

The Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1911.

A FAIR-MINDED, ANALYTICAL REVIEW.

Taken as a whole the press of the United States has shown much reticence and annoyance at the defeat of Reciprocity. They have blamed Champ Clark, they have attributed defeat to the efforts of the trusts, they have not spared President Taft for making certain indiscreet utterances and they have had a fling at the Canadian people for not accepting what they now assert was a most tempting offer, almost entirely in the interests of the Dominion. To read their editorials today it might be supposed that Commercial Union and Annexation had never been mentioned. The very thought of ulterior motives is scorned. But through it all there runs unmistakably a vein of poignant regret for what might have been.

In contrast to the general style of comment the New York Evening Post contributes an article which for fairness and an accurate grasp of the general situation is the worthiest of the press. The Post does not minimize the importance of the outcome to the United States. It regards the result of the Canadian elections as one of those political events of which "the far-reaching significance grows as one reflects upon them." "That it was the voice of the Canadian nation," it continues, "which spoke at the polls, there can be no question. No mere partisan management, no amount of artificial clamor, no effort by special interests, can account for such a startling political upheaval. Wholly unexpected, in any such magnitude, by the press or by news-gatherers or by the politicians of either party, it witnesses a deep and pervasive feeling among the vast masses of Canadian citizens which said very little but which voted in such decisive fashion. Nor is there any mistaking the nature of this feeling. It is that of national pride and national self-sufficiency. TO ALL THE EVIDENCES OF THIS WHICH CANADA HAS GIVEN IN RECENT YEARS, SHE HAS NOW ADDED THE CROWNING DEMONSTRATION OF HER DESIRE AND DETERMINATION TO WORK OUT HER OWN DESTINIES FOR HERSELF, AND TO HOLD HERSELF PROUDLY ALONG FROM ANYTHING WHICH MIGHT EVEN APPEAR AN ENTANGLING DEPENDENCE UPON HER POWERFUL NEIGHBOR TO THE SOUTH. Whether we like it or not, whether we think it a mistake or not, there stands the fact that the electors of 8,000,000 people have declared the national will."

After expressing regret at the result but not questioning Canada's right to decide the matter for herself, the Post says all that is left for the United States is to ask what is the lesson to be drawn from this Canadian election, and what ought to be done next. "First of all," it continues, "we should read in this rebuff by the Canadian people a severe censure of the Administrations which have been in power in the United States for the past fifteen years, for having neglected the great opportunity to promote closer trade relations with Canada. Her representatives again and again approached the Washington authorities, but were steadily sent away empty-handed. No wonder that they fell back on their own resources and set about working out a national policy that would make Reciprocity with the United States a matter of indifference to Canada. Too late our statesmen woke from their sleep. Secretary Root on his visit to Ottawa during President Roosevelt's second term, found that we had no trade offers to make to Canada that she cared anything about. Finally, President Taft seized what he thought a lucky chance, but as it now plainly appears, the whole effort was tardy. WHILE OUR PROTECTIONISTS HAD SLUMBERED, CANADA HAD GROWN INTO THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF A SELF-SUFFICIENT NATION. To know the times and seasons be the mark of statesmanship, our rulers have shown themselves in this Canadian business naturally. WHEN THEY COULD HAVE HAD RECIPROCITY, THEY SNIPPED AT IT; WHEN THEY AT LAST GRASPED AT IT, THEY WERE TOO LATE TO GET IT."

"Another thing writ large in the Canadian election is the final collapse of the Republican pretence that the extortions and injustices of a protective tariff can be tempered by Reciprocity. For years we have had this preached to us. The high duties might look unjustifiable in themselves, but only think what excellent trading material they were, and consider how they might be made the means of opening our markets in a way almost as effective as a tariff for revenue only. From McKinley to Dingley and Payne we have seen these delusive hopes held out. Somehow, Reciprocity was to be a kind of salve to put on the high tariff bruise. But in this supreme test of that theory, it has failed utterly. The country now sees that in the mingling of outrageous tariff taxes with Reciprocity, what we finally get is no Reciprocity and only an accentuation of the outrage."

In closing, the Post does not hesitate to set forth plainly what it terms "the most tragic aspect of the matter"—"the terrible blow which the Canadian election has dealt President Taft." "It," it says, "both personally and politically, the effect for the moment must seem absolutely crushing. Here is the one independent and capital measure of his Administration struck down to the dust. For it he risked everything; rent his party in twain; was compelled to accept the aid of the Democrats; had to submit to the most bitter attacks. In other words, he attempted a bold stroke which, as a matter of political tactics, nothing but success could justify; wrecked himself in labor to assure success; and just as he had apparently won it, sees it dashed to the ground. It is a misfortune, not only to the chief victim that one can think of little today but the pathetic situation in which he is left. Upon the party consequences, it would be easy, but is now a little premature, to speculate. Yet no one can be blind to the fact that the entire Republican outlook has been in a day thoroughly confused, and that no man can tell what 1912 will bring forth for that party. In the way of either candidate or programme. If Mr. Taft has the flexibility and the courage to strike out strongly for a tariff-reform policy which may in part make up for the awful fiasco of his Reciprocity scheme, he may partially recover, but the general belief is today that the great Canadian refusal has given him a fatal hurt."

