

# The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1911.

## HOW IT IS GOING.

Little more than a fortnight has elapsed since Sir Wilfrid's hasty and panicky dissolution of Parliament and yet many things have happened to clear the ground and prepare for the succeeding four weeks of strenuous conflict and the final momentous decision. In the first place there is a notable feeling of solidarity coupled with hopeful and enthusiastic work on the part of the Conservatives. There is no dissension in their ranks, the nominations have been impressive, united and of distinctly high class, the line up is Dominion perfect and there will be no gaps. Never, we believe, has the party gone into a contest with ranks so well filled and willing workers more enthusiastic and leaders more worthy and capable.

They begin with the flush of victory. For six months the parliamentary contingent had stood for a reference to the people of a great issue, which the Government had forced into a pact without mandate of the electors, and was determined to force into operation without getting their approval. In spite of abuse, oblique and rough-shod treatment, and the force of complicity on the part of the Government, it was compelled at last to capitulate and make the appeal to the people. It was a great victory won for constitutional government and in the interests both of Canada and the Empire. The inspiration of this victory has put great heart into the party for the consequent struggle.

Then it has become clear that the contest is not solely between Liberals and Conservatives. The issue is wider and is cutting across mere party lines. With all the educational campaign is over and voting day comes. But it is clear that a wide and powerful opposition to Reciprocity has developed in the Liberal party from leaders to electors. An old colleague of the Government, and one of its strongest members, has denounced the policy in the House, and is now denouncing it through the country. Two other strong members of the party have parted with the Government on the issue, and as a result two counties, Welland and Brant, will without doubt be lost to the Government on September 21. A large section of Liberal business men in Toronto and Montreal have seceded, and are actively fighting the Government in all sections of Canada. Their influence will be largely felt in Ontario and Quebec.

The Minister of Justice, who declared he would run an election if it occurred this year and on the issue of Reciprocity, has suddenly become convinced that discretion is the better part of valor, has renounced his candidature, left the Government, and entrusted Liberal interests in his county to a twice defeated young lawyer of Toronto. The country will be redeemed for the Conservatives. Mr. Oliver has been rejected by the regular Liberal Convention in Edmonton, and in his place an old time Liberal friend, but now an out and out opponent of the minister, has received the nomination. Here a three cornered contest is pretty certain to put another minister out of business. Mr. Murphy has had to fight for his life to get a nomination in Russell. He got rid of his opponent at the last moment—the price is yet to be made public—but he is by no means freed from a most vigorous and probably successful opposition in the constituency.

Mr. Brodeur has betaken himself to the safe cover of the Bench—our sincere commendations are proffered to the Bench—and a new hand has been put at the ministerial rudder in Quebec. It is stormy weather in Quebec and the new minister, though personally much to be preferred to Mr. Brodeur, has had no experience—he is a prentice hand. Mr. Lanctot, whitewashed by a Government which painted his house with Government material and by Government labor—belated payment for which was made when the subject became open to ventilation—has been refused re-nomination by the electors of his county. This shows a distinct snub for Government methods and Government personality, and is indicative of what is going on in Quebec—a change from idol worship and blind fealty to the name and fortunes of Laurier.

From British Columbia Premier McBride promises a full delegation in support of the Conservative policy. The Liberals claim one supporter, but do it half heartedly. That one is not Hon. William Templeman, who is slated for defeat. And when he goes there will be few Liberals or Conservatives to mourn his departure. Mr. Borden's tour in the West and the train of thought he set in motion have changed the aspect of things in Alberta and Saskatchewan, the Liberals are torn with the Oliver revolt, and the Conservatives are united in their ranks. Mr. Haultain, who had favored Reciprocity, declares that fifteen Reciprocity treaties cannot hide the misdeeds of the Laurier Government which, come what may, must be defeated. The fight in these two provinces will be animated and the Conservatives stand to come out of the contest even or pretty nearly so. In Manitoba the parties are lined up in full battle array, and Messrs. Roblin and Rogers promise a full delegation of Conservatives. These men have a habit of fulfilling their promises, and at the best the Laurier-Taft policy cannot look for a greater support than it now has, viz., one man.

