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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 28, 1912

THE NAVAL POLICY

The announcement that Parliament will meet in November and that Premier Borden will present a naval policy increases the public interest in this subject. An Ottawa despatch says it is believed to be likely that an emergency contribution will be proposed. It will be necessary, of course, for Mr. Borden to give the most substantial reasons for whatever policy his government may present to the House, and it is perfectly clear that a mere emergency contribution, even if unanimously agreed to by Parliament, will not settle the question. The London Observer recently made some observations on this point which are of special interest at this time. It says:

"To accept gratefully the present of a few ships from Canada, and to use them in mitigation of the burden on the taxpayers of the Mother Country, as the New Zealand, is to be used, is easy, but it will not tend to any real development of the Empire. The eyes of Australia, of New Zealand, and South Africa are watching to see the outcome of Mr. Borden's mission, as are those millions of twinkling eyes from over the rim of the world, of which Sir Arthur Lawley spoke in Canada."

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

We are reminded by an article in a Sydney paper that the province of Nova Scotia has a director of technical education, and that much more attention is paid to this branch of education in Nova Scotia than in New Brunswick. Dr. Sexton informs the Post that the mining schools will be opened at six different places in Cape Breton about the seventh of October, and that technical classes will be conducted in Sydney and at Whitney Pier. He adds that arrangements are in progress for classes for women in needlework and dressmaking. Such classes were conducted last winter in Halifax and New Glasgow, and were very successful. The sewing machines and instruction are provided, and the students provide their own material. Dr. Sexton points out that this instruction is of the greatest value to women and girls, who are by it enabled to make clothing for themselves and children of the family. In connection with technical education it may be noted that the September issue of the Canadian Textile Journal contains a valuable illustrated article by Dr. Sexton on education for textile workers. He begins by pointing out that no country in the world believes more thoroughly

in the efficiency of specialized education and none has done more to put this belief into progress than Germany. Every industry and vocation in that country, he tells us, has its special schools. Whether the individual desires to be equipped for agricultural, commercial, or industrial life, special training is available to fit him for his work. Technical schools were established in Germany as long ago as the last half of the eighteenth century, and the system has been steadily improved and broadened ever since, until highly specialized schools flourish throughout the Empire. Schools in a particular locality pay most attention to the chief industry in that community.

Dr. Sexton goes very fully into a description of the schools for textile workers, and points out that England and the United States have lately followed the example of Germany. In concluding the article he makes the application to Canada in the following paragraph: "If Canada would keep up in the race she must make some effort to train her own textile workers instead of importing skilled workers and superintendents. It is to be hoped that the Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial and Technical Education, who have been studying the whole question for over two years, will recommend some immediate steps toward the establishment of a comprehensive system of technical schools throughout the Dominion. I think Canadian manufacturers are keen enough, broad enough and progressive enough to do their part in bringing about the establishment of such schools in their respective localities as will minister to their respective industries."

It is evident that within the next few years there will be considerable industrial development in the province of New Brunswick, and that there will be a growing demand for skilled labor. It is, therefore, desirable that more attention should be given to the question of technical education. It cannot be doubted that if an opportunity were given during the winter in this city a great many persons who have not had educational advantages would avail themselves of the privilege of securing a better equipment for their life work. The question is one that might fairly be taken up by merchants and manufacturers, and recommendations made to the board of education and the provincial government.

MILLING AND THE COST OF BREAD

A year or two ago the American government sent a commissioner over to England to inquire by what means, if any, the United States milling trade could recover the British market. In his report he said: "Four milling in the United Kingdom presents features of decided interest because of the progress and growth attained by this industry in recent years. There are two quite distinct classes, the interior or country mills, and the port mills. Both classes have increased greatly in capacity in the past ten years, but the most modern plants and the largest have naturally been established at ports having the best facilities. The competition which has reduced the sale of American flour to about one-half the volume of former years, of course, comes from these modern cost mills."

