" as applied to politics, was first used by Editor J. B. McCullagh in The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, July 18, 1878, when he wrote, "the Republicans of every other State are of the same way of thinking. The fact is, the Grant movement is booming," in explaining the expression afterwards to the editors of The Century Dictionary, Mr. McCullagh said in part, "I used to hear the pilots say of the river when rising rapidly and overflowing its banks that it was booming. The idea I wished to convey was that the Grant movement was rising, swelling, etc. The word was generally adopted. I used it as a noun after a while, and spoke of the Grant boom."

The word "heeler" may be traced back to an old German word meaning "helltrader," or a lackey who follows at the heels of his master. Bryce says, "what the client was to his patron in Rome, what the vassal was to his lord in the Middle Ages, that the heelers are to their boss in the great transatlantic States. They render a personal feudal service, which their euzerain repays with the gift of a liveli hood."

Once while John Sherman was a Senator he went back to his old home at Mansfield Ohio, to look after his farm near that city, he having learned that things were getting a bit run down—the fences broken in places and the buildings out of repair. The citizens of Mansfield with whom the Senator was very popular, at once got up a big demonstration for him and demanded a speech, supposing as a matter of course that he was making quiet preparations for the next campaign. In his speech he endeavored to convince them this visit had no political significance, but that he had just come home to look after his fences and other matters around his farm. Newspaper jokesmiths all over the country grabbed his remark and quoted it with joyous sarcasm; and since then, "looking after his fences" has meant that a candidate is circulating among the boys, shaking hands, making promises and otherwise keeping his machine in smooth running order.

TESTIMONY FROM A NON-PARTISAN SOURCE

Referring to the administration of the Crown Lands under the Foster Government, the Committee on Forests of the Conservation Commission of Canada, said in a recent report: "The Government of New Brunswick is to be congratulated upon its progressive and far-sighted forest legislation and upon the latest developments in organization, timber sales policy, forest survey, land classification and forest research. No province of Canada has a more progressive forest policy than New Brunswick."