

Dr. Pugsley is Building a Greater St. John; Let Him Complete His Work

MORE REPORTS OF VICTORY FROM ALL OVER THE PROVINCE

Great Meetings in Fredericton and Chatham Cheer Liberal Candidates.

Fredericton Opera House Packed to Hear Candidate and Hance J. Logan—Nothing Like This Enthusiasm Has Been Known For Years—Loggie in Chatham Kills False Canvasses.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 16.—The Liberal mass meeting at the Opera House this evening, addressed by Candidate Brown and Hance Logan, M. P., of Cumberland, N. S., was beyond all doubt the greatest political demonstration ever held here by either party. The Liberals of Fredericton have not in the past been much given to cheering, but this evening they simply lost all control of themselves in great outbursts of enthusiasm.

During the election campaign of four years ago, when R. L. Borden visited Fredericton and although the Conservatives were then fighting a winning battle, so far as this constituency was concerned, his meeting in point of numbers and enthusiasm was no comparison with that of this evening. The Tories of York who attended tonight's meeting must be blind indeed if they are unable to discern the handwriting on the wall today. The candidate rode in an automobile to the Opera House from the Young Liberals' Club room and was escorted by the Seventy-first band and procession of nearly 300 stalwart young Liberals. Red fire was burned, rockets exploded along the route and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. Logan arrived on the St. John train and was driven directly to the Opera House by automobile. The Opera House was packed almost to suffocation and hundreds of people were unable to gain admittance. The entrance of the candidate was followed by a great demonstration, the cheering lasting several minutes. Mr. D. Phinney, K. C., was chairman, and many prominent citizens occupied seats on the platform.

Mr. Brown was introduced as the first speaker and held the undivided attention of the audience for an hour and a half. He discussed the chief issues of the campaign in an able and interesting manner and was cheered to the echo as he lay before the audience the magnificent record of the Laurier government. He devoted considerable time to the Fredericton Cleaver and claimed that the editor of that paper, who is a brother of the Tory candidate had in his time slandered every public man in New Brunswick. He read extracts from the columns of the organ to prove his statement.

The candidate dealt most effectively with the number of false canvasses which have been used against him in this campaign, and closed with a powerful appeal for support on October 26.

Mr. Logan's speech was one of the most magnificent political addresses ever listened to in this city. He spoke for an hour and, although it was after 11 o'clock when he got through, and scores of people were standing in aisles, not a single person left the hall. He made special reference to the labor legislation enacted by the Laurier government and contrasted their record in this respect with the record of the Tory government which in eighteen years passed only three measures for the benefit of workmen.

Mr. Logan showed in plain language that the Tory campaign of slander was inaugurated merely for the purpose of covering up the splendid record of the government during the past twelve years. He paid an eloquent tribute to the statesmanship of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and urged the electors to continue him in power another twelve years that he might finish his great work of nation building.

The speaker scored the disreputable tactics being employed against Dr. Pugsley in St. John by Hazen and Mayes, and his remarks were cheered to the echo.

The meeting broke up with cheers for the King, Laurier, and the candidate. Fredericton will roll up a great majority for Nelson W. Brown on the 26th.

Chatham, N. B., Oct. 16.—(Special.)—After four weeks of hard campaigning in

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS MAKES TRIUMPHAL TOUR OF CITY; THOUSANDS CHEERED

Speaking in Victoria Ward and in North End Last Night He Outlines New Plans.

Wharves Below Sand Point, a Deeper Harbor Channel—Courtenay Bay Lined With Wharves and Filled With Shipping, Marine Repair Shops to be Established Here, An Army on Barrack Square, and South Side of Sheffield Street Wiped Out to Make a Public Park, Are Some of the Possibilities.

Cheered by hundreds at rousing meetings in Victoria ward rooms and in the North Temple of Honor hall in North End last night, Hon. Wm. Pugsley again showed the electors of St. John the vast difference between the broad statesmanlike utterances which grace the Liberal campaign platform and the low, malicious, slanderous speeches to which those who attend Conservative meetings in the campaign have listened to.

The minister, accounting to the people for his carrying out the duties imposed on him as their representative, showed that he had secured \$730,000 appropriation for work in St. John, including extension of wharves, dredging, and Courtenay Bay work which was to lead to a busy shipping place on the eastern side of St. John and the terminus of the great G. T. P. railway.

