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SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1911.

THE REVOLT IN QUEBEC.

Nothing more significant of the trend of events in the present campaign has appeared in the Liberal press than the candid admission of the waning influence of Laurierism in Quebec. Commenting on the recent meeting at St. Hyacinthe, the Ottawa Free Press frankly states that it was called for the purpose of advocating the Liberal cause and was turned into a nationalist anti-Laurier demonstration. It was with difficulty Mr. Lemieux obtained a hearing and the old time magic of the name of Laurier had so far lost its power that at times a reference to the Premier is received in silence. The danger which threatens is being fully realized.

In its account of the meeting the Free Press says: "There is no use in beating about the bush. Henri Bourassa was the hero of the day. He and not Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux had the sympathy of the crowd. Bourassa was able to prove that he is able to make the Liberal cause and was turned into a nationalist anti-Laurier demonstration. It was with difficulty Mr. Lemieux obtained a hearing and the old time magic of the name of Laurier had so far lost its power that at times a reference to the Premier is received in silence. The danger which threatens is being fully realized."

"The meeting simply goes to show that the Nationalist propaganda has become dangerous to the Liberal cause in Quebec, and there was ample proof at the meeting itself that the Conservatives will not be able to refrain from using Bourassa and his followers just as much as they will allow themselves to be used, no matter how much the principles of the two parties may differ."

"It was with the greatest possible difficulty that Mr. Lemieux got a hearing at all. There certainly was some excuse for his losing his temper; the crowd was overwhelmingly Bourassa in sentiment. For five minutes at a time not a word could have been heard six feet away from the speaker and he wisely gave up the attempt until the turmoil had quieted down."

"Three special trains of about 15 cars each, and loaded to the last step of the platform, left Montreal in the course of the morning. There were dozens of the motors, and hundreds of wagons and burlers. The Nationalists had the first of these trains and the Liberals the other two, but for some reason the Nationalists seemed to outnumber the straight Liberals by two to one in the meeting."

"It was a significant fact that the name of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which is usually enough to awaken a tremendous ovation at a Quebec meeting, was passed by in silence a number of times in the course of the speeches."

Time brings its revenge. The Nationalists' campaign, formerly carried on with such success against the Conservatives by Mr. Brodeur, Mr. Lemieux and Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, is now working out its proper penalty on its authors and promoters. Hitherto Quebec has kept Sir Wilfrid Laurier in power. It may give the Government some majority in this election, but the margin is likely to be kept so small that the other provinces will have their due weight in the scale. With Quebec in revolt Laurierism is dead. There should be few regrets.

KEEP THE MONEY HERE.

Discussing the pulp and paper clauses of the Reciprocity Agreement, the Canadian Lumberman opposes the bargaining away of the country's vast natural resources for a whole inadequate consideration. A report issued by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa shows that even under present conditions we are not securing the profit that we should from our vast pulpwood areas. The United States is securing too great a proportion of the benefit accruing from the manufacture of our pulpwood into the finished article of commerce.

The report says: "Unfortunately the tendency has been to export wood in the raw form of pulpwood rather than in the manufactured form of wood pulp. The tables shown in the report confirm this statement. During 1909 1,337,762 cords of pulpwood were cut in Canada and of this 915,633 cords, or 68 per cent., were exported. The value of the exported article was \$5,702,659. The amount of wood pulp exported during the year was 230,734 tons, valued at \$4,598,842. This was about 63 per cent. of the production."

We suffer a severe loss by the export of the raw material. "Exporting the wood to the United States brought in \$5,702,659. Exporting the pulp which that wood made would have brought, at the average prices paid by the United States importers in 1909, \$16,719,418. If the manufacture were completed and the pulp made into paper in its final form before exporting, the difference would be still greater. It would be folly in the face of figures like these to permit of any course being accepted in Canada which would prevent the paper mills of Canada from taking advantage, when the time is ripe, of the markets for paper which they are sure to find in the United States. Irrespective of any efforts of the United States to secure access to the pulpwood of Canada, the time is certain to come, in the near future, when the demand for paper on the other side of the line will be strong enough to make it possible for Canadian mills to dispose of large portions of their output to United States consumers. It is more than reasonable that in the meanwhile we should do whatever we are able to encourage the export of pulp rather than of pulp wood."

