

Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn Speaks On Issues Of Present Campaign

Says Methods Used in Australia in 1930 Only Solution for Canada — Charges Stevens and Bennett with Collusion — Mayor Clark and Premier Dysart Speak — Opera House Filled to Capacity.

Declaring that the only solution to conditions in Canada today is the adoption of the methods used in the sister Dominion of Australia in 1930, Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn, premier of Quebec, addressed one of the largest political meetings ever held in Fredericton. He was speaking before a capacity crowd in the Opera House Saturday afternoon in support of the Liberal candidate in York-Sunbury, His Worship, Mayor W. G. Clark. In outlining the Australian plan which he advocated for Canada Mr.

that the Maritimes are the winter gateway to Europe.

The Mayor then touched upon a charge of inconsistency made against him by C. L. Dougherty speaking at Keswick. Mr. Dougherty accused him of favoring a National Government.

"I can assure you", Mr. Clark said, "the only National Government I will ever favor is a Liberal Government". The Mayor said that the Conservative speaker mentioned may have thought he had some justification. The Board of Trade called a meeting about six weeks ago to hear a speaker on National Government. Mr. Clark said, but that he had nothing to do with it, did not even attend. There is a group of men in Montreal who are agitating for National Government with the object in view of amalgamating the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, the speaker said, but declared he had always been against such a movement.

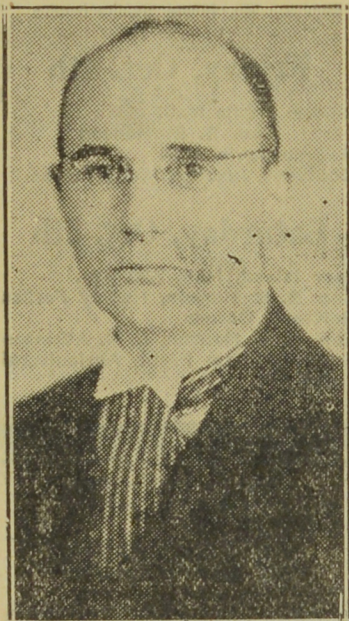
Railways

Coming to the railway problem, Mr. Clark said the Liberal party definitely stands for no amalgamation. With a Liberal government in office at Ottawa there will be enough business to run both railways at a profit and so give employment to a great number of men. There is needed at the head of the C. N. R. an experienced railway man. The reason for the state of insolvency of the Canadian National Railway is the enormous decrease in tariff during the Conservative Government. A complete change of administration policy at Ottawa is essential to the financial recovery of the railway.

A majority for the Liberal party in the forthcoming election means a sweeping reduction in tariffs. Owing to the present restricted markets our farmers and lumbermen cannot sell their produce at a profit, the speaker said—the low tariff policy of the Liberal Party is the answer. It opens markets and allows the small producer to buy implements at a reasonable cost. Sound business practices and a low tariff policy are essential to the ending of the present trade stagnation, which will continue until there is a change.

"We want nothing more to do with a government of frills and idle fancies", Mr. Clark stated, "but we want a stable government which means a Liberal Government".

"The people of Canada, knowing this, will, on October 14th, vote for a change, which will mean the election of a responsible, representative Liberal Government."

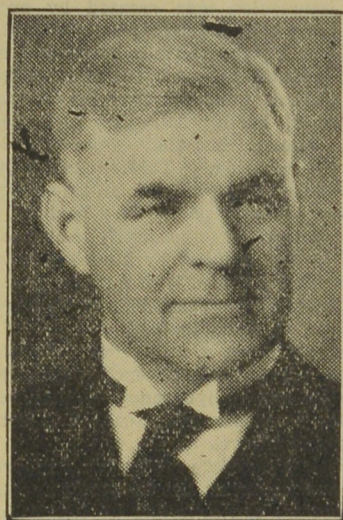


HON. J. B. MCNAIR, K.C.
Attorney General and President of N. B. Liberal Association, who was Chairman of meeting, Saturday, at which Premier Hepburn of Ontario spoke.

Premier Dysart

The chairman, next called upon Hon. A. A. Dysart, Premier of New Brunswick. Mr. Dysart said he was not on the schedule programme so his words would be very brief. He said he had just come from Charlotte County, where a meeting of the Stevensites had just been held with an attendance of seventeen. He said that the attitude of the people of the county indicated that Charlotte would speak just as definitely for Liberalism in the federal election as York did in the last provincial. Premier Dysart concluded by cordially thanking his audience for what they had done for themselves, in ousting the Tilley-Stewart-Richards outfit.