He added, too, a cheering prospect of further benefits which he has forwarded for the benefit of the country and the constituency he represents—the Army on Barrack square, the southern side of Sheffield wiped out to make a park, and marine repair shops established here. Cheers after cheer showed the hearty appreciation of the people for the good work done by this active working representative.

Dealing again with the slanderous charges levelled at him, Hon. Mr. Pugsley defended himself and again ably dealt with the Mayes-Baxter propaganda of blackmail, and, amid hearty applause, showed how he stood far above it all, untarnished by the slanders. He quoted the records of the public works department at Ottawa, showing that Mayes received the dredging tender in open competition with another firm and quite in accordance with the procedure of the department.

About 300 cheering electors attended the meeting in Victoria ward and listened to addresses by Hon. Mr. Pugsley and F. J. G. Knowlton. The meeting was most enthusiastic and the minister was given a rousing reception. The gathering took the form of a smoker and R. T. Hayes presided and introduced the speakers.

F. J. G. Knowlton was first called and gave a brief history of the two political parties. The Conservative party had placed only two measures on the statute book—the National policy and the C. P. R. When the Liberal party came into power in 1896 they commenced to develop the great resources of the dominion.

He cited the immigration and transportation policies and spoke particularly of the government's policy of developing St. John. The speaker went on to tell of the great scheme to improve the harbor, and predicted that St. John would never be the winter port of Canada if they returned Hon. Mr. Blair to power and the people of St. John had answered him by burying him under an avalanche of votes. The speaker referred to the projected work at Courtenay Bay and predicted a great victory for Messrs. Pugsley and Pender on election day.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley was enthusiastically cheered as he entered the hall and when he arose to address the audience. The minister referred to the large number present and remarked that in this campaign one could hardly tell a Liberal committee meeting from a public gathering. "I have never seen," he continued, "in any campaign, the people turning out so well to the meetings or showing so much enthusiasm. This condition is also to be found all over the province. A few evenings ago I addressed a very large meeting in Campbellton and last night a big gathering in Fairville and everywhere there is the same feeling of victory."

"You will perhaps feel that before going into a discussion of the larger issues of the campaign that I should speak on the issue brought into the contest by the Conservative party. You know that on Monday night last, Hon. Mr. Hazen, the premier of New Brunswick, and Sir James Whitney, the premier of Ontario, instead of discussing the larger questions, launched a campaign of slander, such as has never been known before in the history of Canada. They will continue this campaign of slander and we cannot tell until the ballots are counted on the 26th what new slanders may be sprung, so that we must be prepared for anything.

"I was told some time ago that a great bombshell was to be exploded that would do great harm to myself and to the Liberal party. I said I was not afraid of anything I had done, as I determined when you elected me as your representative to parliament, that my life would be at the service of my country and nothing would be allowed to tarnish my character or interfere with the work of our beloved premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Applause.)

"Not long ago I was approached by Mr. G. S. Mayes, who asked me to settle some claims of his in connection with his dredging contracts and also to buy his dredge at an exorbitant price, whereas my superintendent of dredging said it was not worth over \$100,000. You will have seen in the newspapers where Mr. Mayes said he would destroy certain papers and photographs damaging to myself and the Liberal party if I would buy his dredge. I replied to him that I would give him for

his dredge only what my superintendent thought it was worth and I told him also that his claims would be considered on their merits, and you will see in my letter to Mr. Mayes that I stated so firmly and explicitly.

"Mr. Mayes suggested that the purchase of the dredge might be made through an agent and that \$20,000 would be available for a campaign fund. When he made this proposal I told him I could not entertain it and I invited him to leave my office, which he did."

"Voice—'You should have thrown him out the window.'"

"Well—perhaps he deserved it. When you read the affidavits of Mr. Moore, Mr. McAvity and Mr. Holt and read the letter of Mr. C. J. Osmar, who has no interest in politics here, as against Mr. Mayes' and Mr. Baxter's statements, and read in tonight's papers the solemn declaration of Mr. Percy W. Thomson that he also was approached in the matter, you will become convinced that when Mr. Mayes said to me that if I did not purchase his dredge at an exorbitant price he would make disclosures damaging to me and to Mr. McAvity and the Liberal party, I decided that whatever Mr. Mayes might say to me I did not feel that as a man and as your representative I could consider his proposition, and I refused."