In 1909 Canada exported 46.4 per cent. of the raw pulpwood used by the ninety pulp mills of the United States; 10.3 per cent. of the raw material manufactured in the sixty-two pulp mills of New England, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, and 6.1 per cent. of the raw material manufactured by the sixteen pulp mills of Pennsylvania. The 915,633 cords of Canadian wood exported in 1909 were sufficient to keep sixty-nine of the two hundred and fifty-one American pulp mills running full blast all year. If this pulp wood had been reduced to pulp in Canada it would have supplied for the year seventy-three pulp mills of the average size of those already in Canada. The greater part of the wood exported in Quebec would have kept running seventy-one mills of the same size as those now existing in Quebec.

This is the case against Reciprocity all along the line.

The Agreement makes for the exhaustion of our natural resources as the United States has exhausted its resources, for the transfer to American pockets of the greater bulk of the profits that should go to enrich Canadians, for the advantage of American instead of Canadian industries, for the employment of American instead of Canadian workmen, for the enlargement of the American farmers' instead of the Canadian farmers' home market, and for the prosperity of American cities and merchants instead of the enrichment of Canadian cities and merchants.

Regardless of politics the Provincial Governments of New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia, are united against the export of pulpwood in its crude form. The Laurier Government has agreed with the Washington Administration to coerce the Provinces into removing their embargoes on the exportation of their raw materials, and the great mass of enlightened Canadians must resist such a suicidal policy to the utmost.

FEARS FOR ITS FATE.

The Detroit Free Press, which the other day said that in the event of war between England and an European power the United States would send troops to Canada for our protection, has another remarkable article. The Detroit newspaper, it will be remembered, made the following statement:

"We should have to send our troops into the country and our fleets into the waters of Canada. When would they come back?"

President McKee, of the Detroit Board of Commerce, has returned from a ten days' holiday spent in Muskoka, and tells the Detroit Free Press that "he fears for the fate of Reciprocity in the approaching elections." But this alarming piece of news does not disturb our Detroit contemporary. Not at all. Mr. McKee has been going among the wrong people, that is all. Listen to this:

"The people who go to the Muskokas, even from this side of the border, are of one class, almost exclusively of English birth or descent. THE LATTER WITH AN INGROWING LOYALTY TO THE CROWN OF GREAT BRITAIN THAT IS POSITIVE. LY PAINFUL IN ITS MANIFESTATIONS—the lower or middle class, for the most part, whose chief claim to respectability and social standing is their devotion to the throne."

It is the lower or middle classes in Canada who are opposing Reciprocity and they oppose it because they are so painfully British, according to this United States reviewer of the situation, who proceeds to tell Mr. McKee that he has not taken account of the Western prairies, "where there are scarcely Englishmen enough to find a dozen in a day's search" and "where the farmers, mostly Americans, are sold for Reciprocity." Neither has he allowed for Quebec, "where he will find the people who vote not for Reciprocity or against it, but for Laurier, by far, and for everything that Laurier wants."

However, it is quite possible that Mr. McKee, by reason of his ten-day visit to Canada, was quite as competent to size up the real situation in this country as is the anti-British newspaper which presumes to correct him. Mr. McKee allows for, while the Detroit Free Press discounts, the strong element of national feeling which has entered into the campaign and which is fighting with great rapidity as the real meaning of the Tariff plans are exposed and understood.—London Free Press.

THEIR ULTIMATE AIM.

The Americans began with thirteen States along the Atlantic seaboard. They now occupy half a continent. How did they get it? By annexation. They "annexed" their own hinterland. They "annexed" Texas. They "annexed" Louisiana. They "annexed" California. They "annexed" Alaska. They "annexed" Hawaii. They "annexed" Panama.