In Ontario the campaign has opened most auspiciously for the Conservatives, and the spirit of victory is in the air. Great care in the selection of candidates has been exercised, and admittedly strong men are in the field. The local legislature has been drawn upon for many experienced public men, and Sir James Whitney and all the members of his cabinet, are taking part in the campaign. In addition Hon. George W. Ross's speech against Reciprocity is being widely circulated, the dissident Liberals are working hard, the British-Canadian League is appealing to the new citizens from Britain, Welland and Brant have joined the anti-Reciprocity column, and North York, Sir Allan Aylesworth's former constituency, is in dire peril. Strong candidates go up against Paterson in Brant and Graham in Brockville, and both these ministers are fighting for their lives with odds in favor of their defeat. Toronto will send five Conservatives with greatly increased majorities. The nominations of Frapp and Chabot in Ottawa are looked upon as presaging victory there. Altogether Ontario looks good for a largely increased majority against the pact.

In Quebec, amidst all the din and hurly-burly, one

fact stands out boldly. Laurier has lost his grip on the French electorate. Old friends and disciples have forsaken him to become his most determined opponents, the young men have left him, the idolatry of the Laurier leadership has passed, and the glamor faded. When 25,000 people will stand for hours in a broiling sun to listen to the mention of his name without plaudits, and to the criticism of his policy and methods with cheers, and when the coolest observers give as their estimate an equal division of sentiment, we can only conclude that a revolution is in progress in Quebec. The immediate result will be a partition of supporters between Laurier and his adversaries. Many good observers think his adversaries will have the larger share. But it seems certain that in Quebec on September 21st, Laurierism will be shorn of its strength.

From the Pacific to the Eastern boundary of Quebec there does not seem now to be any hope for the Government. The record for fifteen years is against them, the feeling is strong that they have been all too long in power and should be dismissed. The last fatal movement—a recurrence to the lost cause of 1891—has been the culmination, and has aroused feelings and interests wide and deep.

Where can the Government look for salvation? To the Loyalists of New Brunswick, P. E. Island and Nova Scotia? To the business men and interests bound up in the conservation of Canadian lines of trade East and West, and the interchange of Canadian products between the provinces along their lines? To the farmers therein who know the advantages of a protected home market ready to take and pay well for every pound of their productions? We do not believe they will find salvation there. If they do not, they are lost, and their loss will be to the exceeding great gain of honest government and Canadian development and British Connection.

## THE LIBERAL REVOLT IN SUNBURY-QUEENS.

The outlook for a sweeping Conservative victory in New Brunswick is daily becoming brighter, and nowhere is a change of sentiment more apparent than in Sunbury-Queens, the constituency which Col. McLean has fondly supposed could be nursed and caajoled by liberal distribution of patriotic postcards, peanuts, and pink lemonade. The electors of Sunbury-Queens require stronger political food and are looking in vain for more convincing evidence that the gallant Colonel has their interests at heart than his solicitude for their material appetites.

The failure of Col. McLean to take any steps to secure the Federal subsidy for the proposed railway from the coal fields at Minto to Gibson, has led to open revolt on the part of many of his former adherents. Neither in Parliament nor on the public platform has he displayed the slightest interest in this undertaking, which will result in tremendous development in the mines at Minto and provide greatly needed transportation facilities in his constituency.

The local members in the provincial legislature, through the active co-operation of Premier Hazen and the Provincial Government, have secured from the Province a guarantee of \$15,000 a mile towards the construction of the road. This guarantee has been available for months, but no sign has Col. McLean made that he is aware of the fact, neither does he seem to realize that his duty as the Federal representative of Sunbury-Queens required him to use whatever influence he possessed to secure the Dominion subsidy. The development of the coal areas is of the first importance to the counties of Queens and Sunbury, but the gallant purveyor of lemonade and peanuts evidently regarded the opportunity, which has been his for months, to confer some genuine benefit on the people of his constituency as not worth serious consideration.