Later on I received a telegram from Mr. Baxter saying that his client demanded a prompt decision and in which he indicated that if I didn't buy the dredge certain things would be exposed. While Mr. Mayes and Mr. Baxter deny certain statements they do not deny the telegram which was sent to intimidate me.

"I stood with my back to the wall and resisted their attempts to extort money from my department and did my duty to the public and to myself and to this constituency."

"On Monday night Mr. Mayes appeared on the public platform with Premier Hazen and the premier read the document which Mayes used as a means of intimidation and Mr. Hazen thus allowed himself to be the instrument of Mr. Mayes and Mr. Baxter. As to the relations between Mr. Mayes and Mr. McAvity, I know nothing to the contrary."

The minister then dealt with the matter of the changing of the date in the declaration of Mr. Mayes, from 1905 to 1907, and characterized it as a deliberate and a scheme to injure him in the eyes of the people by attempting to show that he was accepting money from a dredging contractor while occupying the position of a minister of the crown, instead of it being some two years previous when he was Mr. Mayes' counsel and legal adviser.

Mr. Hazen knew it was a false affidavit and should have had it corrected and re-sworn. If there was one typographical error, as Mr. Mayes had said, why might there not be others, for the statement was a tissue of falsehoods with reference to himself. Mr. Hazen had allowed a statement to go broadcast all over the country even though he knew it to be false.

"These men," continued the minister, "stand at the bar of public opinion and I charge them with wilfully slandering me and the Liberal party and it is for you people to say on the 26th whether you approve of such tactics. (Applause.) I think your answer will be that you do not approve of such tactics."

As regards the dredging contracts, Mr. Pugsley said he was over the 26th, in the department of public works, under Hon. Mr. Hyman, called for tenders for dredging at Sand Point slip. One of the provisions in the specifications was that the dredge doing the work must be registered in Canada. The tenders were received, one from Mr. Mayes, for rock excavation at \$8.90 a cubic yard, and for ordinary digging, forty-nine cents a cubic yard, the other from Haney & Miller, of Toronto, at \$5.30 for rock and \$1.25 for ordinary digging.

The minister thought Mr. Mayes' tender was the lower, but as there was such a difference in price it was decided to call for new tenders and this was done on August 21, the tenders to close on Sept. 5, and the condition to have the dredge registered in Canada left out.

Two tenders were received again—Mr. Mayes for ordinary silt at fifty-five cents, and rock, \$8.00; Haney & Miller, for silt, \$1, and rock, \$3.75. Mr. Mayes secured the contract. So far as the records of the department were concerned they show that everything was open and above board.

Mr. Mayes would have people believe that Mr. McAvity used his influence with the minister, but the facts did not bear out that statement. The speaker knew G. S. Mayes, who asked me to settle some claims of his in connection with his dredging contracts and also to buy his dredge at an exorbitant price, whereas my superintendent of dredging said it was not worth over \$100,000. You will have seen in the newspapers where Mr. Mayes said he would destroy certain papers and photographs damaging to myself and the Liberal party if I would buy his dredge. I replied to him that I would give him for

LIBERAL PARTY'S RECORD OF SERVICE FOR CANADA

What Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Aides Have Done to Build up Country.

Contrast the Dominion of Today With the Same Dominion in 1896 and the Justification for the Twelve Years Expenditure is Apparent at Once—Where the Money Went and What Canada Got for It.

Contrast the Canada of today with the Canada of 1896, and the justification for the vast expenditures of the twelve-year period is at once obvious.

Look at the status of the Dominion among the nations.

Look at the development of transportation by land and water.

Look at the enormous expansion of home and foreign trade.

Look at the buoyancy of the revenue.

Look at the magnificent development of the west.

Look at the influx of settlers.

Look at the growth of our cities and towns.

Look at the equipment of our harbors.

Look at the lighting and buoying of the coasts.

Look at the enlargement of the provincial boundaries.

Look at the creation of two new provinces.

Look at the marvelous prosperity of the manufacturing industries.

Look at the betterment of the working man.

Look at the increase in wages.

Look at the demand for farm products.

Look at the increase in railway earnings.

Look at the extension of railway lines.

Look at the building of the National Transcontinental Railway from ocean to ocean.

Look at the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal.

Look at the equipment of the People's Road with additional stock.

Look at the construction of new stations, new sidings, new mechanical shops and large terminals.

Look at the improvement of the militia.