In their press and through the mouths of their public speakers, Reciprocity is hailed as the first step towards "annexing" Canada. "The bond," says President Taft, "uniting the Dominion with the Mother Country is light and almost imperceptible." Canada is "at the parting of the ways." In the face of these facts are you going to vote for Reciprocity and play into their hands? Isn't the British Empire good enough for you?

PLAIN TRUTHS FOR CANADIANS.

(St. Paul Pioneer Press.)
A DEFEAT OF THE LAURIER GOVERNMENT WOULD SPELL THE DOOM OF RECIPROCITY AND A PRACTICAL ENDORSEMENT OF THE IMPERIAL FEDERATION SCHEME WHICH WOULD GIVE ENGLAND A PREFERENTIAL IN TRADE MATTERS WITH ALL HER COLONIES AND RAISE THE TARIFF BARRIERS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA INSTEAD OF LOWERING THEM. THE QUESTION, THEREFORE, NOW BECOMES INTERNATIONAL, AFFECTING THE WHOLE PEOPLE OF TWO COUNTRIES AND IN A RATHER DIRECT WAY THE PEOPLE OF THE ENTIRE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Current Comment

(St. Thomas Times.)
Never before in the history of Canada has this part of the British Empire been face to face with a more serious crisis—not even in 1812—than was inaugurated when the Laurier cabinet hurriedly decided to dissolve the House of Commons and go before the people on the question of Reciprocity with the United States. The crisis lies not in the fact of going to the country, but in the fact that the Laurier Government will raise Heaven and earth, backed by all the leverage of governmental and United States means and influence, to deprive Canada of her fiscal independence forever, and to place in the hands of the government at Washington the power to dictate and regulate Canada's tariff laws for all time to come.

(Ottawa Journal.)
"I would rather have written that poem than won Quebec." General Wolfe is said to have remarked, as he advanced on the Canadian Capital of one hundred and fifty years ago. "I would rather win Quebec than have written all the blooming poems from Shakespeare to Ella Wheeler Wilcox," is probably Sir Wilfrid Laurier's way of putting it.

(Winnipeg Telegram.)
The United States, according to President Taft, is to buy a bushel of wheat from Canada, turn its off into meat, and sell the meat back to Canada for more than the wheat originally cost, and then go on to Canada's outside market with flour made from the kernel and compete with her there.

(Ottawa Citizen.)
At Simcoe Sir Wilfrid Laurier mentioned that Sir John Macdonald was the Moses and that he was the Joshua of Canada. Sir Wilfrid is the Joshua all right, with the accent on the Josh.

(Hamilton Spectator.)
Laurier encountered a downpour of rain at Simcoe, and again at Three Rivers. But that is nothing to the deluge he'll run into on September 21.

POINTS ABOUT RECIPROCITY

The Loss of Reciprocity, in 1866, Resulted in the Creation of Profitable Industries for Canada.

(By John V. Borne.)

It is true that both political parties in Canada formerly desired a measure of reciprocity with the United States. But that was when trade generally was small and depressed, and before proof had been given that, on the line of antagonism to Canadian prosperity, laid down by the United States, Canada could flourish as an exporter of farm and forest products and be essentially independent of the United States.

There was a reciprocity treaty between the two countries from 1854 to 1866, which advanced the price of Canadian farm produce. But the Crimean War in the first half and the United States Civil War in the second half of the reciprocity period raised prices everywhere. The Canadian farmer came to depend upon the United States for his market.

He received a severe lesson when reciprocity was withdrawn. But, instead of being ruined, he found a more stable market in Great Britain, which has persisted to this day. Instead of sending his crops across the border to be sold at a low price, he sold at a high price and improved the fertility of the soil, and by selling dairy produce and cattle became more permanently prosperous than was possible under a delusively profitable market across the line.

In time the National Policy expanded the farmer's home market. The gold he received for his produce, instead of going out of the country to purchase goods, was kept in Canada for those who had begun to make things that formerly had been imported, and who bought things of him that otherwise would have gone abroad.

This meant better prices for the producer, as it also meant greater earning and spending power in the manufacturing towns. This change was slow, as men count time; but swift in the reckoning of nations. It was accompanied by a conspicuous disadvantage—young Canadians left Canada by the thousands for the United States, where Canada was regarded as a poor relation.

