

HAZEN AND THE WORKINGMEN

Says His Work is Worth 50 cents a Day in Winter, and \$1.00 in Summer. The Dominion Government Pays \$1.75.

Have the workingmen of New Brunswick ever stopped to consider what Mr. Hazen really thinks of them? In his speeches of course he is their true friend, the best friend they ever had, and all that. But a fairer test of his real feeling is what he has done rather than what he has said.

A DOLLAR A DAY.

The Highway Act recently prepared and rushed through the legislature by Mr. Hazen and his government provides more reliable evidence of the value he places upon a man who works with his hands. For instance, Section 18 of the act sets forth that if the highway board in any parish deem it expedient, "the resident ratepayers of any parish or of any of the districts in a parish may be permitted and allowed to perform labor upon the highways in lieu of a money payment such labor to be performed at the rate of twelve and one-half cents per hour, or one dollar per day of eight hours and in the manner herein-after provided."

That is Mr. Hazen's figure that a New Brunswick man's fair wage for a fair day's work is \$1. And that after raising his poll tax from \$1 to \$2. It is worthy of note in this connection that the Liberal government of the Dominion provides in all its contracts for public works that laborers must be paid not less than \$1.75 per day.

Section 18 of the Highway Act further sets forth that "should any of

such ratepayers desire to furnish a team or teams for the performance of labor, the surveyor shall, if such team or teams are required, allow for each day of eight hours as follows: For a double team with competent teamster and proper and necessary implements the sum of \$2.40 or 30c per hour, and for a single team, and competent teamster and proper and necessary implements the sum of one dollar and eighty cents, or twenty-two and one-half cents per hour."

For similar work Dominion contracts provide that single teams should be paid \$2.50 per day and double teams \$4.00.

50c A DAY IN WINTER.

But this is not the worst. These prices established by the Highway Act apply only to statute labor on the roads in the summer. Throughout the country in the winter it frequently becomes necessary for arduous work to be undertaken to clear the roads of accumulated snow, and section 56 subsections 1 and 3 of Mr. Hazen's act provides that:

(1) For the purpose of breaking open or making passable the highways in winter, it shall be lawful for the surveyor, either by verbal or written notice, to summon so many of the able inhabitants in his sub-section to turn out with such horses teams, sleds, sleighs or other necessary implements which they may have, or which may be under their control to

break out and clear the highway in his sub-section and to haul or shovel now in, to, or off the same from time to time as the surveyor may find necessary and any person so summoned and neglecting or refusing to comply with such notice shall be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty of two dollars for each such neglect or refusal, and any surveyor who upon the request of the ratepayer shall not discharge his duty in notifying the inhabitants as aforesaid shall, upon conviction, be liable for the same penalty for each neglect or refusal to do so.

(2) "Persons and teams shall be paid at one-half the rate allowed for statute labor."

That is, for winter work the hardest and most disagreeable kind, Mr. Hazen and his government will only pay a man at the rate of 50 cents per day under penalty of \$2.00 if he refuses to work under these conditions.

VOTE FOR BROWN

PROTEST AGAINST QUIMET

Basis of Protest is That He is Receiving Retiring Allowance from Government.

LA BAIE DU FEBVRE, Que., Oct. 20.—Yesterday at half past eleven o'clock a protest was signed by Mr. Aime Boucher, notary, in the name of Mr. Ovide Lamothe, elector, to the returning officer of Yamassia, against the nomination of Hon. J. A. Ouimet as candidate for the reason that Mr. Ouimet being a pensioner of the State was ineligible to run. The protest is based upon the following arguments: That Hon. J. A. Ouimet was, by Letters Patent issued under the Great Seal of Canada, and bearing date the 19th May, 1893, appointed Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench for the Province of Quebec. That on the 27th January, 1906, he wrote to the Premier, resigning on the plea of ill-health; that on a receipt of a medical certificate proving the condition of Judge Ouimet's health, the latter's resignation was accepted and in consequence Letters Patent of the 3rd February, 1906, were issued granting him as an invalid, an annuity for life of \$1,666.66, being the pension awarded in accordance with the Federal Statutes. That before the grant of the said Letters Patent, Hon. J. A. Ouimet was receiving a salary of \$7,000 yearly; that the said J. A. Ouimet, who still retains the Letters Patent granting him his pensions has no right to present himself as candidate for election; that it is contrary to the principles of the Act of Settlement of Great Britain that anyone receiving a pension from the Crown shall be elected as a member of the Canadian House of Commons.

