

The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 1911.

A TIMEWORN AND CORRUPT ADMINISTRATION.

Whilst the Reciprocity question is the most important issue of all those involved in the present contest, it is not, and should not be allowed to stand as the only one. The Laurier Government has been in power for fifteen years, and its class of commissionaire administration, and it requires no extraordinary discrimination to discover that this is exactly what its defenders and apologists are playing for. The Conservatives will be weak indeed if they swallow this proffered bait.

Now that the elections are called the whole record, and not a single act, is before the people, and on the whole record the Government must be judged. Let its proper prominence be given to each item of the record, but let none be omitted, be it an item of policy or performance, an act of the Government as a whole or of an individual minister only.

On general principles it is now time for a change. It is not conducive to good government that any political party should administer public affairs for too long a period. The pith and vigor of a party are pretty well eaten out in ten or fifteen years of continuous administration, and in proportion as the inward strength deteriorates the outward lies accumulate. The better men, the virgin principles, the higher ideals and the quicker conscience of a new government all tend to weaken and disappear, and to them succeed smaller personalities, more vicious practices, lax ideals and deadened conscience.

Compare the men who form the Laurier cabinet today with those who were its members in its earlier period, and the contrast is painful. Its strong men have in greater part departed; some called by death, others translated to offices of emolument, or retired for special reasons. Those of the original number who remain are weakened in body and mind by the advance of years, and the degrading process that inevitably follows the repeated traffic in, and defence of, doubtful deals, and the compromise of conscience involved therein.

To the older men, younger and weaker, and in some cases more unscrupulous, men have succeeded. The Mowatts and Mulocks, the Mills and Davies, the Joys and Tates are poorly replaced by the Kings and Murphys, the Brodeurs and Bureaus of the present, whilst the accession of such a political freebooter in principle and so unscrupulous an administrative buccannier in practice as Mr. Pugsley, adds actual danger to acknowledged depreciation in capacity.

Sir Richard Cartwright no longer counts as an active force; he lives in an unlovely past, peopled with the ghosts of shattered ideals, bastard principles, and shameful compromises. He draws his salary, signs what papers are presented to him, nurses his gout, denies those who would fain oust him from a position coveted by younger aspirants. But he is no longer a vital force. Mr. Patterson is respectable, but no one now looks to him for either direction or inspiration. Mr. Aylesworth, always inert, has been incapacitated by deafness and now retires, and Mr. Fielding is a sick man, whom it is inhuman to exhibit longer in the limelight of militant politics.

Sir Frederick Borden is worn to a frazzle, morally and politically, and is being sent to the field to plough his last furrow before being turned out to the party pasture. Mr. Frank Oliver is fighting under a shadow for his political life with old-time friends, who are now his sworn enemies, and Mr. Templeman, once saved by the overgenerous effacement of Mr. Sloan, is heading for certain destruction in Victoria. No one will mourn his loss. And Sir Wilfrid himself, discredited, impeded by his foolish and disloyal utterances at the Conference, involved in a mesh of inconsistencies and repudiations in Dominion policies, with power failing and prestige dimmed, beset with dangers and threatened with defeat in his own province, has pinned his hopes for salvation to a pact with the President of what Sir Oliver Mowat called "a foreign and hostile nation" to destroy Canadian ideals and block Imperial trade development by interposing the attractions of Continentalism.

As the Government ages and weakens, corruption and extravagance grow stronger and bolder. The evil elements fasten and breed upon it with increasing boldness and destructiveness. They have always been powerful in the Laurier Cabinet, they have now become all powerful, and there is but one remedy. The people must replace the old by a new Government. The attempt to put new wine in old bottles will result as always, in disaster. Whether Dr. Osler was correct in his theory of chloroforming the world's great workers at fifty, there is no doubt of the wisdom of preventing governments from running beyond a third term. Every year thereafter will be prolific in ills to the body politic from the triumph of the baser over the better elements. New men, safer policies, better principles and cleaner methods are needed today and sorely needed. The 21st of September gives the electorate its opportunity and we believe the opportunity will not be neglected.

Therefore we advise the electors as they approach the day of decision to pass the whole record of the Government under review. It is an interesting one and will give ample food for reflection to every lover of honest administration. The Government is a government of broken pledges, given with solemn assurance, broken with cynical boldness and indifference, littering the long pathway from July 1896 to the present. The debt, which was to have been reduced, has been increased from \$258,497,432 to \$340,041,852; a taxation of \$27,759,285, which was to be diminished by millions, has been increased to \$39,835,232, or 230 per cent. Expenditures denounced as outrageous when standing at \$42,900,000, have reached the enormous total of \$121,470,420, and are still rushing upwards.