A DEAD ISSUE.

The Times raises its head out of the debris to remark that "The Liberals have good cause to feel that Liberalism and its policy have received but a temporary check." Well, of course, it is just as well to look on the bright side of things. Every cloud has silver lining and while there's life there's hope; but—if the Times, surrounded by the wreckage of the Liberal party on the Reciprocity issue, is looking forward to the day when the slogan of the pact "Let the farmer have his turn" will once more make the welkin ring as a Liberal battle cry it is surely placing the intellectual foresight of its party at a pretty low estimate.

At the recent election the farmers of Canada had the chance to secure "the larger market" in the United States for their produce. Not only did they decline to accept the chance but decided that they had no use for the United States market and were well satisfied with the protected home market. For it was not only the people of the cities and towns that pronounced against Reciprocity; the people of the rural constituencies did the same, most emphatically so in Ontario and Manitoba and British Columbia. Even in the provinces where the Liberals secured majorities, the fact that the increase in the Liberal vote was much greater than the increase in Conservative vote was decidedly weak.

Despite the efforts of the Times to take a hopeful view of a hopeless situation it will be strange if the Liberal politicians do not take this broad hint and drop Reciprocity from their policy for many years to come. Twenty years ago the Liberal party framed a Reciprocity policy mainly, it was claimed, for the benefit of the farmers, went to the country with it, and were badly beaten. Again this year the Liberal Government framed a Reciprocity policy, chiefly for the benefit of the farmers and partly in response to demands made by representatives of the grain growers, went to the country with it, and have been annihilated.

Twenty years intervened between these two Liberal disasters, brought about by Liberal efforts in behalf of the farmer which the farmer did not appreciate. Is it unreasonable to suppose that another twenty years will elapse before the Liberal party again incur the risk of a similar disaster by going to the country with a policy intended mainly to promote the interests of a large section of the community which has unmistakably indicated that it has no use for it? "The temporary check" with which the Times is consoling itself, as far as a policy favoring Reciprocity is concerned, promises to be permanent.

THE KINGS-ALBERT ELECTION.

At the beginning of the campaign in this Province we were told that Dr. McAllister was certain of election in Kings-Albert. Glaring headlines in the Telegraph daily announced the growing strength of the genial Sugar doctor. Why there should have been all this fuss about Dr. McAllister was never very clear, as he was not a prominent member of the House of Commons, however industrious he may have been in opening new Post Offices in his constituency. Dr. McAllister also expressed entire confidence in the favorable result of the election for himself, but the reason he gave was a rather unusual one according to the affidavit of one of the electors of Kings-Albert. This was that the American Trusts would not allow him to be defeated. It was a very unfortunate remark on the part of Dr. McAllister and no doubt contributed to his downfall.

Very soon after Dr. McAllister made the statement alleged, nasty and persistent rumors were circulated in Kings-Albert. A Canadian bank bill at a railroad restaurant in Syracuse, New York, and became part of the Liberal Campaign fund which was to carry Reciprocity against the will of the unrepentable Canadian people.

In the face of a large expenditure of American gold Mr. George W. Fowler, the Conservative candidate, was returned by a majority of 450, which is larger than the majority for Dr. McAllister three years ago. The result in Kings-Albert is a tribute to Mr. Fowler's personal popularity in the constituency which he had previously represented, and to the activity of his many local helpers. It also goes to show the strength of National sentiment when brought in conflict with the gold of a foreign country. In Kings-Albert, as elsewhere throughout the Dominion, the people made it plain that Canadians will not tolerate foreign interference in their elections.

While the paid organs of Reciprocity were telling the people of this country how much the United States people loved them and how anxious that country was for freer trade relations, a lady traveller from St. John presented a Canadian bank bill at a railroad restaurant in Syracuse, New York, and asked if they would receive it in payment for breakfast. The restaurant proprietor promptly refused and the young lady had to await her breakfast until a broker's office opened where she changed the bill by paying a commission of five per cent. This is not the way that visitors from the United States are treated in Canada even by those who oppose Reciprocity.

Colonel McLean had a column interview in the Times last evening in which he makes a number of charges against the Conservatives in the Sunbury-Queens constituency. The difference between Colonel McLean and the Conservative party is that the latter has issued warrants for the arrest of two men charged with improper conduct in the election in the Sunbury-Queens constituency. One of the warrants has been executed and the other will be as soon as the man can be found. Col. McLean up to the present has not thought it wise to take legal action against those whom he charges with serious offences during the election.