After all, Laurier's work, the record of accomplishment in the Twelve Years of Laurier, is at least as well worthy of consideration as the flaws his opponents have been able to find in some items of administration after going all over it with a rake.

Laurier's work includes a record of trade development to which there is no parallel in Canada's history.

Laurier's work covers an increase of total trade from 2,626 millions in the twelve last years of Foster, to 5,152 millions in the twelve years of Laurier, or almost double.

Laurier's work covers an increase in total exports from 1,223 millions in the last twelve years of Foster to 2,445 millions in the twelve years of Laurier, or just double.

Laurier's work covers an increase in the export of manufactures from 69 millions in the past twelve years of Foster, to 214 millions in the twelve years of Laurier.

Laurier's work covers an increase in the exports of bacon and hams from 19 millions in the last twelve years of Foster to 135 millions in the twelve years of Laurier, in exports of butter from 10 millions to 51 millions; in exports of cheese from 127 millions to 247 millions.

Laurier's work covers a growth in the exports of wheat from 45 millions in the last twelve years of Foster to 212 millions in the twelve years of Laurier; a measure of the development of the West.

Laurier's work conducted to an increase in the amount of capital invested in manufacturing districts from 447 millions in 1900 to 834 millions in 1905; in the amount of wages paid from 113 millions in 1900 to 162 millions in 1905; in the amount of wages paid from 113 millions in 1900 to 162 millions in 1905; in the amount of output from 481 millions in 1900 to 706 millions in 1905.

Laurier's work has led to the entry of 1,219,943 immigrants in the twelve years of Laurier, and to the stoppage of the exodus which up to 1897 was draining Canada of its life-blood.

Laurier's work is responsible for there being a million people in the Western Provinces, and nearly 200,000 farms.

Laurier's work includes the adjustment of the Manitoba schools difficulty, and the removal of an issue that had disturbed the country for years.

Laurier's work includes the British preferential tariff, the best and most profitable advertisement the Dominion ever had, and a general tariff which deals fairly by the whole people.

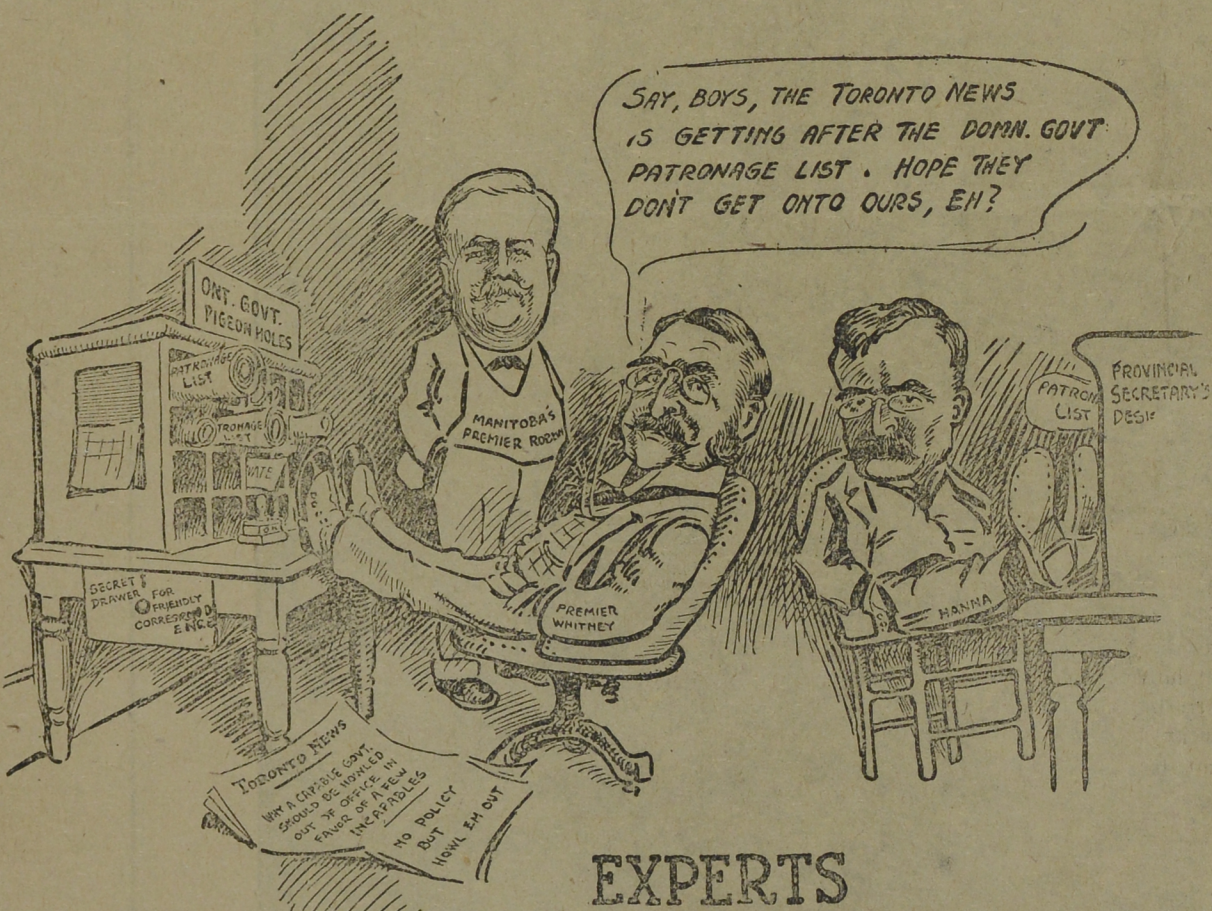
Laurier's work in the British Preference, brought Canada increase of prestige, the good will of British capitalists and the favor of British consumers of such products as Canada has to sell.

