

PURE FOOD BAKERY NASON'S

Dandy Bread. High Class Pastry of all kinds
660 Queen Street Phone 1022-11

ELECTRIC WIRING

Properly Done by Competent Workmen.

Give us a call

"Satisfaction Guaranteed"

A. W. BLACKMER

Phone 644-11

644 Queen St.

CITY GARAGES

WILLIAM C. BURTT

REPAIRING AND OVERHAULING

TIRES, ACCESSORIES, EXIDE BATTERIES.

FUNDY & PREMIER GASOLINE.

ALEMITE SERVICE, OILS & GREASES.

CONCRETE STORAGE GARAGE

COURT HOUSE SQUARE

625 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Studebaker, Oldsmobile, Chevrolet

SALES and SERVICE

PRESTO LITE BATTERIES

FIRESTONE TIRES

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

AUTOMOBILE PAINT DEPARTMENT IN CONNECTION

OPEN EVENINGS

J. CLARK & SON, LIMITED

AUTO DEPARTMENT

CAPITAL GARAGE

QUEEN ST.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

CAMPBELL ST.

Phone 208-21. Office, 206-41

W. E. VAUGHAN, Proprietor.

Agents for HUDSON, ESSEX, and STAR

DISTRIBUTORS for U. S. L. and EXIDE BATTERIES.

Gasoline, Oils and Greases.

Battery Repair Work of All Kinds.

Tires and Accessories of All Kinds.

Special attention to Tourist Travel.

Open nights until 12 o'clock.



"Nash Leads the
World In Motor
Car Value"

NASH

Valley Motor Company Ltd
NEW BRUNSWICK
DISTRIBUTORS



Efficient Automobile
Service

ARE the BRAKES on your Car in proper condition? What about the Warning Signal?

"SAFETY FIRST AND LAST"

The Smith Foundry Company, Ltd.
464 King Street, Fredericton, N. B.

SELLING AGENTS:—

"Cadillac" "McLaughlin" "Dodge Bros."

SCOTT MOTOR SALES

TELEPHONE 928

132-34 YORK ST.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Distributors of

OVERLAND—With Triplex Springs.
OAKLAND—Duo Finish and Four Wheel Brakes.
WILLYS-KNIGHT—With the Sleeve Valve Motor.
FRANKLIN—The Air Cooled Car.

FREE AIR :: Gasoline and Oil Service
REPAIRS :: WASHING :: STORAGE

Liberals Turned out Tuesday Night to Hear Candidate

C. R. Hawkins and P. J. Hughes the Speakers —
"Decent Little Boy" Contrasted by Mr.
Hughes with J. K. Flemming, A. DeWitt Foster
and Garland, All Tory Candidates—J. D.
Palmer Also Dealt With in Connection with
Tariff.

The Liberals of Fredericton and vicinity gathered Tuesday night in the Opera House in this city for the final big meeting of the Federal campaign. The occasion was the first time during the campaign in York-Sunbury that the electors of Fredericton had the opportunity of hearing the issues discussed at a public meeting. The first speaker was the candidate C. Robert Hawkins and the second was Peter J. Hughes. Neither needed any introduction although ex-Ald. G. H. Clark the chairman made a few remarks before each spoke. Both speakers were in excellent form and were heartily received by the audience which was large for a campaign in which the public is displaying less interest than usual in the meetings.

Some Interruptions.

There were a few interruptions during each speech. Some came from enthusiastic Liberals who agreed with the speakers and supported their points. One came from one of the opposite side. His contradiction of a statement by Mr. Hughes drew a prompt response from the speaker which squelched him.

"Decent Little Boy."

The references of both R. B. Hanson, K. C., and J. D. Palmer to Mr. Hawkins the night before on the same platform as a "decent little boy" and a "decent citizen" gave the speakers last night opportunities which they did not neglect. Mr. Hughes contrasted the decency of Mr. Hawkins with the records of J. K. Flemming, A. DeWitt Foster and Garland of Ontario all of them Conservative candidates in this election, and Mr. Hawkins expressed the hope that his life would be so lived that when opportunity presented itself the time never would come that the adjective "decent" could not be applied to him.

Tariff Matters.

Tariff matters were prominently dealt with both speakers pointing out that increased protection would mean increased prices and increased taxation with a greater flow of population out of the country. Tariff and its application to boots and shoes were dealt with as a compliment to Mr. Palmer of the Hartt Boot & Shoe Co. who spoke the night before. The statements by both of the Conservative speakers were taken up and answered.

There was attentive hearing and frequent applause. Orchestra music was a prelude to the speaking.

