

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

(Continued from page two.)

a revision. Only last week representatives of the United States Tariff Board had visited Prince Edward Island in quest of information as to the cost of growing potatoes, which means that if a duty of thirty cents a bushel is not sufficient to keep them out of the American market it will be increased. The United States pass tariff laws for the protection of their own people and for no other people in the world "Let me tell you," he went on, "that the government of a country owes its supreme duty to the people of the country it governs and to nobody else. (Cheers.) It is the duty of Canada to pass laws for the benefit of their own country, having regard to the welfare of her farmers and fishermen. Isn't it about time we began to think of Canada and Canadians and nobody else?"

Premier King's Statement.

Referring to a recent statement made in the West by Premier King that he was only interested in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, Hon. Mr. Bennett said he was in accord with that view but would limit the number to Canadians. It was true, he went on, that a succession of great crops had made Canada prosperous during the last six years. Why, he continued, the value of agricultural crops alone this year will be over two thousand million dollars. He wanted it understood that he was not seeking votes or political support, but was merely presenting to the electors certain facts which he wanted them to ponder over. The products of the soil, the mines and forests of Canada ran into an enormous sum each year. Last year Canada had bought from the world \$1,114,000,000 worth of goods, \$750,000,000 of which came from the United States. Iron and steel products to the value of \$278,000,000 had been imported, and this year the total would reach \$300,000,000. Last week he had been in Cape Breton and saw the blast furnaces idle and coal mines working part time. If we were to import \$150,000,000 worth of iron

and steel instead of \$300,000,000 worth it would mean that \$150,000,000 would remain in Canada and provide employment for our own people. The same thing applied to the importation of \$69,000,000 worth of soft coal and coke imported annually from the United States.

Agricultural Implements.

In referring to agricultural implements the speaker said that in 1925 Canada sold abroad \$11,342,000 and imported \$6,500,000 worth. In 1926 \$13,000,000 were exported and \$13,336,000 were imported. In 1927, after Mr. King had tinkered with the tariff, Canada sold agricultural implements abroad to the value of \$17,000,000 and made importations to the value of \$18,000,000. For the twelve months ending on June 30th of the present year Canada sold \$14,000,000 worth of Agricultural Implements and bought \$34,000,000 worth. He wanted to know if any man or woman could see in that any substantial benefit to the farmers of Canada.

Butter Imported.

In referring to the increased imports of dairy products Hon. Mr. Bennett quoted statistics to show that in 1925 Canada had sold 25,500,000 pounds of butter to all the world. In 1926 the exports were 23,300,000 pounds and in 1927 they had fallen to 9,800,000 pounds, and for the four months ending on June 30th the total was 2,381,000 pounds. Now, he went on, let us look at the other side of the question. In 1925 Canada imported 198,000 pounds of butter, in 1927 seven million pounds, in 1927 eight million pounds and for the twelve months ending June 30th last fifteen million pounds or twelve and a half million pounds over the quantity sold. Why is it, he asked are Canadians no longer able to supply themselves with butter. It was because the Australian treaty permitted New Zealand to take the market away from Canadian producers. In New Zealand there was no winter, and barns and hay were not necessary for the cattle. While the cattle in Canada have to be housed in winter down in New Zealand they are

wallowing to their knees in rich grass. The competition was unfair and would in the course of a few years completely destroy the dairying industry of Canada.

Market Gardeners Hit.

Hon. Mr. Bennett went on to say that when the Conservatives were in power they had passed an act protecting the market gardeners against vegetables grown in the Southern States and dumped on the Canadian market early in the season. The King government had repealed that act last year, ostensibly for the benefit of the consumer. The result would be that the business which had been developed by the market gardeners of Canada would be destroyed and the consumer would be at the mercy of the American producer.

It had been claimed in some quarters that the removal of the duty on the machinery of production was a good thing but he disagreed with that view. The day would come when there would be no factories in Canada producing the machinery that would be required, and that would be to the disadvantage of the country. He held that the ability to produce machinery required for its industries was vital to the life of a country. In this respect Canada should not be economically dependent on any foreign country.

Refers to Exodus.

Hon. Mr. Bennett, continuing, admitted that Canada had enjoyed six years of prosperity and he wanted to know what country would not be prosperous when engaged in selling its natural resources. People should think less of the present and more of the long tomorrow. They should think of the young people and what their heritage will be. They did not leave because of dislike of the country but because there were no jobs for them here. The reason they left Canada was, as he had already pointed out, we have been sending our money to other lands for goods which can just as well be produced at home. He could promise that if the government at Ottawa would introduce legislation changing that sort of thing he and Mr. Hanson would support it, but there was no likelihood of the government doing so.

