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## The News.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 25, 1909.

### IMPERIAL DEFENSE AND IMPERIAL UNITY

The Montreal Star already reflects the sea change that has come over Sir Hugh Graham's views since he went to London and saw the King. Heretofore staunchly adherent to the principle of colonial autonomy as the basis of Empire and to the idea of partnership in counsel as well as in defense as the aim for Imperial unionists, the Star, upon receipt of the first English mail since the Press Conference in London, has come out with a double column hurrah, flat-footed for Canadian cash contributions to a navy built, manned and equipped by the British Empire.

A Canadian navy, it has discovered, would be useful chiefly as a field for graft. If it were ever completed it would be a "weak link" in the chain of defense, would be something which the Admiralty would probably like to present to the enemy at the outbreak of war. The spirit in Canadian circles impels them to desire a hand in the direction of this Imperial game, to create and command a force the control of which will give them influence in Imperial councils—the spirit which balks at the anti-British system of taxation without representation, which is either "foolish parochialism" or greed for patronage, says the Star. Centralization, it insists, is the essential of modern naval policy, and the establishment of scattered colonial navies would be destructive of this and so on.

And we must admit that, aside from the Star's unnecessary and unjustifiable slurs at Canadian efficiency and honesty, there is much to be said in this argument from the standpoint of present day panic conditions. Undoubtedly it would be better for the immediate defense of the British Empire if Canada and her sister Dominions were to finance the construction and maintenance of some new warships, asking no question better than that these Dominions preserved their position as Imperial allies and built ships of their own. Undoubtedly better ships can be built in Britain than Canada can build today. If war were to break out tomorrow it would be worse than parochial for Canada to parley and haggle before matters of her men and her money to the last fighting man and the last dollar. But what Canada is asked to consider at this time is not a pressing Imperial emergency—there is only one way to meet that and Canada will not be found wanting when it comes—but a permanent policy of participation in the burden and the responsibility of Imperial defense. She has to keep before her eyes not only the fact that Canada needs as future conditions and possibilities.

It is to be taken for granted that the bulk of Canadian sentiment is Imperialistic, that the great majority of the Canadian people desire and hope for closer and more solid union between the several sections of the Empire, independent states which comprise the Empire as it is. Obviously then it is the duty of a Canadian government to plan every step of Imperial policy with this end in view. It must be equally obvious that a British Empire, to be permanent, must be organized in accordance with the principles of British democracy—that is a system which the policy of states dominated and directed by one sovereign state, in whose councils there have no voice, cannot continue. Yet that is the system which the policy of the Star would tend to fix upon Canada. Under present conditions we are at least nominally independent and in a position to negotiate upon equal terms with the Mother Country. Committed to a scheme of contribution of money for Imperial purposes to be administered by the British parliament—practically tribute—we should stamp ourselves immediately subordinate and postpone indefinitely the prospect of a permanent Canadian naval force which the policy of the Star would tend to fix upon Canada. Under present conditions we are at least nominally independent and in a position to negotiate upon equal terms with the Mother Country. Committed to a scheme of contribution of money for Imperial purposes to be administered by the British parliament—practically tribute—we should stamp ourselves immediately subordinate and postpone indefinitely the prospect of a permanent Canadian naval force which the policy of the Star would tend to fix upon Canada.

The Canadian government's naval policy tends precisely in the opposite direction. It proposes to create a Canadian naval force which the policy of the Star would tend to fix upon Canada. Under present conditions we are at least nominally independent and in a position to negotiate upon equal terms with the Mother Country. Committed to a scheme of contribution of money for Imperial purposes to be administered by the British parliament—practically tribute—we should stamp ourselves immediately subordinate and postpone indefinitely the prospect of a permanent Canadian naval force which the policy of the Star would tend to fix upon Canada.

### THE PARLIAMENT OF WOMEN

Referring appreciatively to the assembly of the International Congress of Women in Toronto, the Star of that city notes the significant fact that while the suffrage in most countries is confined to men, the first world-wide parliament is a non-aligned, in common, but of woman. Man, with all his political experience, has not organized anything quite so cosmopolitan and broadly human as the International Congress of Women. The Peace Conference at The Hague confines itself to one subject, which is admittedly of paramount importance. The Congress discusses many subjects which are of human interest all over the world.

It has been frequently asked whether this organization was intended to advocate woman suffrage. Probably there would be differences of opinion among the delegates on that subject. But

whatever their intentions may be, the deliberations of the Congress must have an important bearing on the matter of the suffrage. For they furnish a partial answer to the question: "If women had votes what use would they make of them?" If women were legislators, what laws would they enact? In what subjects are they interested? What are their ideals of citizenship? Obviously the answer to these questions involves considerations more important than a mere numerical increase of the number of voters.