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RESERVE THEATRE SEAT BY WIRELESS

Oscar Hammerstein Installs Wireless Plant on His Theatre for Convenience of Ocean Voyagers.

London, Aug. 21.—It is now Oscar Hammerstein, M. P. No. 6, who has entered Parliament, he is visiting him at the time American impresario does is daily chronicled by the English newspapers. In fact, he who was once New York's Oscar is so full of original ideas that all of the London dailies have assigned men to visit him at the theatre of the Charlotte street, and morning as when the maestro's "think tank" is working it is dangerous to overlook him.

Mr. Hammerstein's latest is the installation of a wireless plant on the top of his new London opera house, by means of which it will be possible for those who go down to or come back from the sea in ships, to engage seats at the opera house while still on the ocean blue.

Of course, you have heard of Mr. Hammerstein's famous artistic well. He started a contractor building this three months ago, but so far without result. However, Oscar says, it is for the contractor to dig or die, and he holds the hope that if the digger does not strike water he may strike oil.

Mr. Hammerstein is determined to give England music. "If they will not accept grand opera from me," said the only one, "they will have to hear my music, anyhow. I have purchased a street piano as a warning to England that if grand opera does not appeal to them I will emulate the exception of Lord Cheltenham—that's close enough—and make them listen."

KING'S CHILDREN ARE ALL GOOD SWIMMERS

King George is Enthusiastic Over the Sport and All His Children have Learned to Swim.

London, Aug. 21.—The announcement that the King and the Prince of Wales when at Cowes enjoyed a dip in the sea every morning recalls the fact that the King is an enthusiastic swimmer and that all the royal children were taught this art as soon as they were old enough. They learned the rudiments of swimming at the Bath Club, but they gained the larger part of their experience at Shottisham, near Sandringham, on the shores of the Wash, where their grandfather, King Edward, had a bathing pavilion especially built for their use. The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert are expert swimmers and have competed upon several occasions against their fellow cadets at Osborn and Dartmoor. Little Princess Mary is a fine swimmer also. A short time ago the King had under consideration the building of a large indoor swimming tank at Windsor Castle, for the use of his children, and it is thought probable that this will be completed very shortly.

Brother Britishers, do you want to get closer to Washington or closer to the Old Land?

IN THE COURTS

Supreme Court.

There was a meeting of the Supreme Court judges in the Supreme Court chambers at noon yesterday. Matters relating to decisions which will be delivered at the approaching session of the court on banc were discussed. On Thursday in chambers Mr. Justice McKeown will deliver judgment in the matter of the application of the plaintiff for security for Supreme Court costs in the case of Johnson vs. Bathurst Lumber Company. This matter was argued before His Honor on Friday last. J. Roy Campbell appears for the plaintiff and W. B. Wallace, K. C., for the defendant.

Fred R. Taylor and C. F. Inches, acting for the plaintiff in the case of Ira J. Hooper vs. the Bank of New Brunswick, will apply to His Honor for an order to sign summary judgment on the ground that there is no defence to the action. This is another case arising out of the operations carried on by Harry B. Clarke, manager of the Charlotte street branch of the defendant bank. The plaintiff alleges that early in the summer he deposited the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in the branch bank and has deposit slips to show this. W. A. Ewing, K. C., and M. G. Teed, K. C., appear for the bank and will resist the application.

County Court.

The August term of the County Court will open this morning at eleven o'clock at the court house with Judge Forbes presiding. One criminal case will come before the court. It is the King vs. Surage, charged with robbing D. Russell Jack's cottage at Duck Cove. This case was to be tried at the May session, but went over until this court. The accused is out on bail. A. A. Wilson, K. C., will appear for the crown.

What's the matter with Canada? She's all right.

THE POPE CONVALESCENT.

Rome, Aug. 19.—There is no doubt that Pope Pius is now convalescent. In his apartment, he walks from one room to another, with little difficulty, and spends some time at his desk attending to pressing affairs.

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