A Minority Party.

Hon. Mr. Bennett quoted statistics to show that the Liberal government since 1921 had never received an actual majority of the votes of the electorate. It was true that the government now had a majority of the members of the House, but it was due to the fact that Mr. Forke and others who were elected as Progressives went over to Mr. King.

In discussing immigration Hon. Mr. Bennett called attention to the fact that a larger proportion of the immigrants to Canada came from European countries than from the British Isles. Out of 70,000 who came in during a period of three months 37,000 were non-British. If that sort of thing continues, he went on, how long will Canada remain British? Mr. Heenan would protect our workmen by keeping out people from other countries. He (Bennett) would protect the Canadian workmen by giving them a job. He thought the doctrine laid down by Mr. Heenan was a strange one to emanate from a minister of the crown.

Can Prove Statements.

Hon. Mr. Bennett said he wanted it understood by the audience that he was not present in a spirit of partisanship. He had made certain statements which he wanted the people to ponder over. Those statements could be verified by the public documents, which could be procured free of charge by Mr. Hanson. Now, said he, what is the remedy for the condition of affairs of which he had complained. Surely they could profit from the lessons of history. In the United States laws are being enacted ensuring their own people against competition. He was not advocating a low tariff, a high tariff, bonuses or drawbacks, but wanted Canadians to have an opportunity to develop their country on fair terms. He had seen a great quantity of pulpwood being loaded on a steamer at Bridgewater for the United States. The boys and girls will follow it in search of employment. Let the Americans bring their pulp mills to Canada and he was glad to learn that they were doing so in the case of New Brunswick. He thought the remedy for the present condition of affairs was to put Canadians on terms of equality with the rest of the world.

The Wrong Policy.

In referring to Canada's foreign trade the speaker pointed out that statistics showed a steady increase in the exportation of raw materials and a steady increase in the importation of manufactured goods. This was certainly not in the interests of the country. He liked to think of Canada as a great estate. If one section of it did not enjoy prosperity it was plainly the duty of statesmen to so adjust matters that all classes and all sections would benefit. The Duncan report was a document free from partisanship. The commission had found that the maritimes had not received the same benefits from national policies as had the other provinces, and had declared that there must be adjustment and compensation fair to all. New Brunswick was a vast estate almost wholly undeveloped, and capable of great expansion. There must be a close relation between industry and agriculture in Canada. He had watched the stream of employees pouring out of Canadian factories and had often wondered what would happen to them should the farmers stop production for forty-eight hours. There must be interdependent relation between industry and agriculture. If it is found that a policy brings prosperity to six out of the nine provinces it is the duty of statesmanship to make the necessary adjustment.

Not Seeking Votes.

Hon. Mr. Bennett again reminded the audience that he was not seeking votes, and quoted Premier King as saying that there would be no election next year. He hoped that the audience would carefully ponder over the things he had said. "Of all the curses of representative government," he said, "there are none so great as an uninformed democracy". He went on to say that where people were untrained they were uninformed. Canadians have a great background and have made democracy a fair success. The people should ponder carefully over their problems and be able to assist in giving direction to the country and its policies.

In closing Hon. Mr. Bennett returned thanks for the opportunity afforded him to speak to so many people in the capital of the old province of New Brunswick. He said that he had seen communities spring up rapidly

in the west. Growth had been slow in New Brunswick but the province should be proud of its production of men and women. In the case of Mr. Hanson, M. P., he thought that all should be glad that he had chosen to remain in the east. He has ably championed the cause of his own province in Parliament and he wished to congratulate them on that. He wished the people of the counties of York-Sunbury peace, happiness and prosperity. He hoped that all would strive to be of service to the country and endeavor to make it better for those who are to come after them in this great Dominion.

The very successful meeting was brought to a close with the National Anthem rendered by the band.

PERSONNEL OF NEXT YEAR'S BISLEY TEAM

Until the scores of many marksmen are officially scrutinized there remains considerable speculation as to the final make-up of the Bisley aggregate leaders from which is determined Canada's team to the famous rifle meet of that name held annually in England. On present tabulation of scores (which are not yet official), the following men seem to have an excellent chance of gaining places on the 1929 team as their aggregate totals fall within the first 25 in the list.

