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GOVERNMENT PARTY MAKE PROMISES

Much Political Engineering Work — The Quarrel Over the Printing Bureau Scandal — Laurier's Protectionist Policy—St. Andrew's Fishway

Laurier Policy Condemned.

A remarkable, if indirect condemnation of the course of the Laurier government with regard to the Canadian navy comes from an unexpected quarter. Admiral Mahan, the American writer, is the greatest living authority on naval subjects. His great books on "the influence of Sea Power" have had an enormous effect, and are largely responsible for the present anxiety of the nations to improve their navies. Not long ago he contributed to the Daily Mail of London a weighty article on naval preparations and the defence of the British Empire. In the course of it he observed that it is difficult for democratic government to prepare properly for emergencies, and then follows this passage:

"As it now stands, the British Empire territorially is an inheritance from times not democratic, and the world is interested to see whether the heir will prove equal to his fortune. There are favorable signs; one of the most so that has met my eyes has been the decision of the Labor Government in Australia that in time of war the Australian navy should be at the absolute disposal of the British Admiralty. Such sentiment, realized in commensarate action, is effective imperial democracy."

Observe that he praises Australia for resolving to place her forces at the disposal of the Admiralty, and says not a word about Canada and her "May" clause. He does not regard that as a good sign. By inference he regards it as a bad sign.

Political Engineering.

There has been much promising so far in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour. Up to date the record is:

1: The harbors of Fort William and Port Arthur will have great sums spent upon them.

2: The Welland Canal will be deepened.

3: The Georgian Bay Canal will be re-dug.

4: Mr. Conmee's canal from Port Arthur to Edmonton is under hopeful consideration.

All this comes under the head of political engineering. Needless to say, Mr. Pugsley was in the vicinity when some of these promises were made.

Laurier and Bounties.

Sundry Liberal journals spend the most of their time in shouting that the Liberal party is devoted to free trade, or at all events to low tariff. The low tariff song is being vigorously sung in the West just now. Let those who are disposed to yield credence to this consider the matter of the bounties. Paying bounties to favored industries admittedly is extreme protectionism.

When the Laurier Government came into power it found that the payment of bounties had prevailed for some years on a small scale. Everyone expected the Government, with its "tariff-for-revenue" professions, to abolish these. But those at the head of the iron and steel industries were Liberals. The bounties were continued. Then they were increased. Moreover the duties on iron and steel were left much where they were before. The anti-dumping regulations were invented to help the iron and steel men by hampering German and American competition.

As for the bounties since the Laurier government came into office it has paid out in bonuses to Canadian iron and steel manufacturers no less a sum than $15,480,329, made up as follows:

Bounties on pig iron	$6,835,602
Puddled iron bars	113,674
Steel	6,356,534
Steel manufactures	2,174,514
Total	$15,480,329

Thus it has paid out more than a million a year for fourteen years. That shows how earnestly official Liberalism has kept its promise to eliminate the principle of protection and special assistance from the country's fiscal policy.

It is a very double game which the Laurier government has played. For nearly fifteen years its newspapers have talked low tariff to the farmers while its acts have hee nin complete accord with the wishes of the protected elements. It has tried to be all things to all men—to hold the free-trader while it gave the wealthy protectionist supporters what they asked. Like a group of sharps the Cabinet has long played the game at both ends and in the middle.

Murphy vs. Parmelee.

The latest phase of the Printing Bureau scandal is the quarrel between Mr. C. H. Parmelee, the recently appointed Liberal King's Printer, and Mr. Charles Murphy, the recently appointed secretary of state. Mr. Murphy has elbowed Mr. Parmelee aside from the investigation of his own department, and has inflicted upon him humiliations such as seldom have been heaped upon a public official in a position of authority and responsibility.

Hr. Parmelee was a Liberal M. P., for 12 years, from 1896 to 1900; he represented Shefford, and was one of Mr. Sydney Fisher's band of retainers from the Eastern Townships. He did not run in 1908 and in 1909 was made King's Printer. He is a newspaper publisher of long experience; he became editor of the Waterloo Advertiser when 20 years of age, and with the exception of three years spent in a Montreal newspaper office he managed the Advertiser until 1908; in all he had some 30 years of experience. In particular, he did a great deal of job printing, and his office had a remarkably good name for some branches of this; for example, lawyers in places as far distant as Ottawa made use of legal stationery printed by Mr. Parmalee in Waterloo, Quebec. He thus had technical qualifications for his post, and it was the subject of remark in 1909 and early in 1910 that since Mr. Parmalee had taken charge of the Printing Bureau he had got out the blue books much more promptly than before, thereby doing away with an old complaint against it.