Look at the assumption of the maintenance of the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimaux.

Look at the establishment of a chain of cold storage depots.

Look at the enlargement of the postal service.

Look at the inauguration of free rural mail delivery.

Look at the establishment of the Railway Commission.

Look at the projection of the railway to Hudson Bay.

Look at the proposition for the All Red Line.

Look at the increase in bank deposits.

Look at the public buildings which dot the country from end to end.

Look at the development of our coal mines.

Look at the erection of mighty steel plants at Sydney and Sydney Mines.

Look at the busy factories, handsome buildings and comfortable homes throughout the land.

Look at the thousand and one monuments of progressive and business-like administration, and the results produced by the expenditure incurred by the government are apparent to every intelligent

person.

The government has made large expenditures, but it had the money to spend, and it has the results to show. It has accomplished all these things without increasing the taxation of the people and practically without adding to the public debt. Those partisans who are vainly crying out about the expenditure are not honest enough to give the government credit for the tangible results which are everywhere in evidence. Canada is a vast country with long stretches of sparsely settled territory. The marvellous development which has been promoted would have been impossible without large expenditures, and in this formative period of our history as a nation, generous and judicious expenditure is true economy.

The record of expenditure during the past twelve years is one of the features of the Laurier regime which is deserving of all praise. We cannot build a nation without spending money, no more than we can branch out in our private affairs without paying for it. And Canada has got value for the money. No honest man will attempt to deny it.

One has only to turn to the United States to appreciate what vast strides we have made in comparison with that great and enterprising country. Twelve years ago the people of that great republic looked upon Canada with indifference which was little less than contempt. Today Canada is abroad of her neighbor in many respects and is setting the pace in others. Our population is smaller, but our trade per capita is larger, our civilization is higher and our legislation is more progressive. Today the United States is looking to Canada for light and leading, notably in the development of the postal problems and in the regulation of public utilities, while the farmers of the American west are flocking across the line in thousands to make their homes in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the eyes of the American people are upon Canada today, and her statesmen and her leading journals are free to admit that a new nation has arisen to challenge their commercial supremacy on the North American continent.

Best of all, this transformation has been effected without serious friction and without disturbance of the friendship and good will which happily have marked the relations of the two countries. Canada is no longer despised by, but on the contrary, commands the respect and admiration of the American people, while at the same time she has risen to a place of leadership in the galaxy of nations which comprise the British Empire.

The record of the Twelve Years of Laurier is a record which ought to make every patriotic Canadian proud. It is not only the best record of any government in the history of the Dominion, but it is a record which has never been equaled by any country in the world. Let Laurier finish his work—Halifax Chronicle.

nothing for gentlemen with silk ties to engage in, but, if they had no capacity for anything better, nothing more could be expected of them. He went on to show how the business and trade of the country and deposits in the savings banks had increased. These proved that the policy of the present government was the right one. The merchants of Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton, would bring in their freight from the old country by the way of Canadian ports after 1911, as the clause in the preferential tariff would come into operation.

He showed that the efforts of the government to improve the ports had resulted in greatly increased business. The government had shown their willingness to do work in St. John, and he appealed to those present to support the Liberal party on their record.

Dr. Pugsley entered the room just as Mr. Pender was concluding his address and was given a great reception, the audience springing to their feet and cheering him again and again.

On being introduced by the chairman and coming forward to speak, Dr. Pugsley was again the object of a great demonstration. He referred briefly to the great prosperity of Canada under Liberal rule and contrasted the successful financial administration of Mr. Fielding with that of Mr. Foster, which he illustrated by a story which caused a roar of laughter.

"I propose to speak this evening," Dr. Pugsley continued, "of some things of local interest. Some of my opponents make the charge against me that when I speak of what I have done for my constituency I do so only to influence votes. It seems to me, however, that when a man comes back to ask his constituents for a renewal of their confidence he ought to say, and it is right for him to say, how he has discharged his stewardship. Suppose, gentlemen, that I had done nothing. Suppose, like Mr. Foster, I had turned a deaf ear to the needs of St. John, it would be right for my opponents to tell you that I had neglected your interests. But if I have done my duty, if I have secured a proper share of the public moneys for my constituency, my remarks surely would not be out of place to call attention to the facts and ask you if it is desirable to continue me as your representative and send me back again."