The chairman next called upon the celebrated Canadian baritone, Wishart Campbell, who cancelled an extensive radio contract to sing for Mr. Hepburn on his speaking tour. Mr. Campbell's splendid interpretations were greatly enjoyed.



HON. A. A. DYSART, K.C.
Premier and Minister of Public Works, who spoke at Meeting in Opera House, Saturday, at which Premier Hepburn of Ontario was Guest Speaker

Premier Hepburn

In introducing the guest speaker, Mr. McNair said that history had been made in Upper Canada, last year when after thirty years of Conservative administration in Ontario, the people had elected a Liberal Government under the leadership of the Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn.

Mr. Hepburn warmly expressed his appreciation of the cordial welcome tendered him in Fredericton and said he would carry home pleasant memories of his visit here. He said that we in New Brunswick have made a material contribution towards the certain overthrow of the Bennett government by defeating the Conservative government in the provincial election last June.

Mr. Hepburn began by saying that we are today living in the most interesting period in the entire history of political evolution. Is the change to come through chaos or construction? The speaker asked if Canada's present situation was the result of a visitation of Providence or the effect of unsound economic practices. Fields are as fertile as ever, industry is as efficient, the people are as industrious but we are confronted by the paradox, poverty in the midst of plenty.

The year 1896 found the farmers of Canada in open revolt. Years of unsound Tory administration had resulted in increased cost of production and loss of markets. The election of that year placed a Liberal Government at Ottawa with Sir Wilfred Laurier as Prime Minister. He faced a situation in which large manufacturers were exploiting the masses, taking more from industry than they were putting into it—a situation, which cannot obtain indefinitely. Sir Wilfred Laurier killed exploitation, cut tariffs, reduced costs of production, and Canada enjoyed the greatest era of prosperity in her history. Then arose the question of reciprocity. Sir Wilfred negotiated reciprocal pacts for the exchange of produce. Then a circle of Tories led by Bennett and Stevens travelled the country preaching "no truck or trade with the Yankees". So plausible were their arguments that the people of Canada elected them.

During their term from 1911 to 1921 not one trade treaty was negotiated and from the end of the war to 1921 the government went into debt ninety millions a year. The high tariffs and increased cost of production again caused a revolt and the Meighen government was turned out of office.

The Right Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King came into office in 1921 and Mr. Hepburn said that during his own ten years of public life "I have supported Liberal policies in their entirety because they are applicable". During the Liberal administration from 1921 to 1930 every country but Canada increased tariffs with the result that Canadian trade expanded as never before. Her exports were the highest per capita of all the countries in the world, living standards were raised, taxes decreased and the public debts decreased by two hundred millions. The Duncan Commission made provision for still further reduction in tariffs and production costs. In spite of the brilliant record of the past and the promise of the future the Liberal administration was voted out of office on the representations of the Conservative Party—in Ontario, the speaker charged, the Tory party bought itself into power with the people's own money.

Lost Markets

Up to 1930 Canada was enjoying one of the greatest periods of prosperity in her history. To show how Mr. Bennett and his policies lost Canada her markets, Mr. Hepburn recounted a single instance. During the last Liberal regime Canada was shipping large quantities of high grade cheese to the Liverpool market. Using, as she was, the greater part of her dairy products in the manufacture of cheese, Canada had to import butter for home consumption. This butter came from New Zealand and Canada was exporting to that country produce to three times the value of her im-

ports. Mr. Bennett is said to have slipped into power on his policy of New Zealand butter. Mr. Hepburn said that Bennett will slip out of office on October 14 on the same slippery slide.

Mr. Bennett's policy was this: to raise a tariff against New Zealand butter, shut it out of Canada in other words, and divert a large part of Canadian milk to the manufacturing of home butter. This was done with the result that New Zealand, finding her butter market lost, started manufacturing cheese and competing with Canadian cheese on the Liverpool market. Trade between Canada and New Zealand fell to practically nothing and Canadian cheese sold in England at greatly reduced prices in view of the competition. Canada soon accumulated a huge surplus of inferior butter which realized the farmer twelve cents a pound.

As it was with butter, so it was with wheat and potatoes; in all cases Mr. Bennett aggravated the conditions which had obtained before.

Touching upon the subject of election promises, Mr. Hepburn said that in 1930 Mr. Bennett promised the western provinces a Peace River outlet for their produce to the Pacific Coast. He promised a trans-Canada highway, paid for out of the Federal treasury. At the same time Mr. Bennett promised the people of Canada Old Age Pensions, one hundred per cent out of the Federal fund, and the construction of a St. Lawrence waterway, during the same election campaign. "Not one of these promises did Mr. Bennett fulfill either in part or in full," Premier Hepburn charged.