The storm of protest which has arisen throughout the constituency may result, now that an election is pending, in eleventh hour promises that the Federal subsidy will be forthcoming, but any move of this kind on the part of Col. McLean will be well understood and discounted by the electors. If he had been alive to his duty to his constituents the railway would now be under construction. He permitted Parliament to dissolve without making a sign and promises at this stage will not be given serious consideration. The conviction that a Conservative Government will be in power at Ottawa after September 21 is taking fast hold on the electorate. The personal popularity of Mr. Luther Smith and the knowledge that he will, as a supporter of that Government, honestly carry out the wishes of constituents are adding strength to his campaign. His return as the next member for Sunbury-Queens is practically assured. Promises from Col. McLean, now that he realizes the battle is going against him, amount to no more than a death bed repentance.

## PLAIN TRUTHS FOR CANADIANS.

(Buffalo Commercial.)  
"The Town of Welland (Ontario) has grown within the last six years from 2,000 to 10,000, and the reason for it has been the establishment of American factories there to take care of the Canadian business. IF THE MANUFACTURED GOODS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE TO BE PERMITTED TO PASS INTO CANADA WITHOUT PAYING DUTY, AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS WILL NO LONGER BE UNDER THE NECESSITY OF MAINTAINING BRANCH FACTORIES ON CANADIAN SOIL, AND THOSE ALREADY THERE WILL BE IN DANGER OF ABANDONMENT. This would unquestionably be a serious blow not only to the Town of Welland, but to Port Colborne, Bridgeburg and other border places WHICH ARE THRIVING UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM."

## Current Comment

(Fredericton Gleaner.)  
Have you read the Houlton market report? "Potatoes, \$1.25 a barrel." The Fredericton price is \$2 and \$2.25 a barrel. On Monday two carloads in Carleton County brought \$2 a barrel. The potato buyers want to get into the Maine market to buy at the expense of the home market; but the farmers of this Province who have potatoes to sell are not the people who will agree to make our home market a dumping ground for the surplus of Maine.

(Guelph Herald.)  
It is highly entertaining to hear Liberal newspapers declare that the influx of American sheep into the Canadian market, paying freight and duty to get here, is only a temporary affair. Such talk is sheer nonsense. Remove the duty and the very same causes that our contemporaries say have brought about the present state of affairs will result in further flooding our market, to the lowering of the prices paid here.

(Moncton Times.)  
On the night of the 21st of September the world will learn that the great heart of the Canadian people is true to their Canadian nationality and their British Connection and that they are not to be bought and sold like sheep for the shambles.

(The Canadian Gazette, London, England.)  
It is the belief of not a few Englishmen that Imperial trade will disappear from Canada by reason of Reciprocity and its long-range tendencies.

## ST. JOHN VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Coming Premier of Canada Says Explicitly Just What He Will Do.

House of Commons, Ottawa, June 15th, 1911. My Dear Mr. Crockett.

I have given consideration to the matters set forth in your letter of the 10th inst. The Subsidy Act of 1910 provided for a subsidy of not less than \$3,200, and not more than \$4,400 per mile for a line of railway from Grand Falls to St. John, N. B., not exceeding 228 miles. As you have remarked, this was simply a re-voice of subsidies authorized by former Acts. The Conservative party supported that subsidy, in speaking on this subject in Parliament on the 20th March last I STRONGLY ADVOCATED THE IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY THROUGH THE ST. JOHN VALLEY, AND I URGED THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO AID AND SUPPORT THE PROPOSALS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, WHICH PROVIDED FOR ITS IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION.