The Times of last evening says "Failure to secure Reciprocity will result in a reduced cut of logs and in less work and wages for men employed in the lumber industry in New Brunswick." About this season of the year it is customary for the lumbermen to announce that the cut will be greatly reduced during the coming winter. Like the failure of the peach crop it is a sort of annual announcement to which the people have become accustomed. Trade conditions have greatly improved across the Atlantic and there is a strong probability that the lumber cut in this Province will be about the same as last year.

It is now given out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will lead the Opposition in the next House. Sir Wilfrid stated during the campaign that if defeated he would probably retire to private life, but circumstances alter cases. In the first place, defeat was the last thing that Sir Wilfrid looked forward to and he did not foresee that the elections would result in such havoc among his Cabinet Ministers as to leave him almost alone among the leaders of the House.

Current Comment

(Dartmouth Patriot.)
Hon. Wm. Pugsley who has succeeded in winning his seat is the only man left who should have been slain, but fortunately his power for debauching the electorate has ended. He has come to the "parting of the ways" and his name will soon be only an irritating memory.

(Montreal Gazette.)
Mr. Pugsley, the most reckless corruptor of the country ever saw in the matter of offering bribes of public works, has escaped by the skin of his teeth.

(Hamilton Herald.)
It would not be the least bit surprising if the Hon. Mr. Pugsley were to turn Tory again.

(Montreal Star.)
Pugsley and Oliver are left if that will give the Liberals any consolation.

THE UNION OF N. B. MUNICIPALITIES

Annual Meeting This Year in Newcastle, Oct. 11 and 12—Interesting Subjects to be Discussed.

The subject of the land tax will again be discussed at the meeting of the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities in Newcastle on Oct. 11 and 12. This will come up in the form of a resolution submitted by Ald. Potts of this city, calling upon the local legislatures to introduce a bill providing that taxation in the province shall be raised by means of a land tax, poll tax and a system of licenses, instead of by the present method. Mayor Frink is also down on the programme with Mayor McDonald of Campbellton to reply to the address of welcome by Mayor Potts.

The following is the programme of the proceedings—
11.00 a. m.—Delegates will register name and address.
11.30 a. m.—Introduction and informal reception.
12.00 noon—Meeting of executive.
2.00 p. m.—(1) Convention opened by the Hon. John Morrisey, Chief Commissioner of Public Works.
(2) Address of welcome—His Worship F. L. Pendolin, M. D., Mayor of Newcastle.

(3) Reply on behalf of delegates—His Worship Mayor Frink of St. John.
Mis Worship Mayor McDonald of Campbellton.
(4) President's address—A. Sterling, M. D., ex-Warden, York.

(5) Report Hon. Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. McCready, City Clerk, Fredericton.
(6) A Provincial Reform School, for Care and Education of Juvenile Delinquents—Introduced by C. H. Thomas, Esq., Mayor of Fredericton.

(7) Addresses by Hon. J. D. Hazen, Attorney General, and visiting members of the Executive Government.
(8) Notices of resolutions.
7.30 p. m.—Meeting of executive.
8.00 p. m.—Convention opens.

(9) Civic Industrial Development—E. A. Reilly, Esq., Mayor of Moncton.
(4) Busses or Loans in Aid of Industrial Enterprises—a conference.

Thursday, October 12th, 1911, at Town Hall.
9.30 a. m.—Meeting of executive.
(1) Report on Resolutions.
(2) Taxation—Ald. H. H. Stuart, Newcastle; Ald. F. L. Potts, St. John.
(3) The Union of New Brunswick Municipalities prepare a Bill for the next session of the Legislature, providing that taxation in the Province of New Brunswick shall be raised by means of a land tax, poll tax and a system of licenses, or by some other means instead of the present methods.—Municipality of the City and County of Saint John.

(3) Resolutions.
12.00 p. m.—Meeting of executive.
2.30 p. m.—Convention opens.
(1) Report on resolutions.
(2) Next place of meetings.
(3) Election of officers.

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AN EX-CANADIAN ON THE ELECTION

This View of the Result Comes from South of Border—Pleased with Defeat of Pact.

The Standard has received the following letter from a native of Queen's county, N. B., now resident in Philadelphia, dealing with the results of the election:
To the Editor of The St. John Standard,
Dear Sir,—Surely the people of Canada have a right to congratulate themselves that reciprocity was defeated at the polls yesterday. Not only Laurier and his supporters defeated the movement, but I am glad to see that the American people in Canada, but it was also another defeat for Taft and his administration which has been a failure from the beginning.

