

PUGSLEY'S SPEECH.

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.]

but take any lawyer engaged in large commercial cases, men who get their \$50 per day for every day they are engaged in court—I say no lawyer will say that the fees I received in that case were anything more—nay, that they were as much as any private individual would pay me if they had a claim of equal importance. No, not as large. I say that without fear of contradiction. Ask any lawyer in the country. In the county of Kings, ask my friend, Mr. George W. Fowler; ask him privately, not upon the public platform when he has a chance to talk to the electors, but sit down, gentlemen, quietly beside Mr. Fowler, and say to him: "George, there is Pugsley had that claim of \$275,000; the Tories had been fighting it for a good many years, and the local government thought they had a chance to get it paid; Pugsley was retained to present it; he called his witnesses and tried it out before the arbitrators and the province won the case, and obtained an award for \$275,000. Now, do you think \$50 a day paid to him was a reasonable charge?" And he will tell you it was fair and reasonable.

Now, gentlemen, this is the way they make it up. And they do not tell you all; they lead you to believe this is what I get every year. And when they said that they knew better, because they had in their possession the report of the auditor-general upon the finances of the province, which was published at the end of the last year, because by the law now it has to be published within 60 days after the close of the fiscal year, and in that statement they will, I think, find the total amount I received—and if the details are not there, I will tell you what I received during the past year. I got my salary of \$2,100, my sessional indemnity of \$300, and the sum of \$200 for travelling expenses and for the collection of succession duties, amounting to about \$17,000. I received the sum of about \$130.

Now these are the total amounts which I have received, and yet, gentlemen, in addition to the important duties which I have to perform as attorney-general—I do not mean the mere trial of criminal cases, because that is but a small part of the duty the attorney general has to perform—but in the drafting of orders-in-council, in the preparation of despatches which pass between our government and the government at Ottawa, in the advising of various officials throughout the country—but more than all in what is more important still, in the preparation for the enforcement of the claim of the province with regard to the fisheries arising out of the Halifax award, amounting to upwards of two millions of dollars, and in connection with which I have on several occasions gone to Ottawa, I have not charged one single cent, but have given my time simply for the ordinary salary I receive. They do not tell you this.

Now I intend to leave it to my colleagues to speak of what this government has done for the people of this county. I shall leave it to them to speak of the encouragement we have given to agriculture, of the bonuses to creameries and cheese factories which have been established throughout the province. I intend to leave it to them to speak of the encouragement the government has given to the raising of wheat as a result of which we have today some 23 improved roller flour mills in various parts of the province manufacturing our own wheat, and keeping among our own people hundreds of thousands of dollars which formerly went to the millers of Ontario and Manitoba.

I will not speak in detail of that, because the facts are all before you, and you know that the progressive policy inaugurated by this party has been continued, and we hope to go on to continue that policy in the future.

But, gentlemen, I want to speak for a moment of a policy which was put before the people not very long ago when the Hon. Mr. Emmerson was premier of this province. You remember he stated he had every reason to believe there were large deposits of oil in the province of New Brunswick, and that the government proposed encouraging the development of these oil regions. I remember very well how the opposition sought to laugh him to scorn. They said, "Oil in New Brunswick, the thing is absurd." But Mr. Emmerson and his government persevered, and what is the result? I am happy to be able to tell you today that a large number of wells have been successfully bored and large quantities of oil are flowing from them, and the prospects are that before many months roll away you will find a splendid refinery erected at Memramcook, or very near there, and this province will take its place as one of the greatest oil regions of the world, and that will be of most material advantage to the province.

Now, gentlemen, we have not given away from the province what belongs to it, because we have provided that there must be paid into the public treasury five per cent. of the value of the oil produced, and if the expectations of the company are realized, as I am almost certain they will be, it will yield to the province 40 or 50 thousand dollars a year in royalties. That is a sample of what this party has been doing while our opposition friends have been indulging in petty carping criticism in regard to us. (Cheers.)

Now our friends say we spend too much money. I say we do not. I do not think we spend as much as we could very well spend if we had the money to do it. I would like to build more wharves. I would like to build more permanent bridges. I would like to keep the roads in better condition, if I could. I would like to give more for education.

I say we do not spend as much money as we could with great advantage to the people, if we had it. But, my friends, I am glad to be able to say to you that I think the time is not far distant when by reason of the course which we are taking there will be added to the provincial subsidies from the dominion about \$130,000 a year. We are working towards that and I have every reason to believe we will meet with success, but more than that we are seeking to have established and paid to us the claim which we have against the dominion government, which today amounts to about two millions of dollars for our share of what is called the Halifax award.

Let me tell you how this arises. I am rather glad our opponents are taking the position of hostility to the payment over of that award. They say we do not want the money. I say we do; it is our money and we intend to get it. The money belongs to the people of this province. It was paid over for the use of the fisheries within three miles of our coast, which is a part of our territory, just as the forests are a part of our territory. We are pressing that claim, and the Dominion government has agreed to the statement of a case. We have not yet agreed upon the exact terms, but we are standing upon the terms which the provinces of Quebec and Prince Edward Island have agreed upon, and I say we stand to win that claim, just as we won the Eastern Extension.