Referring to your questions as to the attitude of the Liberal-Conservative party in this connection, I beg to reply as follows:

In my opinion, the Dominion government are not justified under the circumstances which you set forth, in refusing to grant the usual subsidy (which has already been voted by Parliament) for that portion of the route defined in the Subsidy Act of 1910 which is specified in your letter.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND NOT THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FINANCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK. THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA HAS VOTED THE SUBSIDY, AND THE DISCRETION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT BE EXERCISED IN AN UNREASONABLE WAY.

You ask what my attitude would be if the Liberal-Conservative party should be returned to power at the approaching elections. Our attitude will be exactly what it was in 1910, when we got our majority. WE WOULD BE PREPARED TO PASS WITHOUT DELAY THE NECESSARY ORDER IN COUNCIL FOR THE GRANTING OF THE SUBSIDY NOW ASKED FOR BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK. I MAY ADD THAT THIS WOULD BE OUR ATTITUDE WHETHER THE UNDER-TAKING IS CARRIED OUT UNDER PART TWO OR PART THREE OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK ACT OF 1910.

Yours faithfully,  
R. L. BORDEN.  
O. S. Crockett, Esq., M. P.,  
Fredericton, N. B.

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## PASTOR RUSSELL SPEAKS TO LARGE AUDIENCE

Continued from page 3.

note the blessings which God has provided for the Church—a spiritual blessing of a change of nature. These are called out now from amongst men, that they "might be a kind of first-fruits unto God of His creatures" (James 1, 18). These are to be a "royal priesthood" associated with Christ, now in the priestly work of sacrificing, presenting their bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God, which is their reasonable service. And when the sacrificing shall be finished, they are to be joined with Christ in the glories of His Kingdom, and share with Him in the work of blessing mankind. These are the "elect" who, in God's providence, shall be by and by lifted and blessed the non-elect. These are the ones to whom will be promised "glory, honor and immortality." Our Redeemer brought to light, life eternal for the world, and He also brought to light immortality for the Church.

Let us then be glad and rejoice in the "Hereafter" that God has provided, and let us search His Word more diligently and more carefully than ever, that we may know the things which God has freely given to us. Thus we may avail ourselves of our present privileges and opportunities, and by and by hear the Master's "Well done—enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

Pastor Russell was urgently requested to speak again in the evening, and he consented to do so and used for his subject, "Baptism." Again another large audience greeted the speaker, and he preached and listened with attention to his interesting and up-lifting discourse. The pastor will leave on the early train this morning for New York.

Programme for Today.  
The International Bible Students Association who invited Pastor Russell to deliver the public addresses in this city yesterday, has a very interesting programme for today, with many notable speakers from Boston and New York on it. There are between four and five hundred delegates present in the city who will remain over Tuesday, which is the last day of the Bible students convention. This paper will make a condensed report of all the services and discourses which will be of interest and profit to the many readers of The Standard.

Monday, Aug. 21.  
I. I. Margeson, Boston, chairman. 9.30 a. m.—Praise, prayer and testimony service.  
11 a. m.—Discourse by A. M. Graham, of Boston.  
2 p. m.—Discourse by W. J. Thorn, of Boston.  
4 p. m.—Discourse by R. E. Street, of Providence.  
7.30 p. m.—Discourse by A. M. Saphore, of New York.

The Coroner's Jury.  
The jury empaneled to inquire into the suicide of William Taylor is composed, as follows: J. S. Armstrong (foreman), Wallace Babkirk, Sydney Gibbs, Thos. E. Dillon, R. J. Holt, Wilnot W. Howe and A. W. Golding. The inquest will be held tomorrow evening at 7.30 o'clock in the police court room.

Suspension Bridge Work.  
The work in connection with the repairing of the Suspension Bridge is progressing favorably. Large new pine joists have been placed under the bridge and several new guy ropes attached to western side. The work of placing the new joists was a most difficult one, as the men had to work on stagings under the bridge. Several tests were made on the large wire ropes that support the bridge and in all cases they proved to be in good condition.

Vital Statistics.  
Four marriages and 26 births, the sexes being equal, were recorded during the week with Registrar Jones. Nineteen burial permits were issued.

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