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SAINT JOHN, MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1911.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

The Auditor General's statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Provincial Government for the year 1910 appeared in The Standard last Wednesday. It shows largely increased income on the one side, and on the other an increase in the expenditures that has moved Mr. Copp of Westmorland almost to tears. Yet with a very few exceptions this same Mr. Copp assented to each and every one of the expenditures when supply was being voted by the Government by the Legislature.

Is Mr. Copp annoyed because the Government expended less by over a thousand dollars than the Legislature authorized for the administration of justice? There was a time when Mr. Copp took a deep personal interest in this important item in the public accounts, but now his chief concern seems to be that the Hazen Robinson Government did in 1907. Mr. Copp gives the figures of the late Government's expenditures for that year as \$960,093.12. It is well to be accurate, and important to have that twelve cents in the account.

But surely Mr. Copp is not so forgetful as he would have us think when he puts this amount forward as the expenditures of the Robinson Government for 1907. If he knows anything at all about the finances of the province he is aware that large sums were held back until after the close of the fiscal year so that the Government could show a surplus instead of a deficit. This pernicious system had prevailed for years in the financial management of the province until we have now in the public debt, upon which the people are paying interest, upwards of \$1,000,000 which has been transferred from current to capital account.

Just how much of the over-expenditure of the former Government, which was transferred to capital account, belongs to the year mentioned by Mr. Copp is not very clear owing to the lack of system in handling the public business when Mr. Copp's friends were in charge of the treasury. But one thing is abundantly clear to every one at all familiar with the accounts of the province, and that is, if Mr. Robinson spent only \$960,093.12 it was because he had no more to spend. The record of Mr. Robinson and of all his predecessors was that they not only spent every dollar properly belonging to current account, but an average of nearly \$100,000 annually more than they received for the last three or four years of their existence. Mr. Copp only makes himself ridiculous when he permits the publication of an interview which proves him either ignorant of the true conditions or guilty of misrepresentation.

It is quite true that the Hazen Government has spent more money than any previous Government; but it has been wisely spent in the best interests of all the people of the province. Partisan politicians thrust from office by a disgusted electorate may fume and fret, throw mud and drop tears of professed penitence, but the great body of the people are chiefly interested in the maintenance of the public service on a constantly improving standard, and will judge the merits of a government by its acts rather than by the criticisms of those who have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

A reference to the expenditures of the Government will show that every important public service has benefited by the increased revenue received during the year. The expenditures for public works in 1908 were \$228,133.71; in 1909 \$304,499.13; and in 1910 \$328,443.26. There was expended for education in 1910 \$265,892.89 against \$238,741.70 and so it goes through the whole list. The territorial revenue of the province has been greatly increased by the honest administration of the Hazen Government, and there is every indication that it will be further increased in the coming year. It is absurd to claim that this is due to the increased cut. It has been brought about by a better administration of the Crown lands—by the collection from all the lumber operators of the stumpage dues on the lumber cut on the provincial domain.

The Hazen Government during the few years it has been in power has placed the provincial finances on a better business basis than they have ever been since Confederation. There has been a better collection of the revenue, a more systematic keeping of the accounts, and an expenditure of the public moneys by which every section of the province has directly benefited.

MR. PUGSEY'S MIS-STATEMENTS.

During his recent visit to St. John, Mr. Pugsley is reported in his organ, the Telegraph, as having delivered an address at a meeting of the Liberal executive, in which the following passage occurs:—"He dwelt at some length upon the attitude of the Conservative leader, Mr. Borden, toward the naval policy of the Government and his indecision in advocating at one time a direct contribution of millions towards the support of the British Navy, at another, a contribution of two Dreadnoughts, and finally his support of the amendment of Mr. Monk, formerly the Conservative leader, but now of the National Liberal party of the province of Quebec—a support which the Liberal party felt would be resented by the loyal supporters of the Empire throughout all Canada."

In giving his definition of the attitude of Mr. Borden and the Conservative party towards the naval policy of the Government, Mr. Pugsley, as a member of the House of Commons, who had heard the debates, must have been well aware that he was deliberately mis-stating the facts. Referring to the resolution which he moved in February last, the Leader of the Opposition

during the recent debate accurately summarized it in the following terms:—

"We declared," he said, "by that resolution that the proposals of the Government were dangerous and useless and expensive; we declared that before any permanent policy of that character, involving large and unknown future expenditures was entered upon, it should be most carefully considered and thought out, and should be submitted to the people of Canada for their mandate. We also said that in the meantime, and under the conditions which in our apprehension at that time confronted this Empire, we ought to bring immediate and effective aid to the Mother Country."