Unemployment

Mr. Bennett promised to blast his way into foreign markets; he succeeded only in blasting his way out of them. Promising to end unemployment or perish in the attempt, Mr. Bennett said: "No doles in Canada, but work." There are today 1,375,000 people on direct relief in Canada, the dole costing Ontario alone thirty-eight millions yearly.

Mr. Hepburn asked his audience to imagine that he was Mr. Bennett for a few moments, while he summed up his achievements during five years as Prime Minister. He said: "I (Bennett) have taken over complete jurisdiction for the shaping of public policies for Canada. I have increased all taxes in every possible way and have created new taxes wherever possible. Trade has fallen off by fifty per cent as a result of any policies. I have taxed Canadians one million dollars a week to keep the C.N.R. in operation. These are some of the results of my administration. If you want five years more of it, elect me and I will see that you get it."

Mr. Hepburn asked "Is the situation in Canada such that the application of reform measures will definitely get us out of it?" An examination of the situation in Australia during the last nine years left no doubt as to the answer.

Between 1926 and 1930 while our Dominion was enjoying prosperity, Australia was going through just such a period of maladministration as Canada has been since 1930. The imposition of forty per cent tariffs had resulted in decreased trade, increase in production cost, exploitation of labor with the consequent lowering of living standards. Government began subsidizing industry with an enormous increase in public debt as a result. In 1930 Australia had reached such an economic crisis that the people were in open revolt.

In 1930 remedial measures were instituted in Australia with the result that today the country is enjoying an ever increasing foreign trade, all taxes have been taken off raw materials, unemployment has become negligible and the strain of the late depression has been barely felt. What were those remedial measures instituted in 1930 and are they applicable to Canada's condition?

Australia

The steps taken in Australia were enumerated by Mr. Hepburn as follows: First, conversion of outstanding bonds at lower interest, resulting in an enormous saving on the interest carrying charge (450 million yearly in Canada); second, monetary reform. "I have always advocated a controlled inflation," Mr. Hepburn said, "a depreciation of money value enabling the producer to get into outside markets," third, drastic reduction of tariffs.

"It was the application of these economic measures which saved our sister dominion, Australia," Mr. Hepburn said. "It is by the application of similar remedial measures which will save Canada."

Stevens

The speaker asked his listeners to consider Mr. Stevens and his qualifications for the position of prime minister of Canada. Charging collusion between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens, the speaker said H. H. Stevens is a Tory at heart, a wolf in sheep's clothing and there is nothing sincere about him.

The prime minister, Mr. Hepburn said, knowing he could not fool the people of Canada into re-electing him instigated Mr. Stevens to start a new party so as to split up the opposition. Mr. Stevens' platform, except in its more ludicrous aspects, is most interesting, Premier Hepburn said. He promises to pay the public debt in twenty-five years, he, who sat in Mr.

Of Interest to Women

BRIGHTEN THE HOME WITH BULBS FOR CHRISTMAS — BUT DON'T CODDLE THEM

Spend a few cents now—just a few—and grow bulbs in bowls for beauty and gaiety during the Winter.

Christmas Flowering

For Christmas flowering you can plant now Roman hyacinths and paper white narcissi. They will be the first to come up. Other hyacinths can be forced for Christmas, too, and they are, indeed, a very favorite Christmas present (in full bloom).

Careful Packing

Put in the bulbs close together, but not touching. Work the fibre between them carefully and make it as firm as possible with your fingers. Otherwise the bulbs may loosen and come up. Work gradually, not putting in large lumps of fibre at a time. Just little bits nicely manipulated. You may think I am being too particular about this, but it is very important. Don't use violence and don't press them down with the flat of your hand or a smoothing iron.

Now fill the bowl firmly, but still gradually, to about an inch of the brim. The tops of the bulbs, when properly planted, should be about level with the rim, each apex showing just above the fibre.

If the fibre has been well damped as I have already explained, it will need no further watering for three or four weeks.

No Coddling

Do not put the bowls into a warm kitchen or even into the hot press, as some people do. That will make them grow upwards into long stringy stalks with poor flowers, whereas you want to encourage them to make good root growth for the first couple of months. After that, you can bring the flowers along.

So put them in the cellar in a box or an outhouse or any clear corner sheltered from cold winds. Fill the box with ashes or fibre and let the bowls sit well in it. A dark corner

Bennett's cabinet during the greatest debt increase in the history of Canada.