"When I went to Ottawa I was filled with the idea of what St. John had done so nobly to provide facilities for the winter port and I resolved to use any influence I might have in urging the government to take over further improvements of the harbor and relieve the city."

"What has been done along those lines? First I obtained an appropriation of \$300,000 for dredging. During the current year I obtained a further appropriation of \$400,000 for additional improve-

ments (cheers). I pointed out to my colleagues that there were opportunities for further extension on the northern side of Sand Point wharf. It was with my approval and as a result tenders for the wharf extension were called and I have now recommended to the council that the tender of D. C. Clark should be accepted. The contract will be awarded within a few days (cheers). Very much greater accommodation, however, is needed and the plans are almost completed with a view to continuing the work even further."

Dr. Pugsley then went on to speak of the necessary extension of the G.T.P. to St. John to accommodate the trade. In this connection he referred to the late Hon. Andrew G. Blair and to his preference for the I.C.R. Mr. Blair, he said, came, however, to regard that as a dead issue, and while in Montreal a few days before his sudden death, discussed with him the election which is now about to be held. He then expressed the hope that he might be side by side with him (Dr. Pugsley) in the campaign in St. John. "If," continued Dr. Pugsley, "as a result of the election we were alive today he would be found fighting on the side of the Liberal administration to which he was so attached."

The minister then briefly referred to the proposed improvements in Courtenay Bay and to successful results of the borings. "Owing," he said, "to the days of a dredging monopoly in the harbor of St. John having passed away a tender had been received for the whole section south of Sand Point and also in Courtenay Bay at thirty-eight cents against ninety cents which was the price of Mr. Mayes' last contract. (Cheers.) If it was found possible to use a suction dredge the price will not exceed twenty-five cents. (Cheers.)

"In connection with the marine and fisheries department," he said, "it was proposed to establish a depot in St. John for making repairs to boats and doing other similar work. An appropriation for the purchase of a property had been passed. The deputy minister had been here to select a site, and at the next session of parliament an appropriation would be obtained to build the shops which would give employment to many of our own people." (Cheers.)

The department of militia had been urged to build a drill hall here for many years for the benefit of our young men. He found that the grant had been allowed to lapse. He had succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purchase of the land. A number of lots had been looked over, and after consultation with the colonel of the militia, it had been decided that the proper place was the Barrack Square. A contract would be entered into as soon as the

(Continued on page 7.)

WHAT MAYES WAS TAXED ON THAT FAMOUS DREDGE; A PHILANTHROPIC PAIR

Although he Values the Dredge at \$160,000 it is Assessed at \$25,000 and His Whole Property is taxed at Only \$29,000—Where Does he Get His Pull?

The following table shows how G. S. Mayes is assessed for city taxes:—

Year	Real	Personal	Income	Amount Taxed	County Tax	City Tax	Total Taxes
1905.....	\$1,300	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 1,300	\$ 4.16	\$ 18.59	\$ 22.75
1906.....	1,300	15,000	1,500	17,800	65.86	272.34	338.29
1907.....	1,300	18,700	2,000	22,000	81.40	343.23	424.63
1908.....	1,300	25,200	2,500	29,000	104.40	435.00	539.40

G. S. Mayes and his friend Ald. Baxter, the "boss" of the Common Council, have been working together for a long time.

How does it happen that Mayes, who wanted to sell his dredge for \$160,000, and who owns scows, a tugboat, shares in steamers, and real estate, and who has made an immense profit out of dredging, pays only \$25,000 in taxes? Mayes' dredge, which he says is worth \$160,000, is assessed at \$25,000. In 1907 it stood on the assessors' books at \$18,700, and in 1906 at \$15,000. Mayes, for all taxation purposes, is assessed by the city at \$29,000.

If the dredge is worth \$100,000 and all his other property \$50,000 more, how comes it that he is assessed for only \$29,000?

If a man with a \$100,000 or, as he says, a \$160,000 dredge, has that dredge assessed for only \$25,000, how is the public to account for it?

How does Mayes account for it? Is this what is called a "pull"? Doesn't it suggest that Mayes and Baxter are a pair of philanthropists? Where does the city come in?

The government will be sustained. Keep St. John in line. Support Pugsley, Pender and a progressive winter port policy.

Dr. Daniel ridicules the idea of terminal facilities in Courtenay Bay. Dr. Pugsley is pledged to construct them. Vote for Pugsley and Pender and the development of the winter port.