The subjects for discussion are grouped under the heads of art, education, health and physical training, industrial laws concerning women and children, literature, philanthropy, professions and careers for women, and social work and moral reform. Thus we find that the women who are organizing the movement are deeply interested in the home and the family, in the occupations and careers of women, and in the development of character. In these respects women are in close touch with later movements in legislation. The Asquith government, which is the type of a modern government, has taken steps to improve the betterment of the home and the family and the general condition of the workers of the nation. The appointment of a Minister of Labour is a step in the same direction. The parliament of women, therefore, is a distinctly modern movement. While it is in the nature of a liberative body, its deliberations are of interest as showing what would be the direction of women's thoughts and activities if the power to vote and to legislate were placed in their hands.

### CHOOSING IMMIGRANTS

Canada's action in restricting its immigration to the cream of the current flowing from Great Britain has brought upon this country the accusation of belligerence. The president of the Australian Immigration League writes to the London Evening News protesting against the policy announced by the Hon. Frank Oliver. Mr. Oliver aims to obtain immigrants whose purpose in coming to Canada is to occupy farm lands, to be tenants, or to be laborers. He would exclude those whose coming would tend to add to the congestion of cities and towns. He would exclude the physically, mentally, or morally defective. He would exclude immigrants—all who will not be useful in developing the country. This may be setting his net too wide. Australia has no right to complain if none denies her right to follow a similar policy.

### NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1950

A population of a million; an export trade that has overtaken the harbor and found outlet through several other ports; great industrial plants; a coasted about by the sea; a fertile and rich soil; a climate which is neither too hot nor too cold; a water power; agricultural development which has placed the province in the forefront of the Empire in the production and export of butter and cheese and root crops, profitable exploitation of its mineral resources; improved means of transportation facilities—that is the picture drawn of "New Brunswick in 1950" by His Honor Judge T. J. McKeown in this month's edition of Collier's Weekly. The article is conservatively, even cautiously, prepared. None of these predictions are impossible, indeed, with good fortune and energy we should realize even more prosperously upon our resources.

Potentially New Brunswick is a wealthy province for its size. Its agricultural advantages are second to none. The markets of Europe are at our farmers' doors. We have the means to bring our other provinces in export opportunities. We have timber in abundance sufficient, with proper conservation, to serve our needs and to bring us a handsome yearly profit for centuries to come. Our mining possibilities are scarcely being scratched. Our coal fields are rich and ready. Our coastal waters teem with fish. We have extensive and valuable inland water power. And, along our southern coast we have a tidal power, which in its strength, which some geologists will tell us is the most powerful in the world.

Surely these are the raw materials of a prosperity even greater than Governor T. J. McKeown looks for. With nothing comparable to the resources of our eastern States have we attained to American leadership in material development and enterprise. Influence. With a courage and enterprise in the people commensurate with the value of their opportunities there is no reason why we in the Maritime Provinces should not win a similar position in the confederacy of Canada.

### MISCHIEVOUS POLITICS

Local Conservative papers go with approval the mischievous assertion of the Toronto News that "Sir Wilfrid Laurier came to power before the arrival of the emergency. Under the conditions thus created Canada will be assisted in Imperial questions involving possible hostilities, and consultation thus established must tend to become permanent, must lead to the creation, in some form, of a permanent Imperial Council or Parliament in which all British states shall be represented and shall have voice in the determination of all questions of Imperial policy."

This is the Imperial end toward which the Canadian government is working in this great enterprise—and worth working for, as only by some such system of organization can the British Empire become a permanent reality.

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from the Province of Quebec. If that province had gone as it was expected to go he would have been in a minority, Ontario and Manitoba where the Orange vote was strongest. The provinces for whose protection he had risked his popularity in Quebec, each gave a majority against him. As matters of fact the policy of the Orange party is to stir up trouble with it, plays a minor and insignificant part in Canadian politics. And this is well for Canada. There are Catholics and Orangemen in prominent positions in both parties. There are Orangemen in Sir Wilfrid's cabinet. If he lives to become Premier, it will be a dangerous day for Canada. If this condition ever ceases to exist. Anything other than the broadest toleration in racial and religious relations and their continued banishment from the field of political controversy would tend to create a situation menacing to the peaceful progress of this Dominion and possibly to the very existence as a homogeneous nation.

### PROTESTANTISM AND AUTHORITY

Thanks are due Dr. David Allison for quietly calling the attention of heated theological controversialists to the "Individual Liberty of Protestantism." The original essence of Protestantism was protest against clerical authority, the claim of Pope and priests to the right and power to interpret the Scriptures and to impose their interpretation in the form of dogma upon the laity. It was a revolt against ecclesiastical authority, a demand for the right of the individual to read and to think for himself and to come to his own conclusions. It was the principle that the honor and convictions of the individual are for him the right and the truth.

Obviously then, Protestant churches arrogate to themselves the same authority against which they revolted, when they in turn set up fixed standards of dogma, and his "Hierarchy" those who venture to disagree. And the so-called higher critics themselves, who in their pride, in their pride of scholarship, they set up their own standards, as a thing of authority and call upon their less learned brethren to bow down and worship it. There is no terrible middle ground between the absolute spiritual authority claimed by the Roman Catholic Church and the full admission of the sovereignty of the individual under standing. Catholicism at least is a less logical. Granting its premises, it is logically inevitable, inspired, and hence infallible, church you must admit its conclusions to be true. But a Protestantism, founded on the denial of infallibility in any human agency and yet imposing standards of Biblical interpretation, is a contradiction in terms. It is a logical impossibility. It is, obviously, illogical. In so far as it hampers the individual freedom of thought and expression in its congregations, so far it is a hindrance to the progress of the Empire. It is a hindrance to the progress of the Empire.