The milling industry was one of Mr. Chamberlain's "ruined" industries. When he started his protectionist propaganda he spoke of "re-establishing the milling industry in this country." His propaganda failed but the milling industry has succeeded. The English mills not only grind all the wheat grown in that country but only about eight per cent. of the wheat imports are brought in as flour. American and Canadian wheat is ground up into flour and the product sold to the consumer at less than half the price paid for bread in Canada or the United States. This looks as if the industry were established on a pretty firm basis, when they can take the wheat from Canada, and sell the loaf at less than half of what is charged the Canadian consumer for home grown wheat. At the time of Cobden, while the American workman had often to use inferior foods, and Cobden, in one of his speeches, looked forward to every British workman having wheat bread on his table like an American workman as something to hope for and work for. The British workman has that now—at less than half the cost. Free trade gives him the best and cheapest supplies the world has to offer at any given time. If the world's harvest is good, then the loaf is cheap, and there is no tax to make it artificially dear. If the world's harvest is poor, and bread is dear from natural causes, then there is no tax to make it dearer still. A tax on bread and on natural products is the most indefensible of all taxes.

Germany has recently been placing increased taxes on corn imports. The German workman never was a consumer of wheat. He is in the stage out of which the British workman emerged through Cobden free trade. In protectionist Germany the bread of the workman is made chiefly of rye, which, of course, is a cereal much cheaper than wheat. But the price of the rye loaf has been steadily going up during recent years, until at present he pays considerably more for his rye loaf than the British workman pays for his wheat loaf. According to the report of the Board of Trade on the Cost of Living in Germany, the three and a quarter pounds loaf of rye bread cost sixteen cents in 1908, and the four pounds loaf of wheat bread cost a shilling. According to this report there has been a continual rise in the price of bread in Germany during the last fifteen years. In 1898 the five and a quarter pounds rye loaf cost four and a half pence, or about nine cents; during all the succeeding years the loaf has decreased in weight and advanced in cost. This is one of the beauties of protection that is not often elaborated by its advocates. It charges the workman twice as much for black bread as is paid in free trade countries for the wheat loaf. It is absolutely no justification in any country for the imposition of a protective tariff

on articles of common consumption or on natural products. It increases the cost of living and imposes a serious burden on those who can least afford it.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT

The death of Sir Richard Cartwright removes a veteran Liberal who in some respects was without an equal as an exponent of Liberal policies. Admirers of this staunch and talented statesman who had heard with regret that it was necessary for him to undergo a serious operation were hoping that he would survive, but on Tuesday came the news that the shock was too great for one of his age and failing strength. In every part of Canada news of his death will be heard with keen and sincere regret.

Sir Richard (he was not knighted until 1897) was a member of the Parliament of Canada before Confederation, from 1863 to 1867, and after Confederation he served in the House of Commons practically without interruption until his translation to the Senate in 1909.

Events have done much to justify Sir Richard's steadfast adherence to tariff for revenue only. In this, the year of his death, he must have welcomed the developments in Canada, in the United States, in Great Britain and elsewhere, which have clearly indicated a strong trend of public sentiment in favor of lessening the evils of protection. As events move in that direction, it must be recalled that the Liberals of Canada would have longer enjoyed the confidence of the people had they taken Sir Richard's advice and been guided more fully by the platform of the great Liberal convention of 1868. Though they did not profit so largely as possible by their own sound fiscal theories while they were in power, the lesson of events is plain enough if they will heed it. This we may surmise, would have been Sir Richard's last advice to his party—to stand resolutely by tariff for revenue only.

BRITISH TRADE BOOMING

Great Britain's trade is expanding at a pace which the British protectionists find extremely awkward in advancing their fiscal policies. The Old Country has had labor troubles of a very serious character, and the weather this year has been most unfavorable; but business continues to grow, and it is now announced that the foreign trade of the United Kingdom for August exceeded by \$100,000,000 that of August 1911, while for the first eight months of this year the country's foreign trade is greater by \$290,000,000 than that of the corresponding period of last year.

There is no such record in the previous history of British commerce. Domestic trade, according to the London Daily News, is relatively quiet as good as the foreign trade. The News says that the country is prosperous and that there is every reason to think this prosperity will continue. It adds: "Unemployment last month was lower than for many years, and the staple British industries are in a very flourishing condition. The cotton trade unions report full employment, with bright prospects for the continuance of this happy state of affairs; the engineers have no unemployed; more ships are being built than at any other period. Among the factors which make for continued good trade are the excellent harvests in North America and Russia, in spite of our own unseasonable August, have already lowered the prices of wheat, barley, and oats, and should make Russia, the United States, and Canada good customers. The revolution in China likewise means a hungry market for British goods. Mr. Chamberlain's notorious assertion, 'Agriculture has been practically destroyed, sugar has gone, silk has gone, iron is threatened, wool is threatened, cotton will go,' has frequently looked foolish of recent years, but never more foolish than just now.