Laurier's work led the way to the adoption of preferential treatment of Great Britain in other parts of the Empire.

Laurier's work is seen in the German surtax, a proper and spirited measure indicating Canadian resentment of a German attempt to dictate what her fiscal relations with the Empire and with other countries should be.

Laurier's work is seen in the legislation against combines in restraint of trade, and in prosecutions which have operated as salutary warnings.

Laurier's work includes the making of the French treaty, the first treaty Canada was left absolutely free, by the British government, to negotiate for herself.



PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

P. E. Island Legislature Dissolved—Polling Nov. 18.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Oct. 21.—The Provincial legislature dissolved last Thursday, and election is fixed for November 13th, but interest in the local contest is still overshadowed by the coming Federal battle.

The Provincial Parliament ran its full term of four years, the Liberal Government losing during that period by death its Premier, Hon. Arthur Peters, its Speaker and one member of the Cabinet.

Before dissolution Premier Hazard had seventeen supporters in the House of thirty, with nine Conservatives in the field the latter led by J. A. Mathieson.

The chief issue of the campaign will be in connection with the subsidy awarded this province at the Ottawa conference in 1906 whereby the Island received an addition of seventy thousand dollars to its annual allowance from the Dominion. During the two last sessions the Opposition

fiercely attacked the settlement, claiming that the island got only a small amount of what was really due her and that the delegates rather than accept that amount should have held out like Premier McBride of British Columbia.

The Government claim the settlement was favorable to the Island whose per capita increase was larger than any other of the old provinces.

Mathieson on the platform has much to say about other claims against Canada, and contends that the Dominion subsidy should furnish sufficient revenue for the province without resorting to any direct taxation. He advocates cheaper text books in the schools. Premier Hazard went further and appointed last week a commission on education to deal with the whole question, including the cost of text books.

The general opinion is that the Liberals will again carry the province, as the Premier is regarded as a safe and prudent man of high executive ability. The increase of subsidy has greatly improved the finances, enabling revenue and expenditure to meet not a usual condition in this province in the past.

THE RELIGIOUS CRY.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth's Reply to Mr. Armstrong.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Oct. 19.—The Conservatives left the nomination meeting for New York at Newmarket today, regretful for the indiscretion of their candidate, Mr. J. A. M. Armstrong. Hon. A. B. Aylesworth was nominated as the Liberal standard-bearer. At the public meeting which followed Mr. Armstrong accused the Minister of Justice of introducing the religious cry in the elections. In return he received one of the greatest trouncings it has been the misfortune of an aspirant for Parliamentary honors to receive. Mr. Aylesworth flung back the accusation with the scorn it deserved. Quoting from Mr. R. L. Borden's Halifax organ, he showed how the Protestants had been appealed to to form a political union against the Roman Catholics, and also presented a pamphlet, issued by the Orange Sentinel, calling on Orangemen to unite against a Roman Catholic Premier.



Do you want a continuation of Good Times?

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Would you make Foster Finance Minister?

IN THE POLITICAL ORCHARD