Now, if a Minister discovery that something has gone wrong in his department his natural move is to summon the deputy minister of that department to help him investigate. Yet this is precisely what Mr. Murphy did not do when was made aware that grafting was going on in the Printing Bureau. He ignored Mr. Parmelee, and called in one of his other deputies, Mr. Mulvey. It is as if Mr. Oliver called in Mr. Frank Pedley, the superintendent general of Indian affairs, over the head of Mr. Cory, to investigate the Interior; or as if Mr. Lemieux, while Minister of Labor, had pushed Dr. Coulter to one side and had Mr. McKenzie King, as Deputy Minister of Labor, look into the management of the post office. Mr. Murphy associated Mr. Mulvey with him throughout; left Mr. Parmelee out of everything, took Mr. Mulvey down to New York with him, and, it is understood, did not even notify Mr. Parmelee that such a move was in consideration.

Moreover, Mr. Murphy has evidenced the strongest hostility to Mr. Parmelee. In conversation he censures him on the ground that he has shown great slackness. It is understood that he waited upon the Premier with a request that Mr. Parmalee be dismissed. Tis Sir Wilfrid declined to accede to, and it seems that thereupon Mr. Murphy cabled to Mr. Fisher, then in Europe, that he had better come home and look after his protege. It may be noted, by the way, that the reason he assigns for bringing Mr. Mulvey into the investigation, apart from any disposition he may have to regard Mr. Parmalee as slack, is that Mr. Mulvey, who is a lawyer, was for some time on the board of management of a popular magazine, and thus has experience in publishing. Against this may be set Mr. Parmalee's thirty years of management of a successful job printing business.

The whole matter assumes the position of a family quarrel in which outsiders need to hasten to take sides. Mr. Parmelee is still well known in parliamentary circles, not having had time to be forgotten. Though a very quiet member, he was popular, chiefly through his great good natuer, and had a good deal of influence behind the scenes. He is a man with many friends and resentment may be felt within the Liberal party at the way in which this representative of the Liberalism of the Eastern Townships has been proscribed by Mr. Murphy.

One of two things is the case. Mr. Murphy is right—in which case the government made an exceedingly bad appointment to the head of the Bureau—or Mr. Murphy is wrong, in which case Mr. Parmelee has been treated with great cruelty.

The St. Andrew's Fishway.

A feature of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's western tour has been a mean little attempt to deprive a Conservative member of parliament of credit for a useful piece of public service.

The story begins with a recent despatch from Winnipeg respecting the fishway in the new dam at the St. Andrews Rapids on the Red River below Winnipeg. The American Consul, the despatch stated, made representations to the Premier that the absence of the fishway interfered with the supply of fish in the upper reaches of the river, which are in American Territory, and that thereupon Sir Wilfrid Laurier graciously consented to have the fishway constructed.

Now in the last session of the Dominion parliament, Mr. G. H. Bradbury, M. P., for Selkirk, brought the matter of the fishway up, in the interest of Canadian, not American citizens, above the dam. Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to have the fishway constructed, but apparently contented himself with stirring up the Department of Public Works. A while after the House had prorogued Mr. Bradbury received a letter from the Department telling him that it had looked into the matter, and that engineers had assured the authorities that no fishway was needed, inasmuch as at certain seasons of the year the water was high enough to allow the free passage of fish. Mr. Bradbury knew all about that. The water is at that height only when there is an ice jam, and when there is an ice jam the water is not moving freely. He wrote back to this effect.

Matters were in this posture when the Premier's visit to the West drew near. It occurred to Mr. Bradbury that the matter came under the provision of the recent waterways treaty and he wrote suggesting that the matter be referred to the commission now examining the subbject of the western fisheries. He also mentioned the international aspect of the case to an acquaintance, who mentioned it to the American Consul at Winnipeg. The American consul thereupon brought the matter before the Premier, who immediately agreed to have the fishway constructed.

Two things demand notice in this affair:

1: The Premier instantly granted to American citizens who had been denied to Canadian citizens.

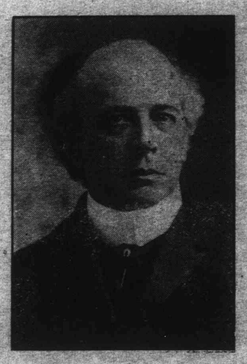
2: An attempt has been made to attribute the credit of the change which will benefit the people on the Upper Red River, to the American consul, rather than to Mr. Bradbury.

SIR WILFRED IN REGINA

The Premier, Graham, Scott and Martin Address An Immense Audience — Largest Meeting Ever Held in Regina

Five thousand people greeted Sir Wilfrid and his party at the mass meeting in the rink on Monday night. It was a great audience and one that did honor to the city's noted guest and to the city itself. The immense rink was packed and both sides of politics were well represented.