Ex-Ald. G. H. Clark, chairman made some introductory remarks. The speakers of the night no doubt would differ from the speakers of the night before. The first speaker would be the candidate C. R. Hawkins who needed no introduction to the citizens of Fredericton and York County.

THE CANDIDATE.

C. R. Hawkins Given Careful Hearing and Heartily Received by Audience.

Applause greeted Mr. Hawkins as he rose. He stated that although well known in the city, as the chairman had said, he was addressing a public meeting in the city for the first time he appreciated the honor.

The country was in the throes of a general election. Four years before at another election the Conservative Government led by Hon. Arthur Meighen had been defeated. Out of 225 that party had won but forty seats. The Liberals had the largest group. Conservative enthusiasts were trying to say that the Conservatives would win. He would bear to his hearers if the Conservatives could increase their representation from 40 to 123 the smallest required for a majority.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King had been called upon to form a government and had done so. That government he claimed had had a good record although confronted by two difficulties a majority too small apart from the Progressives to carry through policies, and an adverse majority in the Senate.

The latter body the speaker termed the most absolutely autocratic legislative body in the Anglo-Saxon world. The Senate had exercised the absolute power of veto over the bills passed by the lower house. That power was exercised in spite of the fact that many Senators had reached an

age so great that they could not be trusted with ordinary business to say nothing of the affairs of the country. To give an example he could remind his hearers that Senator Wark died at an age of 102 years and when he was 98 years old had the distinction of having his uncle Hon. Charles Burpee of Sheffield, a staunch Liberal appointed also to the Senate.

Injury to Fredericton.

The Senate had done marked injury to various parts of Canada. The greatest recent injury to York County and Fredericton was the turning down of the Kingsclear-Vanceboro Branch Line Bill. The Conservative majority had killed the bill. In the House of Commons Col. Murray McEwen had bitterly opposed it. Other Conservatives including Mr. Hanson of York-Sunbury had favored the bill but the Senate majority had seen to it that the bill was killed.

Another action by the Senate which worked great injury was the amending and hacking to pieces of the bill to make more adequate provision for the disabled soldiers and their dependents. Premier King for these and other causes had made reform of the Senate an issue of the campaign. Senate Reform was merely the carrying out of the principles of responsible government for which the Liberal party always had stood.

The Tariff Issue.

Another issue, and the greatest of the campaign, was the tariff. Meighen had promised if returned to power, to raise the tariff. The Liberals took the opposite view saying the tariff should be lowered. The two opposing views were tariff for Protection and tariff for Revenue. Both were in effect in Canada but in general the Liberals stood for tariff for Revenue. He said that Mr. Meighen by raising the tariff would reduce the revenue and at the same time increase the prices on articles consumed in the country.

Ford Car Industry.

An example was the Ford car made in Canada at Walkerville, Ont. The Ford car sold in Canada cost on the average \$250 more than it would if sold in the United States. If the difference were placed at \$200 the people of Canada paid more than \$10,000,000 on Fords more than they need have paid had they been able to buy in the United States. That ten million did not go into the public treasury but into Henry Ford's pocket. The Ford Company of Canada had been able to pay dividends of 860 per cent. Was there any wonder that the manufacturer wanted higher protection? Was there any wonder that J. D. Palmer wanted it or that Mayor Phillips wanted it? The Mayor was engaged in selling Ford cars. Mr. Hawkins said that he did not blame the manufacturer for his attitude but he did blame any farmer or working man who advocated higher tariff.

Boots and Shoes.

Mr. Palmer was in a wonderful position. He was making boots and shoes of the highest quality protected by a 35 per cent surtax tariff. He could sell his product in the American market for there was no duty against boots and shoes. Mr. Palmer who so admired the American protective tariff would be the first to howl if Canada were to adopt it.

Cheaper in the States.

The speaker told a personal experience in Calais of buying the Tetrault shoe made in Montreal cheaper than he could buy it in St. Stephen or any Canadian city. The same was true of farm-machinery and other Canadian products were sold for lower prices in the foreign market than in the Canadian market.

The most unfortunate part of the situation in regard to the Maritime Provinces, with some few exceptions they had no manufactured products. Ontario wanted nothing produced here. What the Maritimes wanted was a chance to trade abroad with the West Indies, South America and elsewhere. Higher tariff would mean a condition worse than ever for the Maritimes. He did not wish to preach sectionalism but if there was anything which would break up Confederation it would be higher tariff. The Maritimes wanted the right to live their own lives.

Views of Others.