Born and reared in Canada, as I was, and with a good will toward both countries, I could not see where and when the American press unanimously approved and endorsed reciprocity (especially Hearst's yellow journals), I felt there was something insincere on the part of those, on this side of the line, who associated it. I have recollect, I never knew a time when the politicians of the United States displayed any real love for Canada, and I have all along through this campaign, felt that annexation was the ulterior motive behind the movement, and I am glad the people of Canada saw it in the same light.

There may have been a time when the people of Canada believed in reciprocity with the United States, but during those times the leaders at Washington turned down you delegates for Canada, and now that your people have turned down Mr. Taft and refused to step into the trap set for you, you may rest assured that the political parties for Canada, and the nations of the world for her display of independence than ever she did.

The darkest shadow on the election of yesterday is the triumph of the American trusts in Canadian politics.
If the above remarks by the Journal were sincere, and at the same time true, it would indeed be a political triumph for Canada, but no one on this side of the border with whom I have talked believes such idle talk.

On the contrary, the big trusts in this country know they could control the producers in Canada and the consumers in New York or Chicago, and they have to pay the price to the producer in Texas or California and the consumer in New York or Chicago.
No doubt Canada will be greatly benefited by a change of government as we shall be here in 1912, only we have to wait a little longer, and you have that much the start of us. Political parties in every country become in time corrupt, and when that time comes, as it has with the country will be generally benefited by a change.

Of course your political hangers-on and government officeholders, will be obliged to vacate and step down and out, and they will squeal the loudest of them all. Your politicians have raised great moments of graft as have ours on this side of the border. Witness, for instance, the capital at Harrisburg in this state, cost \$3,000,000; the Blair grain elevator near the L. C. R. station in your city, cost never known. But while we can use our \$3,000,000 graft capital, your elevator is useless.

In this election the people have declared themselves against reciprocity and those who promoted the scheme, they have raised Canada as a country and Canadians as a people, and you have to start anew to build greater and broader on that foundation laid by her greatest statesman, Sir John A. Macdonald. Not only that, but you have taught our own politicians of the danger of entering into negotiations with a neighbor, the sole object of which is for political selfishness on the part of the neighbor.

I congratulate R. Borden, your next prime minister, and the people of Canada, irrespective of political distinction. Most sincerely,
W. P. LEONARD,
240 North Wilton Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

WAS DOW GRASS SPIRITED AWAY ON DREGGERS' BOAT
Man Wanted in Sunbury—Queens Said to Have Been Taken from St. John on Tug Boat.

(Fredericton Gleaser.)
The latest development in the election scandal in Sunbury and Queens constituencies is in the way of further information as to the whereabouts of Dow Grass, one of the agents of Col. McLean at the Lincoln poll on election day.

Grass left his home at Waasias in a hurry on Friday evening and is now a fugitive from justice, having gone to St. John that evening. All day Saturday the St. John police and detectives searched that city for him but he was kept in concealment and could not be found. Grass was formerly in the Railway Mail service and the circumstances in connection with his leaving that service have never been made public.

On Saturday night, it is now learned, Grass was spirited away from St. John on the Lord Kitchener, the tug owned by John E. Moore, one of St. John. The tug, it is said, left St. John about midnight and went to Deer Island, about three miles from Eastport, Me., and Grass was aboard.

This morning C. Herbert McLean, whose name is mentioned prominently in connection with the scandal at the Lincoln poll, where he stood on election day for his brother, arrived from St. John. He is on his way to Gagetown for the declaration day proceedings.



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COURTENAY BAY—A REVERIE.
As the dewy shades of even Settled down on hill and vale, Round my heart there came a grieving From my lips there came a wail.

'Twas when I whiled away at leisure The twilight hours of parting day, Among the haunts of boyhood's pleasure On the shore of Courtenay Bay.

Wrapped in dreamy contemplation, How that happy scene would change By that gigantic alteration Pre-election has arranged.

The pleasant sound of rippling water Forming breakers on Black Rock, Is now replaced by ceaseless patter Of ocean liners at the dock.

The old Smith foundry walls are shattered, Making room for the graving dock.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.
Greedy dealers endeavor to plan off a substitute for Putnam's Corn Extractor. Insist on "Putnam's" only—it cures colds and warms thoroughly. The imitation may fail.

Purse Presented.
Miss Bertie McPherson who left on the Calvin Austin Saturday night was waited on at the home of her sister, Mrs. William Hanson, Carleton, during the evening Roy Baikin on behalf of those present, gave her a well filled purse.

The shore hill's home-made seats are scattered.
For a granite warehouse block, Red Head bank is hid by rigging, East and West along the strand, Which ends the unrestricted digging Of the tasty toothsome class.

With thoughts of vanished days of childhood I sadly left that noisy shore, Whose beaches once a silent wildwood Re-echoes with commercial roar. —Rubri Tippling, St. John, Sept. 28, 1911.

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