Our claim is stronger than I would have said a few years ago the Eastern Extension claim was. If we get that claim it will mean about \$80,000 a year on a four per cent. basis. Our opponents say we should not get that money, because they say the interest is paid out in bounties given now to the fishermen.

They say: Why doesn't Nova Scotia join in it? I will tell you why. That award was given by the United States for fishing in the inshore waters, within three miles of our coast, and these fishery bounties are given for deep-sea fishing, beyond the three mile limit, and the bounties are given largely in proportion to the tonnage of the vessels; the result is Nova Scotia got last year over \$100,000 in bounties, while New Brunswick got the paltry sum of \$13,000. Now if we get the amount of the award that belongs to us—two millions of dollars—we can pay the same bounties of \$13,000 and will have \$67,000 a year from this source for all time, for the building of roads and bridges, for education and all the other public services of the country. (Applause.)

Now I want to call your attention to this circular, which our friends of the opposition have sent broadcast throughout the country. I call attention to it with a great deal of regret, because if there is anything that I hold ought not to enter into political questions, it is race and religion. I want to read you what Mr. Sproul stated at Kingston in this circular, which he says he is the father of. He says: "I am proud that the Roman Catholics of Kings have a gentleman so well fitted to represent not only them but the county, and I desire and demand that my Orange friends shall stand shoulder to shoulder with our Catholic fellow citizens in this struggle for clean, honest, economical government. I know the Catholics will act squarely with the ticket. They have always been honest towards any combination made with them."

Mr. Sproul tells you the Catholics of Kings have been called on to support me. Let me ask you if during all the time, commencing 18 years ago, that I have been your representative, I have ever asked a man to vote for me because of his religion or my own? (Cries of no, no.)

Never; I have left it to my Catholic friends as to my Protestant friends to exercise the right of franchise upon the merits of the candidates, and of the issue, involved. (Cheers.)

Shame upon the man who would seek to raise religious questions in connection with political affairs. Never have I gone to a clergyman of any church, no matter what church he belongs to, and asked his support—never. I hold that the work a clergyman has to perform is of too sacred a character to bring his name or

his influence into the political arena. I say no man ought to be asked to vote for me because I am an Orangeman; God forbid I should ask anybody to vote for me upon that ground. God forbid that a Roman Catholic should ask for votes because he is a Roman Catholic. What we want today is to ask for your support upon our record as public men. Let all religious denominations join in a common interest, condemning that which is not right and in the interests of the country.

What does Mr. Sproul say? He says: "I demand that my Orange friends shall stand shoulder to shoulder with our Catholic fellow citizens." What colossal cheek! What sublime impudence! I want to know, gentlemen, when it was that Mr. Frederick M. Sproul became entitled to demand that the free and independent Orangemen of this county should support his particular view and his particular candidate? I want to know whether his position has always been such in that Order, as that he is entitled to make a demand of that character upon them.

Now, gentlemen, let me pass away from this, simply with the statement that never before in this campaign have I mentioned that I was a member of the Orange Order. I speak of it now, because Mr. Sproul has brought it up, but I do not ask, and I should be sorry to ask one member of that order to give me his vote simply because I am an Orangeman. I recognize it as an institution, noble in its character, charitable in its purpose, but I have never looked upon it as a political organization, and I never intend to appeal to it as a political organization; and when the time comes that I cannot appeal to the whole citizenship of the county for their support, irrespective of religion, then I shall be only too happy to retire to private life. (Cheers.)

Now, gentlemen, I leave my record and my work with you, and from the vast concourse of friendly faces which I see before me today, I have no doubt that the men who stood by me in '85, '87, in 1890, '99 and 1900, will stand by me and my colleagues again, and that you will roll up for us such a majority as will show that the people of this county are, as they have ever been, in favor of honest and progressive government, and in favor of fair and honorable treatment of public men. (Prolonged cheering.)

Well Known Here.

Mr. John C. Hatheway, who was buried alive in a sand pit in which he was digging near his home in the Manawagonish road, St. John County, yesterday, was a brother of Mr. F. W. Hatheway of Springhill, and his widow is a daughter of the late Robert Atherton of this city. It is supposed he had been working under the overhanging cliff or ledge of the frost fastened sand when the great body of it gave away, and covered him. There were no marks on the body. The shock was a cruel one to Mrs. Hatheway and the three small children at home, and was equally as hard for the two older girls attending the High school in St. John. Deceased was a man esteemed for his good fellowship and in integrity. He was a son of the late Capt. Chas. Hatheway, and his mother, who survives him, and resides with her son at Springhill, was Elizabeth Littlehale, daughter of the late John C. Littlehale, of Carleton.

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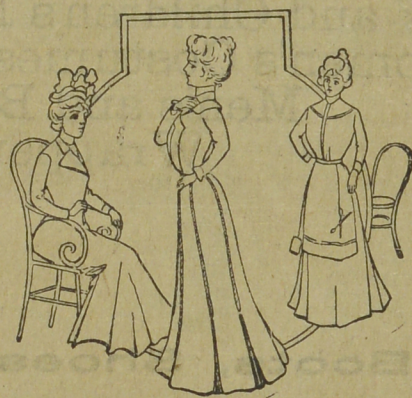
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