Today Mr. Borden reaffirms the great principle he then laid down, that the people of Canada should be consulted before any permanent policy was undertaken. His amendment to Mr. Monk's amendment was as follows:—

"We beg to assure Your Excellency of the unalterable attachment and devotion of the people of Canada to the British Crown, and of their desire and intention to fulfil all just responsibilities devolving upon this country as one of the nations of the Empire. We desire, however, to express our regret that Your Excellency's gracious speech gives no indication whatever of any intention on the part of Your Excellency's advisers to consult the people on the naval policy of Canada."

Mr. Borden's resolution went much further than Mr. Monk was prepared to go. The member for Jacques Cartier in his amendment moved to add the following paragraph:—"The House regrets that the speech from the Throne gives no indication whatever of the intention of the Government to consult the people on its naval policy, and the general question of the contribution of Canada to Imperial armaments."

Mr. Monk's amendment lacked one of the essentials in Mr. Borden's subsequent resolution:—"The unalterable attachment and devotion of the people of Canada to the British Crown and of their desire and intention to fulfil all just responsibilities devolving upon this country as one of the nations of the Empire." Mr. Monk declared for an appeal to the people of Canada and on that point was on common ground with Mr. Borden and the Conservative party. Mr. Pugsley by attempting to make political capital out of the action of the Conservative party in voting with Mr. Monk, deliberately suppressed the facts of the case.

Mr. Borden and the Conservative party stand for a United Empire. As the Leader of the Opposition, in moving his amendment, well expressed it:—

"I think the question of Canada's co-operation upon a permanent basis in Imperial defence involves very large and wide considerations. If Canada and the other 'Dominions of the Empire are to take their part as 'nations of this Empire in the defence of the Empire as a whole, shall it be that we, contributing to that defence of the whole Empire, shall have absolutely, as 'citizens of this country, no voice whatever in the 'councils of the Empire relating to the choice of peace or war throughout the Empire? I do not think that 'that would be a tolerable condition, I do not think that 'the people of Canada would for one moment submit to such a condition. Should members of this House represent 'ative men, representing 220 constituencies of this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, no one of them have 'the same voice with regard to those enormous Imperial 'issues that the humblest taxpayer in the British Isles 'has at this moment? It does not seem to me that a 'condition of that kind would stand for the integrity 'of the Empire, for the closer co-operation of the 'Empire. These issues would have to be taken into 'consideration and a permanent policy would have to be 'worked out, and when that permanent policy had been 'worked out and explained to the people of Canada, to 'every citizen in this country, then I would say it would 'be the right of any Government to go to the people 'of Canada to get them to pronounce their mandate 'and their disapproval or approval of that policy."

This is not the creed of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "The 'goal of my aspiration is the independence of Canada." "I 'hold out to my fellow countrymen the idea of independ- 'ence." "As the ripe fruit falls from the parent tree," 'These are among his many public utterances on this question of Canada's future. And these views he incorporated in a clause in the Naval Service Bill which empowers the 'Governor-in-Council to decide whether or not the Canadian 'navy shall take part in the wars of the Empire. More recently on his Western tour he emphasized the fact that the Navy Bill was the first step towards the accomplishment of his desire for independence.

"Independent nations exist," he told the people of the town of Humboldt, "which have neither the popu- 'lation nor wealth of Canada—Belgium, Sweden, Nor- 'way, Switzerland." "Canada is ready to assume all 'the duties and responsibilities which pertain to a na- 'tion." "There has been no nation with a sea coast 'which even existed without having a navy." "That is 'the reason we are going to have a navy." This is the policy of Mr. Pugsley's leader—a policy Mr. Pugsley heartily endorses—Separation and independ- 'ence—it is well that the electors in this Loyalist city of St. John should know exactly for what Mr. Pugsley stands.

MANNERS.

"Faithful are the wounds of a friend," and Earl Grey proved himself a friend to Canada, says the Toronto Telegram, when he told his hearers that too many of the children of this nation are growing up in a state of "silly servitude" to the fallacy that civility is a sign of servility.

It is one of the teachings of every-day experience that when a boy takes his hat off when he steps into a private office, wears an attractive smile, and says "Yes, sir," or "No, sir," in answer to a polite question, that boy is talked about for the rest of the day and is admired as a miracle of courtesy.

The Boy Scouts movement has a great future if its leaders will teach the boys to develop their manners as well as their muscles. The boy who has been taught how to enter an office and speak to people on behalf of his employer, has acquired one of the master secrets of success in life.

A boy should not be judged altogether by his outward graces of speech and manner. These outward signs and visible tokens indicate the presence of the inward qualities that build up an attractive personality. The lack of these outward graces is perhaps wrongly recognized as suggesting the presence of the qualities that make a repellent personality. The boy enters life half and maimed who has not been taught to take his hat off when he goes into a private office and to speak kindly and courteously to all comers.

Canadian children are not surpassed by the sons and daughters of any land on earth in the central qualities of true character. Too often they thoughtlessly lack the outward adornments of courteous manner and kindly speech.

The city of Hamilton is going to publish the assessment rolls in pamphlet form. This may cost a little money, but it will be more than made up by the publicity given to the assessment of all the properties in the city and by the chance to investigate the manner in which the assessment is made.