Mr. Stevens has an elaborate policy of reforestation. Mr. Hepburn pointed out that Canada and Ontario in particular has the most valuable timber lands in the world. Under the Bennett and Stevens policy of "no truck or trade with the Yankees," Canada has not sold to the American market as formerly. With this ready market for the asking, Mr. Stevens says there is not an issue in the present campaign—he will solve Canada's problems by planting millions and millions of trees.

Mr. Hepburn continued: "Put Mr. King in power at Ottawa and have him negotiate a reciprocal trade treaty with the United States. The increased revenue from the sale of timber will provide much needed money towards subsidizing hospitals and implementing various social reforms. The speaker said it would be possible for him to go through Mr. Stevens' platform and tear it to pieces. Six of the eight cents taxed on every gallon of gasoline sold is sheer exploitation. Mr. Hepburn said. This tax and others on farm machinery, boots, woollens and textiles are direct results of Mr. Stevens' policies when he was minister of trade and commerce in Mr. Bennett's cabinet. He now says: "Vote for me and I will reduce the tariffs against these commodities."

Answering Mr. Bennett's charge that his own policies in Ontario respecting lower interest rates has destroyed that province's credit, Mr. Hepburn said that the Liberal government of Ontario enjoys the full confidence of the people and that in the four bye-elections since the last provincial election there the Liberal party was successful in electing its candidate in all four cases.

In concluding Mr. Hepburn turned his attention to a few constructive thoughts, policies of the great Liberal Party. Conversion of outstanding bond issues and amendment of the British North America Act are essential items but the most vital issue is the trade and monetary reforms.

of the house would do, too.

When the top growths are about two inches high, which takes from eight to ten weeks to accomplish, take them into the house. Accustom them gradually to the light; do not expose them to full sunlight all at once. When they are acclimated, let them have as much light and air as possible, and keep them nicely damp.

The points to bear in mind are: first even dampness; secondly, good root production; and thirdly, light and air to keep them dwarf and to encourage good flowers.

How to Water

About watering generally, you have to use your discretion. Never let them get dried up and never drown them. After the first month the best way to water is to plunge the whole pot or bowl in a bucket of rain water and drain off the surplus by tilting it gently on its side. Cold spring water is bad and overhead watering may cause decay by the water getting into the crevices of the bulbs and staying there to rot.

Next to Face Give Neck Beauty Care

A graceful neck—smooth and white with no lump at the back—is one of the first requisites of charm and beauty. The woman who holds her head high with chin up—not pulled in or thrust forward—looks well in any type of dress and has self-assurance that makes others conscious of her charm and poise.

Furthermore, correct neck posture is extremely important to health and physical comfort. When the upper vertebrae of your spinal column are curved forward, circulation to the brain is hindered somewhat, and of course muscles will become cramped and uncomfortable, causing aches and pains in the back of your neck. As you undoubtedly know, an aching neck can spoil the nicest kind of disposition, not to mention the frown lines and worried look that go with it.

Hold Head as Though Puled

To alleviate a curve and the lump which detracts from your appearance, get into the habit of holding your head as though you were pulled upward. Stand with arms at your sides and make believe a wire, fastened to the ceiling, is tied to a lock of hair in the centre of your head. Imagine that the wire is pulling your head up, up, up. If necessary, place your hands just behind your ears, and let them share the work of the imaginary wire. If you do this correctly, your neck will straighten out and the little lump will disappear.

Afterward, sit in a straight chair and do this exercise, especially originated by a posture authority to cure bad carriage above the shoulders, get rid of a lump on the back of the neck and prevent a double chin.

Repeat This Exercise

First, completely relax the neck, letting your head drop forward as far as possible. Then slowly push chin out in front until each muscle in your neck feels stretched. Now, still slowly, keeping the chin at exactly the same level, pull the chin back to normal position. Again imagine that your head is being lifted from behind the ears. Repeat the exercise several times a day, remembering always that the more slowly you do it, the more benefit you will derive.

If you are serious about having a lovely neck, better sleep without a pillow and choose clothes which have no back of the neck trimming which tends to make you walk with your head thrust forward.

CATCHING COLD?



At the first warning sneeze—quick—a few drops up each nostril. Its timely use helps prevent many colds.

VICKS V-A-TRO-NOL

Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

Will Speak at 2 O'clock p. m. on

Thursday, Oct. 3rd.

— in the —
City Opera House, Fredericton

Everyone is invited to attend and Ladies will be especially welcome

W. J. SCOTT,
Chairman, York-Sunbury
Conservative Association.