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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1911

The Evening Times and Star

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THE EVENING TIMES THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

New Brunswick's Independent newspapers.

These papers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.
No graft!
No deals!
"The Shamrock, Thistle, Rose entwined The Maple Leaf forever."

THE TORIES ARE BEATEN

The whole aspect of the political campaign has changed within the last two weeks. When the Conservatives set out to make this a "flag election" they seem to have really believed that they could turn the minds of the people away from the real issue and win by frenzied appeals to national prejudice.

They have failed. The people have had time to look into the whole question, and to take the patriotic measure of the persons who are making the most noise about the danger to the flag. They have discovered that these persons are either professional politicians, or representatives of those who are afraid that reciprocity might loosen their monopolistic grip upon the people's pockets.

Having made this discovery, the people refused to be stampeded, and not only have the Conservative candidates failed to secure influential Liberal support, but there have been numerous and notable defections from the Conservative ranks to the support of the Liberal standard bearers.

No one fact contributed more to the enlightenment of the people upon the real character of those who were making political appeals to them than the alliance between Borden and Bourassa. Persons who could complacently welcome the aid of those who were the tri-colored and denounce British connection could not expect the people to believe their own professions of devotion to the Union Jack and to the British Empire.

After taking a few weeks to beat both sides, and survey the whole situation, the supply has swung into line behind the leader and the policy which are best for Canada and for the interests of the Empire. The leader is Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the policy is reciprocity.

From this time forward the defections from the opposition ranks will increase. There is no doubt whatever about the return of the government by a large majority. The larger it is the less likelihood there will be of future insults to the flag, by dragging it into a political campaign for grossly partisan purposes; and the less danger of trouble there will be from the quarter where Mr. Bourassa distills his racial and religious poison.

THE DO NOTHING POLICY

Let us take the statement, "let well enough alone," and consider it in relation to the city of St. John. Suppose St. John had been content with a channel entering the harbor so shallow that steamers could only go in and out at certain times of tide, and thus delay their movements. Suppose the people had decided ten years ago that no further terminal equipment was required at Sand Point to handle merchandise and immigrants. Suppose the citizens had agreed among themselves a year ago that the form of city government was all that could be desired. Suppose the provincial government commission on agriculture had reported that there was no necessity for any effort to improve the methods of agriculture, fruit raising, and road making in New Brunswick.

It is only necessary to present a few suppositions of this kind to show that we cannot "let well enough alone." This young country must develop its resources. It must grow. Its production must increase. Therefore it must have wider markets.

The present trade agreement with the United States offers a larger free market for natural products, and does not in any way injure the manufacturer. He is still protected by a high tariff. As a matter of fact many manufacturers are heartily supporting reciprocity. They realize that greater prosperity for the farmer means more money in circulation, and a larger demand for the products of the factories. They have never been willing to "let well enough alone." They have sought to engage their output and their market. Why should not the farmer, the fisherman and lumberman be given an equal opportunity? The farmer's farm is his factory. There he produces the goods he has to sell. The larger the market, the larger

will be his production and the greater his prosperity.

The motto "let well enough alone" will never appeal to a young and vigorous nation like Canada.

KEEP TO THE FACTS

The electors of St. John and the province of New Brunswick will not permit themselves to be deceived by statements which are being made by the Conservatives with regard to the effect of the trade agreement with the United States. A little clear thinking is all that is necessary to make the situation plain. Canada lies along the United States border for three thousand miles. These two countries will be neighbors for all time. The people speak the same language, and share the same traditions. Their form of government is not the same, but, speaking generally, they cherish the same ideals, and are alike interested in drawing into closer fellowship all countries of the Anglo-Saxon race.

It is inevitable that two countries having a border line of three thousand miles, and having so much in common with each other, shall trade together. Let it be repeated once more, and emphasized, that more than half of Canada's trade with the whole world last year was with the United States. Canada imports millions upon millions of dollars worth of coal, cotton, and other materials on which no duty is paid. She could not get along, for her industries could not prosper, if they were deprived of the raw material which comes over the border. She also imports very large quantities of goods upon which a duty is paid, the tax being imposed to protect the Canadian manufacturer. On the other hand, Canada exports millions of dollars worth to the United States, some of which enters free and some of which pays duty. Our exports to that country, however, are not nearly so large as the imports therefrom, which means that Canada sends money to the United States to purchase a large portion of the goods she receives. Under the new trade agreement she would be able to export more of her natural products, and thus make a more satisfactory exchange.

