

THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE  
GREATEST NUMBER OF CANA-  
DIANS IS BENNETT'S POLICY

(Continued From Page One.)  
**Chairman's Remarks.**  
Ex-Mayor John A. Reid presided over the large gathering very acceptably and his introductory remarks were brief and to the point as becomes a capable chairman. He said that he was glad to see so many people present to extend a welcome to the leader of the Conservative party and a future premier of Canada. He was sure that many people were anxiously awaiting the day when a change of administration at Ottawa would be brought about, and he had no doubt as to the qualifications of Hon. Mr. Bennett for the task which awaited him. The chairman then introduced Mrs. H. F. McLeod as the first speaker.

**MRS. H. F. McLEOD.**  
Mrs. McLeod, who was cordially received, announced at the outset that it was not her intention to make an extended speech. She said that it had fallen to her lot to perform a very pleasant duty, and that was on behalf of the Conservative women of York-Sunbury to extend a welcome to the leader of the party and also to his sister, Miss Mildred Bennett. The constituency of York-Sunbury, she went on, had been a Conservative stronghold for many years and with the help of the women voters would continue to be. She then presented Miss Bennett with a beautiful bouquet of cut flowers and in doing so expressed regret that her stay in the city was to be of such short duration.

**MISS BENNETT.**  
Miss Bennett, on rising to address the gathering, was received with very hearty applause. She said that she had been privileged to visit all of the capitals of Canada, and it was her second visit to Fredericton, a city famed throughout the Dominion for its majestic elm trees and its beauty. She went on to tell of a visit to London in 1912, when she had repaired to the Old Bailey police court and had listened to the trial of a case against Mrs. Pankhurst, the noted suffragette, who was charged with breaking windows in the course of her campaign for "votes for women". The then Attorney General, Sir Rufus Isaacs, was prosecuting the case and the sentence of nine months imprisonment pronounced on the accused had caused a big uproar in the court. She (the speaker) was among those who arose in protest, but was told to sit down and promptly obeyed. She went on to say that the tallest of London's bobbies were on hand to keep order. The women of Canada did not have the right to vote in 1914 when the great war broke out, but at the war time election of 1917 they were given a limited franchise. In 1920 Sir Robert Borden enacted legislation extending the franchise to women. She was glad in her travels from coast to coast to find women now taking a greater interest in public affairs and they were doing so without neglecting the duties of the home. She hoped that the young women would take even a greater interest in national affairs and she thought all should exercise the franchise and by doing so help to make Canada a better country for the boys and girls of the future. She appreciated the gift from the women of York-Sunbury, which constituency was so ably represented in Parliament by Mr. R. B. Hanson. She knew Mr. Hanson to be active in looking after the interests of his constituents, but being an opposition member he could not do as much as he would like, so they were all hoping for better things in the future.

**R. B. HANSON, M. P.**  
Mr. Hanson, who was heartily applauded on rising to address the gathering, said that during the forty or more years of his existence he had never before been called upon to compete with a rainstorm. He was delighted, however, to be present and to be able to speak for the first time to an unseen audience over the radio. He was very grateful to the citizens of York-Sunbury for turning out in such large numbers, and he was in a position to know that every parish in the united counties was represented in the gathering which he saw before him. He was proud of his party for the

honor they had conferred on their leader. He would say frankly that he was almost tempted to make a political speech. It was the first opportunity he had had since the fall of 1926 to thank the men and women of York-Sunbury for the manner in which they had stood by him in the last two contests. Any man with a drop of red blood in his veins could not but be proud of the splendid endorsement given him at the polls. He could assure them that he was ready at any time to hand back to them bright and unsullied the great trust which they had reposed in him.

**Some Political History.**  
He wished to point out that in the election of 1921 not a single Conservative was returned in the provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and only five were returned in New Brunswick. This little group had protested to Parliament in regard to the treatment being handed out to the Maritime Province but got little assistance from the Liberals, who in fact tried to lull them to sleep. Bye-elections were held in the constituencies of Halifax and Kent, and in each constituency a Conservative was returned. Still the government paid no heed to their protests with the result that in the election of 1925 ten Conservatives were returned in New Brunswick, a majority in Nova Scotia and several in Prince Edward Island. Reinforced during the session of 1926 they renewed the agitation for maritime rights. They soon found that the King government was without a policy and it fell to the lot of the Conservatives of the maritime provinces to formulate one for them. They pointed out, among other things, how statutory freight rates had been created for the western provinces, but nothing had been done to help the maritimes. At last Premier King was prevailed upon to appoint a Royal Commission. The chairman appointed for this commission was Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, a native of the old country who had been engaged on a coal commission in Nova Scotia, a man possessed of an analytic mind, who was able to get at the root of the trouble. The Provincial Governments of the maritime provinces, for the first time led by Conservative Premiers, presented the case for their provinces. The commissioners who sat with Sir Andrew Rae Duncan were Prof. Cyrus McMillan of McGill University and Judge Wallace of Halifax. The Boards of Trade rendered valuable assistance to the governments in presenting the case for the three provinces. The report of the Commission was presented to the government just prior to the election of 1926, and was absolutely accepted by the Meighen government. The government met with defeat at the polls but the report was left in the hands of the new government formed by Mr. McKenzie King. Mr. King is on record as having accepted the recommendations of the Commission without reserve. In all the Commission made thirty-two recommendations, only fifty per cent of which have been acted upon.

