



HON. W. E. FOSTER, PREMIER OF NEW BRUNSWICK

To The Women of New Brunswick

For the first time in Provincial affairs the full and free right to the franchise is extended to women, and all those registered have the privilege of voting on October 9. Many women will thus cast their ballots for the first time, and it is fortunate that the issues in this election are so clear-cut and clearly defined. Women electors must choose between the two parties, one led by Hon. W. E. Foster, the Government party, and that led by J. B. M. Baxter, the Opposition party.

Governments are judged on their records. Oppositions must be judged on the records of the men composing that opposition, coupled with their pledges for future performance.

Consider the record of the Foster government:

1. They gave the provincial franchise to women.
2. They have greatly extended and enlarged the beneficial work of the Women's Institutes in New Brunswick.
3. They enforced the Prohibition Act of 1916 and granted a plebiscite which will result in the Act being strengthened and made permanent.
4. They have protected the family of the workingman through the creation of a Workmen's Compensation Board which does away with the necessity for legal action before the injured workman is recompensed for time lost and for doctors' bills, hospital fees, etc.
5. They have cleared the province of smallpox, rendered practically the whole school population immune from the disease and introduced a system of medical inspection of schools unrivalled by any other province of Canada.
6. They have taken steps to prevent the spread of social disease and through progressive legislation put in force the proper keeping of vital statistics, thus assuring every child born in the province its own legal rights.
7. They have increased materially the government grant to teachers and made adequate provision for technical training in Vocational Schools.
8. They have raised the whole standard of rural life through proper attention to road building, both back and front roads, making possible as well the more ready sale of and better prices for farm produce.
9. They have guarded the finances, preserved the Crown Lands and have taken the first and most important steps for the development of our Water Powers, which means eventually more work and better wages in industrial centres.
10. They have conducted the affairs of the Province throughout three and one-half years in an honest, business-like manner without breath of scandal or suspicion of wrong doing.

NOW WHAT OF THE OPPOSITION?

Their record while in power was strikingly bare of Progressive Legislation while they must face responsibility for the timber limits scandal, the Valley Railway Scandal, the Southampton Railway steal, the Patriotic Potatoes mess, and the unsavory transactions which altogether took \$500,000 from the people of the province. And yet the Opposition party, so far, has produced no platform but this slogan:

"WE STAND FOR THE SAME PRINCIPLES."

Women surely stand for Purity in politics and all that is best in public life. Need they hesitate?

The leader of the Government, HON. W. E. FOSTER, is a family man with private life above reproach, who, at an early age, assumed the full duties of citizenship, and who is known everywhere as a man of high ideals and rare qualities. He and members of his government are worthy of every woman's confidence.

**VOTE FOR THE FOSTER GOVERNMENT
CANDIDATES**

DICKSON, WATSON, COBURN, CHRISTIE

MR. McQUEEN REPLIES TO HIS TRADUCERS

Royal Commissioner Who Conducted the Potato Enquiry Has a Few Words to Say.

The recent convention of government supporters in Westmorland county was presided over by Mr. James McQueen, barrister of Shediac. Mr. McQueen will be remembered as the commissioner who investigated the now notorious patriotic potato transaction. He was called upon for a few remarks and is reported as follows:

Mr. McQueen said that he had been called upon, not long ago to hold an investigation concerning the administration of the old regime—a situation which was deplorable to the extreme; a situation which he could not believe could have existed among those who had sworn allegiance to those electors who had placed them in power; and which even led men to forget for the time being their Creator as they steeped themselves in gross political action. He spent he believed some hundred and odd days on the investigation. He had made his report of the same from sworn evidence which was at his disposal and he was ready to stand by that report. He was even willing to meet any who repudiated his statements in that report in any public hall and if he could not substantiate his report by sworn statements before him, then he was ready and willing to step down and out. In that investigation even ministers who preached the gospel had so far forgotten themselves to swear to one statement and the very next day swear to a statement directly in contradiction to sworn statement the day previous. Men had forgotten the principles of truth taught them at their mother's knee and had as the others, fallen. He had been railed against and told he should not have made that report which he did. He never felt that he should regret being willing to stand by it, and substantiate it, even to the production of the sworn statements in that hearing. He was somewhat, he said like the man who had had stones heaped upon him, but who had soon such a large number of missiles that he used them with telling advantages. He had been loudly repudiated on the floors of the New Brunswick Parliament for the report he had slated, but unfortunately the men who had so repudiated him, had not given him the opportunity to defend himself. "Imagine if you will," said Mr. McQueen, "a member of parliament who repudiates the statements of the report when that member knows full well that the one who made the report has not the opportunity of rebuttal. That report had plainly evidenced a waste of money on the part of the Conservative Government, who had wasted \$150,000 on 40,000 bushels of potatoes. His assailants had made statements in rebuttal, but they had not dared to make those statements to his face. It might so happen that before the present campaign was over he would produce the record of that investigation and allow the electors of the Province to judge. He believed that the Foster Government had so merited by its support the confidence of the electors that the Foster administration would again be returned to power and wished it much success."

CHANNEL CAR FERRY BOOMED

Paris, Sept. 28.—The temporary rejection by British officials of the long-mooted Channel tunnel scheme has again directed the attention of French, as well as English, traction experts to the advantages of a car ferryboat system, designed to relieve the congestion of Anglo-French traffic.

The cost of a complex tunnel system with separate lines for freight and passenger traffic is estimated at 400,000,000 francs, and in the present state of European finance it is doubtful whether either of the two nations interested could find their respective share of this enormous outlay. As for individual financiers, all hope of finding such large amounts, even with the amplest security, has long since been abandoned.