In numbers the meeting was a great success, but in enthusiasm and attention there was considerable lacking. The noticeable features of the meeting were the work of the chief applauders, who gave the cue to their



following and attempted to stimulate the enthusiasm. The chief actor in this respect was a well known civil servant, who frequently acts as interpreter. Not content with previous instruction he frequently stood in front of his gang and led the way. He is due for a raise of pay. Another feature was the manner in which the several speakers shied the tariff. The member for Regina mentioned it as one of the chief subjects and then forgot to state his views, although his letter to the Grain Growers' Guide had contained a promise that he would do so. Sir Wilfrid remembered his unfortunate experience with the question before the Saskatoon Grain Growers' and also the morning meeting in the Regina city hall, and refrained from a eulogy on the "home market."

W. M. Martin opened the meeting in a pleasing speech and one in good taste. He was followed by Premier Scott to whom the lack of success of the meeting is due. His speech was too long, was tiresome and was nothing but fulsome praise of Sir Wilfrid. Scott seemed determined to make the audience believe that Sir Wilfrid was greater than Providence and his judgment in selecting the Hon. Walter as the first premier of Saskatchewan was unimpeachable evidence of this fact.

Geo. P. Graham delievered the address of the evening. He has a splendid platform manner; held his audience and made a speech both interesting and instructive.

Sir Wilfrid spoke last, and unfortunately was much interrupted by many leaving the hall. He is the same old Sir Wilfrid; a born orator, with a most pleasing appearance, and the happy faculty of talking without saying anything. No man can talk as much rot and get away with it as Canada's premier.

THE CIVIC RECEPTION

To Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Many of Regina's Citizens Shake Hands with the Premier of Canada

At three o'clock on Monday afternoon the mayor and council and the citizens held a reception in the auditorium of the city hall in honor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party. The hall was well filled with citizens. It was neatly decorated for the occasion with flags, bunting and flowers. An orchestra, under the direction of Professor Laubach furnished the musical part for the occasion.

Shortly after the arrival of Sir Wilfrid, the Mayor rose and in a few words called upon the city clerk to read the civic address. It ran as follows:

To the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Bart., G. C. M. G., P.C., D. C. L., M.P., etc., etc.

We, the mayor and aldermen of the city of Regina on our own behalf, and on behalf our fellow citizens, desire to offer to you a sincere and cordial welcome to this city.

Your long and illustrious career in the public service of our country has given you many opportunities for the exercise of those talents with which Providence has endowed you, and we recognize the fact that you have rendered the Dominion and the Empire conspicuous service by using your influence and ability in assisting to weld together a population of diverse characteristics and different speech and religion, into a united, harmonious and contented Canadian nation. The people of Canada have given you the highest honor in their power to bestow, and we now welcome with every true sentiment of esteem the first citizen of the Dominion, the Premier of Canada.

Your past experience and intimate knowledge of affairs will have given you a just appreciation of the remarkable expansion which has been and still is taking place in this portion of our country. The Provincial Fair opening today, offers splendid evidence of the enterprise and energy of the people of this province. The Dominion Fair to be held in Regina in 1911 will afford a further opportunity to exhibit proof the progress of this part of the Dominion, and the proposed Selkirk Centennial Exhibition of Winnipeg in 1914 will display to the world an object lesson of the development and importance of the new Empire of the West.

Situated in the centre of a wide area possessing unrivalled capacity for the production of the finest wheat and other grains, in a province which in 1909 outstripped the other western provinces in productivity and raised more wheat than any state in the Union, Regina is the capital city of what is destined to become the largest granary of the Empire, and consequently, the banner province of Canada.

Surrounded as it is by a well settled and vastly productive agricultural area, and containing amongst its population splendid material for military training, this city is the natural location for a military district.

The citizens of Regina feel very grateful to the Dominion government for the gift of city lots and properties which has made possible the fine parks and play grounds now to be found within the city, and which add so greatly to the beauty of the municipality.

We trust that your visit to our city will prove interesting and enjoyable, and that when you leave us you will carry with you none but the pleasantest memories of the Queen City of the West.

Signed on behalf of the council of the city of Regina, this first day of August, 1910, R. H. Williams, mayor; A. E. Chivers, city clerk.

The premier was accorded splendid applause on rising to reply to this address. He spoke for only a few minutes, thanking the citizens for the sentiments they had expressed towards him. His stay in the city had been pleasant and his one regret was that it was so short. He would carry away pleasant recollections indeed. Should the citizens see fit to invite him to the city on any future occasion he would gladly accept the invitation.