An Ottawa correspondent describes the delegation of farmers to Ottawa as "a petition in boots." The description is not wholly inapplicable. Experiences show that one of the first duties of citizenship is to learn how and when to kick.

PROTECTION OF BIG GAME

Guides of Province Well Pleased With Local Government Policy—Give Instances of Increase in Number

That the guides in the province of New Brunswick are well pleased with the Provincial Government's protection of the game and the manner in which the Surveyor-General is carrying out the law in reference to the game resources of the province was plainly apparent in the tone of the speeches delivered at the banquet on Thursday night last in Fredericton when the New Brunswick Guides' Association were hosts at a dinner in the Queen Hotel.

There were numerous addresses of interest but the opinion of the guides on the important subjects of fish and forest protection can best be gleaned from the speeches. The following extract is taken from the Fredericton Cleaners' report of the banquet:—

Mr. Slipp proposed the toast to the Guides' Association, which was heartily received with the singing of For They Are Jolly Good Fellows and three hearty cheers and a tiger. President Allen, in replying to the toast, said that he thought that the best method of protecting the game next year the province was to protect the forests from fires, which is now being carried on more effectively than ever. He believed that the fishing would be improved if the province could secure control of the fish in the streams from the Federal authorities.

President Allen, in conclusion, warmly welcomed those present as guests of the association.

Adam Moore said that he did not believe altogether in having all the guides made game wardens and spoke of an interestingly enough briefly.

Arthur Pringle, in replying to the toast, gave some interesting data as to the increase in big game in the province. About 1880, he said, when a party of five were out from Boiestown from August to October, they saw one cow, two calves and two bull moose. The next year the party were out about the same length of time and saw only one moose. That was in the vicinity of Little Southwest Miramichi Lake, where a scene of more moose could be seen daily right at the lake now. On his own hunting territory on the Northwest Miramichi he did not see one moose from October until February, when he saw one bull moose. That was in 1888, and now scores of moose were seen by every hunting party in the same territory.

The caribou were present in about the same number now as formerly, while deer were increasing.

Very Pleasant.

Charles Cremin expressed the opinion that the provincial government was doing all it could to protect the moose, and said that results were being found every day by those who were in the woods and following big game hunting and guiding. There were too many deer and the only trouble in regard to the moose was that they were destroying their own feed.

In speaking of the vast amount of game in the woods Mr. Cremin told of an incident where in following two moose tracks a distance of three miles in one day, 24 different moose tracks across the two they were following were seen.

William Griffin, Jr., told of the experiences he had in the woods the past summer with Dr. Whitney of Boston, who was in the woods for two moose, and during that period there were 28 days when he did not leave the camp, and two weeks were spent in travelling, but while the conditions were good in the woods, photographs were less than 21 moose were seen in addition to the deer and caribou. This was in a country where 20 years ago it was a rare sight to see a single moose. The same length of time Jack Doran said that in Queens and Charlotte counties where his hunting grounds were situated, he had seen 50 moose in one year, while 12 years ago he saw only one in the section of the province hardly knew what a moose looked like. He was not in favour of having all guides made game wardens.

Murphy spoke briefly expressing the view that the present game laws are good and should be left alone.

HERE'S ONE MAN NOT AFRAID OF ROOSEVELT

Representative Rainey Demands Investigation Into African Hunting Trip—Smithsonian Institute Trash Heap

Washington, Dec. 20.—"The African hunting trip as organized and carried out by the Smithsonian institution, via Roosevelt," is the subject of the latest proposed congressional investigation. The suggestion was received here today by Representative Rainey of Illinois from a citizen of a Georgia town who referred to such an inquiry as a "public service" and to the Smithsonian as a "trash heap institution."

Mr. Rainey is the Democrat who recently introduced a resolution to inquire into the manner in which Mr. Roosevelt obtained his transport and supplies in his trips about the country.

New York, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the traveller, in the course of an interview today in the Nordlyset, a local Danish paper, sends a message of thanks to the Danish people for their reception on his arrival from the north in 1909. The message which has been cabled to the leading papers in Copenhagen, follows:—

"In response to the offer of the Nordlyset, I take this opportunity to thank the Danish people for their uniform patience and loyalty to my interest. I have been deprived of much, but the sweetness of Danish hospitality will always remain to nurse the spark of ambition."

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BIG FALLING OFF IN ALASKA GOLD

Washington, Dec. 20.—A marked falling off in the production of gold in Alaska, due to the failure of the placer mines in the Fairbanks and Seaward peninsula districts, is reported in the preliminary statement of the geological survey upon Alaska mining conditions of 1910. The production of gold during the year has been approximately \$16,360,000, compared with \$20,371,000 in 1909. Since mining began in 1880, Alaska has produced minerals worth \$186,000,000, of which \$179,000,000 was gold.

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