**Maritime Problems.**  
What has Premier King done for the coal trade of the maritime provinces? continued Mr. Hanson. Why he has not raised a finger to assist it. He (Hanson) could say that on every occasion when the Duncan report was before parliament it has had the unanimous support of the Conservative members. He wished to point out that Mr. Bennett, a New Brunswick man, well understands the problems of the maritime people. He is a business man as well as a professional man, and has pledged himself if returned to power to implement every recommendation in the Duncan report. The little group of five Conservative members returned for N. B. constituencies in 1921, certainly deserved credit for the agitation which led to the Duncan report.

**Tribute to Leader.**  
Mr. Hanson said that took great pleasure in welcoming Hon. Mr. Bennett to the constituency of York-Sunbury. Mr. Bennett was a native of New Brunswick and understood conditions in the province. He (Hanson) knew what it meant for an impeccable young lawyer to get a start in

life, and recalled that when he came to Fredericton to practice his profession he had only \$5 to the good. He presumed that Mr. Bennett was not much better off when he located in Calgary thirty years ago. He had since become the leader of the bar in his province, and ranked high as a business lawyer. He was sure that Mr. Bennett's training amply qualified him for the position of Prime Minister of Canada which he was destined to fill.

Mr. Hanson also paid tribute to Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, a former Conservative leader, whom he described as a patriot and a statesman and declared that the public life of Canada was poorer because of his retirement following defeat at the last election. Mr. Meighen's withdrawal left the Conservative party without a leader, and at a great convention in Winnipeg last October 1800 delegates almost unanimously chose Hon. Mr. Bennett, and he had accepted, not because he wanted the position, but from a high sense of duty. Having become leader it was now up to every man and woman who believed the destinies of Canada would be safe in the hands of the Conservative party, to get behind Mr. Bennett. He believed the executive of the party in York would be behind Mr. Bennett to the last man. Mr. Bennett had not come to the constituency looking for votes but was present in the interests of citizenship to get acquainted with the people. He (Hanson) had always been an optimist and he had every confidence that the people at the next election would rise and tell Mr. Bennett that he was the man for Galloway. He could without the slightest hesitation promise his leader that at the next election the constituency would return him a supporter. (Cheers.)

**HON. R. B. BENNETT.**  
The Conservative Leader Made Fine Impression on the Large Audience.

Hon. Mr. Bennett, who was received with great applause on rising to address the gathering, said that he quite agreed with the statement of Mr. Hanson that it was difficult to compete with the weather. He expressed his thanks for the large attendance and kindly greeting extended to him. He went on to say that forty years had expired since he attended the Provincial Normal School and it was thirty years since his last visit to Fredericton. He could assure them that he was glad to be back and appreciated the kindness of the Mayor in affording him an opportunity of meeting so many of the citizens. Old memories had been recalled, but he regretted that so many old friends whom he had enquired about had passed to the great beyond. Another generation was now carrying on, and he was glad to learn were carrying on successfully. After all they were only life tenants of the country, and must accept responsibilities which may be thrust upon them. Many sons and daughters of the province had gone west, and therefore the people who remained at home had made a great contribution to the life of the Dominion. The Duncan report, which had been based on a careful study of economic conditions in the maritime provinces, had been accepted by Western Canada, the public mind having been prepared for it by the sons and daughters of Eastern Canada who had established themselves out there and were occupying important places in the life of the country.

**The Party Leadership.**

Hon. Mr. Bennett went on to say that when tendered the leadership of the Conservative party he had accepted it with a great deal of hesitancy and reluctance, as it had not been easy for him to abandon his professional life and business connections. A large number of people, representing all sections of the Dominion, had requested him to accept the leadership and he had been unable to refuse. Canada had done much for all of them and so far as he was concerned he could never recompense it for all that it had done for him, but hoped that he might be able to serve it to some small extent. He could assure them that the kindness and sympathetic consideration shown him by the people of Fredericton, founded, as the Mayor had said, by people possessed of high hopes, was greatly appreciated by him.

A Great Country.