This is all the new trade agreement proposes to do. It has absolutely nothing to do with the relations between Canada and the mother country. The British preference is not disturbed, and if desirable may be increased. If at any time it should be necessary from an imperial standpoint to terminate this agreement, although that is altogether unlikely, the thing could be done. As a matter of fact, Premier Asquith, Chancellor Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Haldane, Hon. Sydney Buxton, and other eminent British statesmen, are heartily in favor of this trade agreement. They realize that Great Britain will not abandon free trade, and therefore all talk of imperial preferential trade is a waste of words. They also realize that more friendly relations between Canada and the United States will tend to draw the mother country and the United States into closer sympathy, for which purpose King George has recently concluded with the United States government an arbitration treaty, the most sweeping ever endorsed by the governments of two great nations.

Why then should any Canadian oppose this agreement? Who are they that oppose it? Are they not the highly protected interests, which fear that something will be done later which may lead to a reduction of their profits? The great mass of the people of this country stand to gain by the agreement, and they will endorse it by their votes on September 21st.

THINK THIS OVER

Mr. Frank Clements points out that the potato grower in the St. John valley has an advantage in freight to Boston of 18 cents and to New York of 25 cents over the shipper from Anroostok county, Maine. Do you get that? Eighteen cents per barrel would be in itself worth considering in the sale of a barrel of potatoes—would it not?

Mr. Clements makes very clear the splendid opportunity opening up before the farmers of the St. John valley and the tributary area of splendid agricultural country. Are the farmers to reject it because some timid manufacturer or practical politician is afraid their loyalty cannot stand prosperity?

This is the farmer's opportunity. It is the opportunity of the lumberman, and fisherman. And when these three are prosperous has anyone the hardihood to assert that all the people will not share in that prosperity? The opponents of the trade agreement haven't a leg to stand on.

The number of persons subjected to personal attack by the Standard in this campaign will make a fairly lengthy roll of honor after the earthquake.

Sir Hilbert Tupper rushed across the continent to speak in Halifax in favor of the Borden-Bourassa combine. With a brutal disregard for Sir Hilbert's feelings the Chronicle fished up the following sentences from a speech by Sir Hilbert in Halifax last December: "There should be unity of parties to make Canada absolute, loyal to a policy of sharing in the defence of the Empire. Then we could share the titanic burden, and we might live to see driven to the four winds the Bourassas and Monks, and all that ilk, who would destroy and render of no effect the dreams of Howe and the men who strove to build and ennoble an Empire in which Canada should be an honorable part."



A WINDY DAY

When the wild west wind is blowing
Through the leafless wood,
When the twined stream is flowing
In an angry mood,
To the steep cliff I would lie,
Where the sea gulls wailing fly—
When the wild west wind is blowing
Through the leafless wood.

Nature's face is veiled in anger.
Skies are darkly grey;
Gone to the summer's dreamy languor,
Riot rules today!
And the leaves whirl through the air,
And their dunned death-despair.
Nature's face is veiled in anger.
Skies are darkly grey.

But the glorious joy of living
On a day like this!
When to mortal heaven is giving
Her sweet thrilling kiss.
Drinking in the strong pure breeze
Does away with life's ease.
Oh, the glorious joy of living
On a day like this!

Come from streets where germs are lurking
To the wind-swept hill;
You will have new life for working,
When your lungs you fill.
Let the wind lash face and hair;
Breathe it in, 'tis health most fair;
Come from streets where germs are lurking
To the wind-swept hill!

—Rose T. Sharland, in "Exmoor Lyrics."

IN LIGHTER VEIN



SUCH IS LIFE.

She—Oh, Jimmy, you should have been a horse.
He—Would you listen to that! That's what comes of making a donkey of yourself for the sake of de galls!

NOT MUCH LEFT

Mrs. Gramercy—I was days and days packing the trunk, and if those horrid customs inspectors took the things about I'll never be able to get them in again.
Gramercy—I guess there won't be any trouble, my dear, after they've seized all the things you're trying to smuggle in.
—Puck.

THE GLOBE TROTTER.

"What did you do during your three months in Europe?"
"Most of the time I sat around waiting for my wife to get rid of her headaches."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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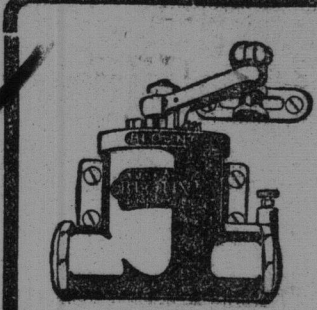
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If the government were defeated Mr. Borden would be a figure head, and Henri Bourassa the real premier of Canada. How does that prospect strike the loyal people of New Brunswick?