Mr. Hawkins said his view was not

personal. Many other men held the same belief. To support his statement he quoted a letter of Angus McLean, president of the Bathurst Co., which had been read in the House of Commons by a Western member, April 3, 1925. Hon. F. B. McCurdy of Nova Scotia had expressed like views and the speaker quoted him. Those were the views of prominent men one in New Brunswick and one in Nova Scotia. Any further increase in tariff would be iniquitous.

Standstill Under N. P.

The speaker referring to the National Policy pointed out that in the decade between 1881 to 1891 in which that policy had a full opportunity, the province increased by thirty souls. New Brunswick's worst decade was under Sir John Macdonald's National Policy. Any increase in tariff by Meighen would mean higher prices for cars, shoes, chairs and everything else. That was his view on the tariff.

Mr. Hawkins said that there was to follow him Peter J. Hughes, K. C., whom he considered the best platform orator in New Brunswick.

Canadian Cottons Limited.

He took up a statement of R. B. Hanson made the night before that the Marysville cotton mill had less employment than formerly. Mr. Hanson might also have compared the quotation of Canadian Cottons Limited stock during the period of the King Government—in 1921 it had been quoted at 81 and in 1925 at 119—an increase of fifty percent. At that he would like to be shown that Canadian Cottons common stock was not water.

Personal Comment.

Mr. Hawkins commented on the fact that the night before Mr. Hanson his opponent had referred to him as "a decent little boy." Mr. Palmer also had used the word decent in regard to himself and he must state his appreciation of that portion of the reference. He hoped that as time went on and opportunities presented themselves that he would conduct himself so as to be worthy always of the epithet or adjective decent. As far as his boyishness was concerned he must disclaim it as he was thirty-two years old. As far as size was concerned he had to admit that he was not a John Dempsey nor even a John Delaney Palmer. Mr. Hanson but once had suggested that the two settle a dispute by physical combat but the difficulty had been adjusted without a clash but he thought then and still believed that he could hold his own with Mr. Hanson.

Concluding his remarks Mr. Hawkins said that he believed that in this election Mr. Meighen did not have a ghost of a chance of returning after his four years wandering in the wilderness. In York people were beginning to see the light. He appealed for support from the electorate with no campaign fund. Votes for him must be cast because the electors believed they should be so cast.

P. J. HUGHES.

Political Situation Reviewed — Sir Henry Thornton and the C. N. R.

Peter J. Hughes said he would do his best to place before the audience a few of the issues of the campaign. In 1921 the Liberal Government took office with a debt of \$2,400,000,000 a legacy from the Meighen administration. The balance of trade was against Canada. The country had been getting poorer. The Canadian dollar had been depressed to 85 cents in the financial markets of the world. In 1921 the people swept the Conservatives out of office. Hon. Mr. King encumbered as he was, took affairs in hand. The result was that the balance of trade was in Canada's favor, and the Canadian dollar was at a slight premium.

This had been accomplished by readjustment of taxation and by lowering of the tariff. There also had been the tremendous railway problem. Meighen had taken over the bankrupt railways of the west, hitched them to the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial and handed the mess over to the King Government. Mr. Hanson had referred to Sir Henry Thornton's salary of \$65,000. He said nothing of the three managers whom he displaced whose salaries aggregated \$80,000. Sir Henry had succeeded in making the C. N. R. stop losing money and made them earn their way.

Interrupter Squelched.

Voice—They lost \$35,000,000 last year.

Mr. Hughes—They did nothing of the kind. My friend is a trifle out of date.

Mr. Hughes continuing said that the C. P. R. with a smaller mileage paid E. W. Beatty its president by reputed \$100,000 a year. Mr. Hanson had said that the C. P. R. must not be interfered with. Of course not. It was very friendly to his party.

Senate Reform.

The speaker also referred to the Senate and claimed that reform must take place to give real responsible government. In the face of Senate opposition and other difficulties Hon. Mr. King had overcome depression and placed the country where prosperity was in sight. Mr. Meighen had admitted that the Maritimes still were in unfavorable situation. His proposed solution was to pay the Maritimes a dole of some kind out of the public treasury.

At the same time the Conservative party proposed increased taxation in the form of increased tariff.

Dealing with J. D. Palmer's statement that the cost to the consumer did not depend on the tariff, Mr. Hughes said that there were statements to the contrary. The Tetrault Shoe Company had gone into liquidation. Mr. Hanson would say more protection was required. It certainly would be necessary when salaries of

(Continued on Page Three)



ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER" when you buy—INSIST!

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets, you are not getting the genuine Bayer product proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over 25 years for

Colds Headache Neuritis Lumbago
Pain Neuralgia Toothache Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monocyclic acid ester of Salicylic acid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Advertise In The Mail