"We have a great country," the Conservative leader went on, "so great that it is difficult for you to understand that at this very moment we are closer to London, England, than we are to the capital city of British Columbia." He proceeded to refer to Canada's rich natural resources and expressed the opinion that their development should be solely for the benefit of the men and women of Canada. He paid an eloquent tribute to the fathers of Confederation, whom he described as men of vision, who had faced their problems with determination and had succeeded in uniting the provinces from Atlantic to Pacific into one great dominion. Under the reciprocity treaty of 1854 Canadians had exchanged their natural products for manufactured goods of the United States, and an important trade had developed between the two countries. The Americans in 1866 had abrogated that treaty, stating in effect that they no longer wished to trade with Canada on fair terms. The new Dominion at the outset found itself facing great economic difficulties. The Conservative leaders, including Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley, were determined that all of the provinces should be part of the Confederation. In this connection he would urge the young men to open the books of history and study the attitude taken by the leaders of the Liberal party, including Hon. Edward Blake and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, towards the movement for a greater Canada. The record showed that they had described the west as a sea of mountains, and had jeered at the prediction of Sir Charles Tupper that some day the west would be producing one hundred million bushels of

wheat in a year. They were of little faith had no vision and could not see towns and cities springing up on the prairies of the West. They were like the hero of Pilgrim's Progress, who could see nothing but the lions in the pathway. The Liberals were always optimistic after the foundation had been laid by others, but pessimistic when out of power. "There is one thing for which we Conservatives should thank the Liberals," he declared with emphasis, "and that is that their promises made in 1896 were never kept. (Applause.)"

**Clothes Were Stolen.**

Hon. Mr. Bennett proceeded to point out that when Hon. Mr. Fielding, Hon. Mr. Blair and the other cabinet ministers gathered around Premier Laurier in 1896 they forgot all about their pre-election promises and adopted the policy of Sir John Macdonald. They adopted it from the standpoint of pure expediency as they had to do it or get out of power. The Conservatives on the other hand had adopted their policy from principle and some day it would put them back into power. The Liberal policy with respect to the problems that effect the economic life of Canada was not original like many paintings he had seen but merely a copy of the work of a great master.

**The U. S. Market.**

The speaker went on to say that the policy of the United States was to protect their markets for their own people. With that end in view they had adopted the McKinley tariff, the Dingley tariff and the Fordney-McCumber tariff, designed to shut out the products of other countries. There was a time when hay, wheat, potatoes, eggs, butter and other farm products entered the United States from Canada free of duty, but it was no

longer the case. A toll gate had been established and would be maintained. "Do goods manufactured in Fredericton enter the United States free of duty?" said he, and he answered the question by suggesting to the audience that they ask the manufacturer of shoeboxes. At one time fish from Canada entered the United States free but a duty of one cent per pound had been imposed and later increased to two cents.

**The Reciprocity Pact.**

In referring to the reciprocity pact of 1911 Hon. Mr. Bennett said that it might be urged by some people that this was an offer by the United States to admit the products of Canada on fair terms. The Canadian people he said had rejected that agreement and in his opinion had acted wisely. He pointed out that it was not a treaty for a term of years, but merely a statutory enactment of Congress which could have been terminated at any time. The Conservatives had advised the people against accepting it and their view prevailed. He went on to say that during President Wilson's term of office wheat, cattle, potatoes, and other products were for a time admitted to the United States without paying toll, but the Republicans on taking office lost no time in re-establishing the toll gate. The experience of Canada made it abundantly clear, he went on, that we dare not leave matters pertaining to our economic life to the caprice of the United States Congress. Only recently Senator Smoot, one of the Republican leaders of the United States, had pointed out that there had been no revision of the toll gate since 1922, and he promised that a Republican victory at the next election would mean

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## CITY OF FREDERICTON

### Notice of Sale of Lands

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the City of Fredericton Assessment Act 1926, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the arrears of City taxes, for the years mentioned hereunder, made and assessed against the parties hereinafter named, unless the several sums due, together with the costs of this notice, are sooner paid, be sold at Public Auction in front of the City Hall, in the City of Fredericton, on the sixth day of October, A. D. 1928, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the lands and premises owned or occupied by the respective persons hereunder mentioned and set opposite their respective names.

Property to be Sold.	Name of Person Assessed	Arrears for Years	Total Due
Lot corner King Street and Taylor Alley, 40 ft. on King Street and 109 ft. on Alley	ROY H. McGRATH	1925-1926-1927 Interest	\$740.42 79.06
Farm on east side Maryland Hill Road, known as the Cameron Farm, containing 75 acres	ARTHUR S. TYLER	1925-1926-1927 Interest	\$221.59 27.00

Dated the 31st day of July, A. D. 1928.

FRED L. HAVILAND,  
City Treasurer.