Captain J. T. Steel, Guelph; C.S.M. N. J. McLeod, Toronto; Sgt. J. H. Regan, Victoria; C.S.M., A. C. Lucas, Toronto; Lieut. A. C. Carter, Toronto; Sgt. T. R. Davis, Vancouver; Captain J. E. Foreman, Hamilton; P. Wilkinson, Esquimalt, B. C.; Sgt. H. Rusk, Ottawa; Corporal S. M. Beckingham, Toronto; Sgt. J. Frethorn, Hamilton; Sgt. Emery, 3rd N. B., M. B., New Brunswick; Sgt. J. W. A. Sharpe, Montreal; Major R. M. Blair, Vancouver; Private J. W. Houlden, Sherbrooke; Lieut. D. T. Burke, Ottawa; Sgt. P. H. Radford, Toronto; Lieut. C. H. Cameron, Three Rivers, Que.; Corporal J. H. Davidson, Ottawa; Pte. T. M. Morton, Hamilton; Lieut. J. Boa, Montreal; C. S. M., G. M. Emslie, Toronto; Master Gunner H. Collins, Esquima, B. C.

TOM BURLEIGH GRIMES AS MOST VALUABLE

New York, Aug. 17 — Burleigh Grimes, veteran spitball pitcher of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who was the first pitcher in the National league to win 20 games this season, is the likely choice of the National league's committee of baseball experts for the "Most Valuable Player" award. Grimes has worked harder and more faithfully for the Pirates this season than he ever worked before. Despite the fact the club has been down in the race for the balance of the season, Grimes has gone along winning games when the rest of the pitchers were unable to get started. He stands out as one of the greatest pitchers of modern times. Grimes started his major league career with the Pirates more than a dozen years ago, but was traded to Brooklyn where he spent the better part of his pitching life. A year ago last winter he was traded to the Giants for Butch Henline, a catcher who had been obtained from the Phillies. Grimes pitched great baseball for the Giants, despite a late start. For reasons best known to himself John McGraw traded Burleigh to the Pirates for Vic Aldridge. While Aldridge has done little or nothing for the Giants, Grimes has performed brilliantly for his club. Had he remained with the McGrawites, they unquestionably would be the National league representative in the world series.

Mix well with one scant cupful of softened butter, two cupfuls of granulated sugar and one of brown. Add two large eggs beaten and one tablespoonful of vanilla. Stir in one cupful of finely chopped walnuts, almonds or hickory nuts. Sift together four cups of flour, one quarter teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful each of soda and cream of tartar. Proceed as with the other coolies.



BOILED CUSTARD

Place one cupful of any good shortening where it will soften but not melt. Add four cupfuls of brown sugar, four eggs well beaten, about seven cupfuls of flour sifted with one tablespoonful each of soda and cream of tartar and one teaspoonful of salt, and one tablespoonful of vanilla. Mix together thoroughly, using the hands if necessary. When well mixed make into rolls of desired size, place on a flat tray or board and let stand in the refrigerator overnight. In the morning cut off thin slices and bake on greased pan in an oven 375 degrees F. until delicately tinted and crisp, about six minutes.

"So you have been to Berlin to see relations about an inheritance—how did you get on?"
"I went first class and came back third."

FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Public Hospital.
- 8 Children's Home.
- 12 Westmorland and Aberdeen Sts.
- 13 Northumberland and Saunders Sts.
- 14 Brunswick and Smythe Sts.
- 15 Charlotte and Smythe Sts.
- 16 George and Northumberland Sts.
- 17 King and Northumberland Sts.
- 21 York and Queen Sts.
- 23 York and George Sts.
- 24 Queen and Westmorland Sts.
- 25 Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
- 26 Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
- 27 King and York Sts.
- 28 Saunders and York Sts.
- 31 Queen and Regent Sts.
- 32 Needham and Regent Sts.
- 34 Queen and Carleton Sts.
- 35 Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
- 36 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
- 37 George and Regent Sts.
- 38 King and Regent Sts.
- 43 Aberdeen and St. John Sts.
- 44 Queen and St. John Sts.
- 45 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
- 46 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 51 King and Church Sts.
- 52 George and Church Sts.
- 53 Union and Church Sts.
- 54 Shore Street and Waterloo Row.
- 55 George Street and University Avenue.
- 56 Lansdowne and Waterloo Row.
- 57 Grey Street and University Ave.
- 112 Aberdeen and Smythe Sts.



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