After Sir Wilfrid resumed his seat, the Mayor announced that the premier would meet any who desired to be presented. A large number took advantage of the opportunity to shake hands with him.

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A Word to Visitors to the Fair

¶ Before another year's Fair comes around, we expect to be doing business in the largest and most up-to-date Store in the Province—or west of Winnipeg. We intend to make this Store the best and most satisfying place where you can send your orders. A glance will show you the increased facilities we shall have.

Possibly you will find our present rather cramped quarters less trim and tidy than usual. We're making a supreme effort to reduce Stocks in all Departments to the lowest possible level before we move in September. Sale prices, large reductions rule throughout the whole Store.

If you are here to buy Goods of any kind you can save on almost anything you want. At any rate pay us a visit. Possibly we can do business later.

EXHIBITION OPENED

Should Weather Prove Fine It Augurs to be a Great Success—Premier's Address in Opening

Saskatchewan's great fair is now open and should the weather prove fair the exhibition will be a success. The exhibits are there in abundance in nearly every class; the attraction programme is a good one; the side shows put on by the Parker Shows are good and nothing remains but fine weather and the crowds to make the exhibition a hummer.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday the fair was declared formally opened by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who waited over to perform that function. The Premier and his party were met at the entrance to the grounds by the band of pipers from Prince Albert and escorted to the main building, where they were received by J. F. Bole, M. L. A., president of the Exhibition Board, and others of the directors.

In introducing Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Bole said:

"I am pleased to announce that we have with us today the Prime Minister of Canada to officially open our fair and on behalf of the directors of the association I wish to thank you, Sir Wilfrid, for so kindly consenting to perform this function. It is a great honor and one that falls to few institutions of the same kind to have the first citizen of Canada to discharge this duty. In the gathering of the products of the country together for exhibition and competition, we are trying to keep pace with the development of the country. Five years ago we had but one small building for domestic exhibits, one stable and a tent for stock. Today we have the largest stock exhibit in the Dominion of Canada. This statement, Sir Wilfrid, is not the result of western enthusiasm, but an actual statement of fact and whereas five years ago we had but few buildings, since that time we have spent upwards of $100,000 in our buildings and improvements to the grounds. Your government has been good enough to decide on Regina as the location for the Dominion fair next year. For this we thank you. Yesterday in the city hall I heard you make the statement that you would come back to Regina if you receive an invitation to do so, and now on behalf of the directors of the association I give you an invitation to visit Regina next year and open our Dominion fair. Again I thank you for your kindness in coming here at some inconvenience to yourself to open our fair."

Sir Wilfrid's Reply.

Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was greeted with cheers, said: "I deem myself fortunate that it is my lot to open your fair this year. In the first place let me offer my congratulations to the directors of the fair for the evidences which are now before us of their ambition. Your exposition is still a young one. It cannot be but young for your province is still very young, but you already have accomplished a great deal. Indeed you tell me you have the largest stock exhibit in any part of the Dominion. That is a great deal and I confess I was not prepared for that much. I am only too glad, however, to revise my opinion, but must give you warning that Toronto has an exhibition which is older than yours and perhaps you will not take exception if I say that naturally is of a better quality than yours. At all events they pretend to have the finest on the continent and so far as I know their opinion is well founded. It is the finest, bar none—not even Saskatchewan excepted. While that may be the case now, however, we will compare later on, say fifty years from now which is the best, Toronto or Regina. I will have to look upon it as Sir John MacDonald said he would look upon the C. P. R.—from above. At least I hope that it will be from above that I look upon your exhibition.

I must confess that since I came here I am much touched with western enthusiasm, and my only regret is that I am 60 years of age instead of 30. If I were younger I should almost feel forced to come and take a farm for myself on these broad prairies. I congratulate you on what you have already done for our common country. Whatever you do here for yourselves, benefits not only yourselves, but benefits the country at large, and all profit by your exertions, and whatever you add to your own wealth you add to the common wealth of the country. It has been written that he who will cause two blades of grass to grow where only one grew is a benefactor of mankind. There is no necessity in this broad prairie to cause any more grass to grow, but he who plants a tree upon these prairies is twice a benefactor of mankind. (Loud cheers.) I think I owe a mead of thanks to my old friend the Lieutenant-Governor for the good work he has done here in this regard and the good example he has set to the rest of the community. I am sorry now that my life must be short. I would like very much to come again and see these western provinces year after year as they grow in prosperity. I see you do nothing by halves and have taken me at my word. If I am permitted to visit the country next year I should be only too glad to not only come and open your Dominion Fair, but to come and hear for myself of the progress you have made. I repeat to you my gratification at being present on this occasion and I have now the honor to declare your exposition open.

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