The success of the ferryboat scheme developed by the British Army during the war for the transport of munitions has proved the feasibility of the above water alternative. On the ferry line between Newhaven and Dieppe three boats carried during 1918 18,000 freight cars, containing more than 200,000 tons of merchandise. Not an accident occurred.

The chief objection to the direct transportation of the British freight cars is that considerable revision

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

(Extract from Premier Foster's Manifesto to the Electors.)

To sum up very briefly the Government, when returned to power proposes:

To give the greatest possible assistance to agriculture in every shape and form.

To lend most vigorous support to hydro-electric development and to further the same by using the credit and resources of the province in order that the people may have the cheapest power and light for their use.

To continue our policy for the improvement of all the roads of the province, back roads as well as front, farmers' roads as well as those for the use of automobiles, giving an equal policy for fair play to everybody, no matter where they live.

To give further encouragement to education, not only in the common schools of the province, but to vocational education and to agricultural education, so that the young people of New Brunswick will have equal opportunities with the youth of any other province.

To provide such labor legislation within provincial jurisdiction as may be called for by the findings of the national industrial conference and the international labor conference.

To conserve energetically and carefully our timber resources and to give every encouragement to the development of mining areas.

To continue our policy of protection of public health and give such assistance as we can to hospitals and institutions necessary to provide for those unable to care for themselves.

To guard the interests of the people at all times.

To maintain provincial rights.

To inquire into the best methods of inducing immigration to the province and to make such arrangements with the other Maritime Provinces as will be conducive to this.

would have to be made in the gauge of certain French railroads if the system is to enjoy maximum efficiency. The chief attraction, on the other hand, is the comparatively low cost of launching such a venture. Experts calculate that with four routes established and departures every four hours from each side of the Channel it would require only a few months for any enterprising corporation—or Government—to reap sufficient profit to more than cover the initial outlay. Inasmuch as this at least offers some immediate opportunity for financial gain, not to say the increase of commercial relation between England and France, it is not unlikely that the pro-

TRAGIC.

Proud Mother—"Do you detect any signs of genius in my daughter, professor?"

Professor (coldly)—"Madam. I am not a detective."

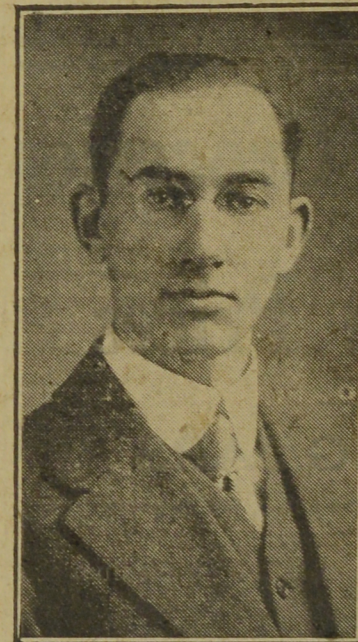
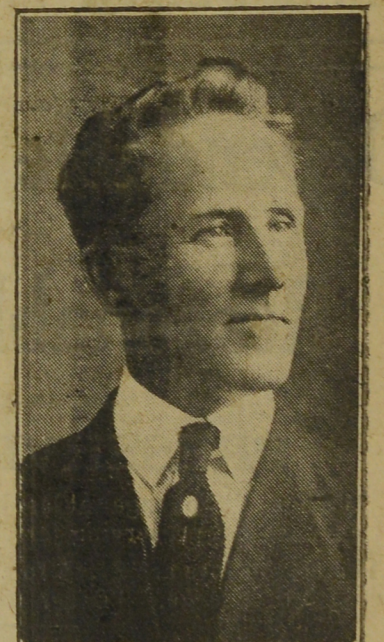
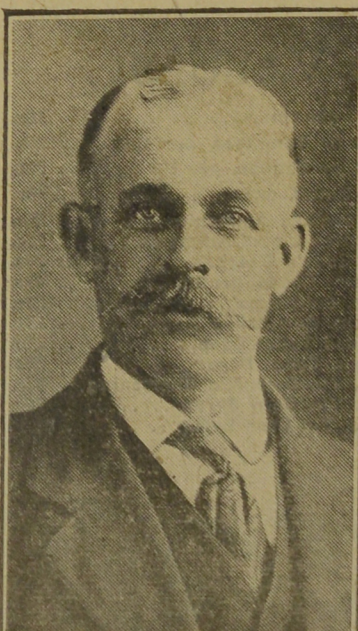
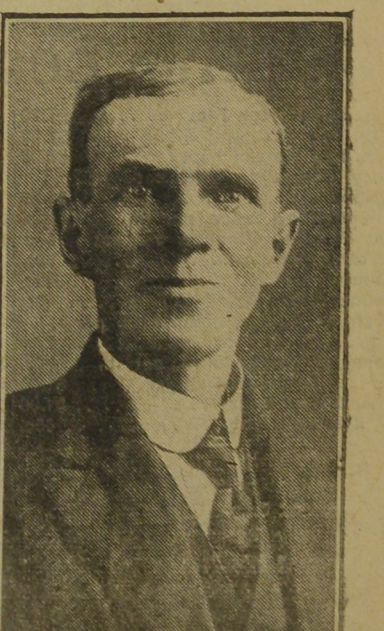
One of the easiest things France does is to elect a president.

Cynics are eternally looking for the bitter sweet in life.

Include among the most industrious people in this country the men who work the workers.

ject when presented to the French Parliament next winter will be given thorough investigation.

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.