But there must be standards, one will argue—else anarchy would be the result. And that is the problem of Protestantism must solve to find some sound in the Christian gospel for the standard of conduct and of life. In the direction of the ideals of Christianity, and at the same time to allow freedom for personal opinion. Where it fails to do this, this freedom it fails to be Protestantism.

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### THE POLITICAL HIGHWAY ACT

The new Highway Act has only been in force a few weeks and the government machinists have hardly yet had opportunity to realize upon its political possibilities. It is a bill, sprung by the prospect of an early election in Sir John county, they are hurriedly getting it into working order. Already Sir John county has been the scene of a great deal of political activity. The County Highway Board has been set up. It is a body of five members, one of whom is the Minister of Public Works. It is a body of five members, one of whom is the Minister of Public Works. It is a body of five members, one of whom is the Minister of Public Works.

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### A WELL-DESERVING GOVERNMENT

Commenting on the prospect of a provincial election in Nova Scotia in the not far future The Charlottetown Guardian points out that the Liberals have been in power there since 1882 and remarks that twenty-seven years is too long a period of office; either for the good or the bad. The opinion is based on a very good rule; but no rule is so good as to lack exceptions. The Nova Scotia government is a notable exception to the rule.

Instead of showing symptoms of decay or of decline, the government of public opinion which is frequently a result of too long lease of power, the government of Nova Scotia gives evidence today of a more lively public spirit and a more active progressiveness than at any time in its history. The matter of technical education is a subject of great importance in the life of the people. It is a subject of great importance in the life of the people. It is a subject of great importance in the life of the people.

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bravery through the instrumentality of regular police and military forces. In view of this section of the act and of the government's apparent intention of taking full advantage of the political hopelessness provided, it is obvious that any pretence of home rule in the Act is hypocritical farce. The Highway Boards are set up only to have any authority long as they use that authority in a way pleasing to the government. When they fail to serve the government's political ends the slight power they possess is to be taken away from them and the whole control of the road money and road work vested in the machine.

### IMPERIAL NAVAL DEFENSE

The Manchester Guardian, one of the sanest and most influential of British journals, gives a very good account of the excited patriotism of those Canadians who are clamorously exalting New Zealand's example in presenting a vote in the House of Commons against the proposed extension of the British Empire. The Guardian expresses the opinion that the ideal to aim at, alike for the United Kingdom and for the colonies, is to establish a "perfect knowledge of the facts and without consultation of Parliament," is the end of the times of progress, and declares that no far from two hundred colonies to follow it, we ought at the Conference to give New Zealand a vote in the House of Commons.

Along the lines of The Sun's contention, the Guardian argues that the ideal to aim at, alike for the United Kingdom and for the colonies, is to establish a "perfect knowledge of the facts and without consultation of Parliament," is the end of the times of progress, and declares that no far from two hundred colonies to follow it, we ought at the Conference to give New Zealand a vote in the House of Commons.

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### LA PRESSE AND SIR WILFRID

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### WON'T MIX

The human stomach stands much abuse, but it won't return good health if you give it bad food. If you don't care for your health, you will find it hard to get it right. A year ago I became much alarmed about my health. I began to suffer after each meal no matter how little I ate," says a Denver woman. "I lost my appetite and the very thought of food grew distasteful. The result that I was not nourished and got weak and thin."

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position in Nova Scotia and have secured for it, as far as anything political could be sure, another extension of the lease of power so excellently and actively used in the past, and never more so than during the term of the present legislature.

### AN ABSURDITY OF PROTECTION

In the United States senate the other day Senator Aldrich, the arch-dread of protection, expressed himself strongly against the policy of Ontario and Quebec in prohibiting the export of pulpwood. Such policy was "medieval," he said, and most unfriendly. He openly threatened vigorous retaliation. He also admitted that this policy of Canada's would severely injure the paper industry in the United States.

Since then it is authoritatively reported that he promised American retaliation will take the form of a greatly increased duty against the very products which Canada does not desire to export to the United States.

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### MR. THE COUNTY BY-ELECTION

The P. C. Mosher, when the Conservatives have placed in the field as their candidate for the vacant seat in St. John County, can hardly be classed as a formidable candidate. In the general election, in spite of the tide against the old government which gave Mr. Heron and his party such a decisive victory throughout the province, Mr. Mosher and his colleagues failed signal to make any headway against the forces led by Mr. Lowell and Mr. McKeown, and with similar organization and good fighting on the Liberal side there is no reason to doubt a similar result in the approaching contest. It is obvious, however, that the Liberals are wasting valuable time. The election is likely to be sprung at once and little or nothing has yet been done in the way of opposition preparation.

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