"The present boom in British industry dates from 1909, and has gone on without interruption since that year; but it is, in fact, the continuation at a much greater pace of a period of expansion which began in 1902 and was broken in 1908. The reason for the break in 1908 is familiar—the American financial collapse in October, 1907. It was English capital that contributed largely to reduce the ravages throughout the world of American financial heterodoxy, and British commerce both felt the ill-effects to a slighter extent than other countries and recovered from them with exceptional rapidity. Inside twelve months British trade had resumed its forward stride, and it has gone on from 'rebound' to 'record' in spite of labor troubles of rare severity. For so quick a recovery and so prolonged an expansion there is no precedent. What we are now enjoying is not the factitious boom following a wasteful war, nor the artificial expansion due to reckless speculation, but a firmly based development of industrial efficiency and industrial productivity."

The gentlemen who are striving, through methods that are far from admirable, to introduce protection in Great Britain, certainly have their work cut out for them. The protectionist campaign was launched at a time when there was temporary excuse for the assertion that British trade was languishing; and it was only temporary. For, as the News tells us, the forward movement in British industry really dates back to 1902. And this year bids fair to be far and away the most profitable yet recorded. The announcement that there has been a snowstorm in Alberta reminds us that the price of coal has been steadily advancing of late.

DESPERATE TACTICS

Does Sir Edward Carson desire to provoke the Asquith government to cause his arrest for inciting rebellion in Ulster, in order that he may become a martyr and thus make votes for his party? Or does he really intend to risk his life in an Irish campaign in which the anti-Homans Rule party in Ulster will face the rifles of British soldiers? Whatever the answer, British is now witnessing political tactics of an uncommonly dangerous order. The cables which reach Canadian newspapers have had rather more to say about the activities of Sir Edward Carson and some other violent lieutenants of Mr. Bonar Law than they have said concerning the Liberal side of the case. But it must not be supposed that the government of the day is disposed either to be intimidated by the prospect of trouble, no matter how dire, which Sir Edward Carson may promote, or that it is likely to be moved to confer upon him the crown of martyrdom for which he is perhaps bidding. Mr. Churchill recently spoke with great clearness and vigor on this subject. Mr. Churchill is conspicuous at once for courage and for clear incisive English. In summing up his case he said:

"The time may well come after all these years of labor when the direction of national policy should pass to others. But a creature of power will not be effected by violent means. It will not come until our work is done. It will not come until the Leader of the Conservative Party divests himself of doctrines which disqualify him and those who back him from the discharge of official responsibilities, by which every lawless or disloyal movement in any part of the Empire can be justified, and from which every street bully with a brickbat and every crazy fanatic who is floundering with a pistol may derive inspiration."

Mr. Churchill was addressing his constituents in Dundee. His text was "the continuance and encouragement shown by the ruling Conservative leaders to doctrines of lawless violence." He asserted that Mr. Bonar Law and his lieutenant, Sir Edward Carson, have for months past, on repeated occasions, incited a portion of the people of Ulster to wage civil war upon their fellow countrymen, and, if necessary, upon the forces of the Crown. He added that they had also suggested the lynching of His Majesty's ministers. He said that no doubt the foolish and wicked words employed by the Unionist leaders and speakers far outran their intentions, and that doubtless they would be shocked unacceptably and frightened as well "if all this melodramatic stuff in which they were indulging, were suddenly to explode into real bombs and cannon, if the ground of this peaceful foment were strewn with English and Irish corpses slain in fratricidal strife, and if, instead of eagerly expecting to kiss hands on obtaining office, there was nothing before them but the bleak outlook of a felon's cell or place of execution."

With marked gravity he pointed out that men have been found, and will be found again, who are ready to suffer all things in resistance to tyranny or to a foreign conqueror. "But these are not the circumstances," he said, "and—with all respect—these are not the men." Their "civil war," up to the time he spoke, had amounted to nothing more "than the maltreatment and intimidation by gangs of hoodlums of a few hundred isolated Belfast workmen, and their lynching of ministers" had only taken the form of insulting and howling down the Prime Minister in the House of Commons. He said he dwelt upon the serious aspect of Mr. Bonar Law's recent threats not because he was likely to carry them out, or because there would be no remedy if he did, but for other reasons. He reminded his constituents that it had long been the boast and glory of the British people that they managed to settle the fiercest disputes of class and party warfare without any of the horrible catastrophes of blood which have overtaken so many continental states. Violence within the realm, he went on to say, is the mark of the bad citizen, those who are most ready to raise their hands against their fellow countrymen will be the last to be trusted in the face of foreign peril. There, for he regretted that there had been signs of late that a weaker, more excitable, hysterical spirit was abroad, and he felt it abominable that men of high and fortunate position should pander to it, and incredible that a Conservative leader, anxious and hopeful to assume the grave responsibilities of office, should inflame it.

Mr. Bonar Law had contended that home rule was not an issue in the last election. This statement was untrue, and Mr. Bonar Law ought to know it. If it were true it would be utterly inadequate, and true of false it was wholly irrelevant. "For what was the claim of the Conservative leader? Was it that the opposition (any opposition, that is to say) are to be the judges of whether the government of the day obtained their majority fairly or unfairly for this purpose or for that; and if they or any other section or faction in the state choose to allege that the government majority has been unfairly acquired they are entitled, forthwith, to resort to violence, rebellion, and bloodshed to resist them? Well might the prime minister declare that this principle was destructive of constitutional government." It was destructive, Mr. Churchill said, of much more besides.

Continuing, Mr. Churchill compared the action and words of Mr. Bonar Law with the action and words of Mr. Ben Tillett, recently imprisoned for inciting to riot. He said: "We are a constitutional country. But we are more than that. We are the head and governing centre of a vast Empire, largely acquired by conquest, within whose bounds are many races and many sovereignties profoundly different from our own. With patience, with tolerance, and with skill, by the discipline of self-government, by shrewd or firm strokes of policy, we have in this generation and the last pursued, and are now pursuing, a mighty work of consolidation and of reconciliation, which has continually tended to make a home within the Empire for all its peoples, so that

their rights may be established and their creeds respected and their traditions honored, and so that we may stand together in the high comradeship of freedom unbroken in the hour of trial.

The doctrines of Mr. Bonar Law are fatal to this evolution. They would arrest the process of reconciliation. They would leave him with no answer but unjustified force, if others in every part and province of the Empire choose to assert their 'birthright' by such means. They are not only pernicious in external affairs. Consequences not less tragic and much more intimate await their application at home. There are many millions of very poor people in this island divorced from the land, crowded into the back streets of cities, forced to toil for a scanty reward through their whole span of existence, who suffer the cruel sting and pressure of circumstances, and have little to lose except their lives, to whom these counsels of violence and mutiny may not be unattractive, and who may be lured to their own and to the public disaster by hearkening to them. The doctrines of Mr. Bonar Law at Bhenhems are the doctrines of Mr. Ben Tillett on Tower Hill. But Tillett's men were starving.

This behavior is the more reprehensible because it is entirely unprovoked. No public man—Liberal or Nationalist—has threatened the Orangemen with force. We seek to liberate, not to enslave; to conciliate, not to coerce. We have no intention of creating evils greater than those we wish to remedy. All this talk of violence, of bayonets and bullets, of rebellion and civil war, has come from one side alone. These exhibitions on the part of Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Churchill added, "will not reduce the government into weakness or into violence. We shall pursue our path patiently and soberly. Our policy is benevolent, our consciences are clear. We are striving all we can to make the Constitutional and Parliamentary machinery, which is the only substitute for anarchy or despotism, meet the needs of the time and the cry of the people; to shield them from violence from within and from without, and to give them some bulwark against sickness and unemployment, to reclaim for them some share of the land which they have lost, to guard the cheapened food which they have won, and to bring them forward peacefully and safely into the great inheritance here and beyond the seas which is theirs to enjoy and to bequeath."

THE TARIFF BOARD FAILURE

Mr. Borden hoped by a tariff commission to repay the work of the Manufacturers' Association in his election, but fortunately, through the action of the Senate, the scheme was defeated. The idea of a tariff commission was borrowed from the Americans, with whom, we were assured, Canadians should have "no quarrel." The tariff board was organized to do the work of the Manufacturers' Association in his election, but unfortunately, through the action of the Senate, the scheme was defeated. The idea of a tariff commission was borrowed from the Americans, with whom, we were assured, Canadians should have "no quarrel." The tariff board was organized to do the work of the Manufacturers' Association in his election, but unfortunately, through the action of the Senate, the scheme was defeated. The idea of a tariff commission was borrowed from the Americans, with whom, we were assured, Canadians should have "no quarrel." 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