To these must be added the obligations, every year recklessly entered into, and which are real additions to debt, call for increased interest payments, and affect our credit on the markets of the world. In a growing country expenditures will grow and should grow, but between reasonable growth and unrestrained extravagance there is a wide distinction of which the Government has utterly lost sight. It is the duty of the

electors to interpose a check to this reckless enhancement of taxation and expenditure, and they cannot act too soon.

What promises of the Liberal party, and there were many made to gain power, have been implemented after the power was granted? Not one can be named. Pledge breakers anywhere are dangerous and should be discredited. Nowhere are they so reprehensible as in the field of public service and statesmanship. Every honest man owes it to himself and to his country to brand the public pledge breaker and make it impossible for him to succeed himself.

The above remarks are made for the purpose of calling attention to the general subject. It will be the duty of The Standard to state before the election day after day the special instances of maladministration which call for condemnation.

MR. LANTULUM WAS TURNED DOWN.

Much curiosity is manifested not only among those outside the pale of the Liberal party in St. John, but also among those who are not in the secrets of the bosses as to why there has been such a determined effort to turn down Mr. Edward Lantulum. In 1908 Mr. Lantulum was mentioned as a likely candidate up to within a week of the convention, at which Mr. Pender was nominated. It was even said three years ago that he had the promise of the support of the Minister of Public Works, and it was at the suggestion that he made a canvass of his friends to ascertain how they would regard his candidature. After he had done this he was coolly turned down for a man who had never actively engaged in politics, and was not regarded as a politician by either party, and whose loyalty to the Liberals in the previous election was very much in doubt.

It will be news to many who read and believe the utterances of the Telegraph, which is asserting with all the brag of insolence at its command that the Liberal ticket is a sure winner, that the Liberal nomination for the county seat was hawked about from door to door by a committee of stalwarts from the executive. It was offered to several prominent citizens and declined before they reached the address of Mr. Lowell. But they did not consider Mr. Lantulum at all. He was passed by as if he had never been a member of the Liberal party. Yet Mr. Lantulum, if he had so desired, could have rendered the missionary labors of the committee of stalwarts null and void. Had he chosen to remain in the field he could have obtained the nomination from the delegates elected at the primaries, notwithstanding the bosses. With all the strings in his own hand, the wonder is that Mr. Lantulum permitted himself to be side-tracked. He was the one man whom the majority of the convention would have followed had matters reached a crisis.

What is the cause of the turning down of Mr. Lantulum by the Liberal bosses? Is he less intelligent than Mr. Lowell? Were his services to the people while in the Legislature any less valuable than those of Mr. Lowell? True, Mr. Lowell succeeded in gaining his election in the county while Mr. Lantulum was defeated in the city, but Mr. Lowell has not yet tested his strength in the city of St. John. When the votes are counted on September 21, his illusion will be dispelled, and he will cease to be a force even in the politics of the county.

Mr. Lantulum and those whom he represents have every right to feel disgruntled at the choice of Mr. Lowell. They have been ignored time and again, while they do most of the voting for the Liberals, they get but a small share of the rewards, particularly the fat things that invariably go elsewhere. Mr. Lantulum was certainly entitled to greater consideration from his party than he received. It is more than possible that the resentment so freely expressed on the streets yesterday by prominent Liberals over the turning down of Mr. Lantulum is likely to result in the loss of many votes for the Liberal ticket.

MR. FOWLER FOR KINGS-ALBERT.

Kings-Albert is in line. The enthusiasm and fighting spirit displayed at the Conservative convention at Sussex yesterday foretells a sweeping victory for Mr. George W. Fowler at the polls. The electors of Kings-Albert have not only awakened to the dangers of Reciprocity, but have discovered from practical experience the unfitness of Dr. McAllister to represent them. Elected by a fluke in 1908, Dr. McAllister has failed to make good. As Mr. Fowler pointed out in his speech accepting the nomination, the people have seen no results from Dr. McAllister's arduous labors at Ottawa during the last three years. While they may welcome him back to his chosen profession, they will part from him as a representative without regrets. The temper of the constituency clearly indicates a change is necessary.

The return of the Conservative Government to power on September 21, which is now practically a certainty, will give the electors of Kings-Albert in the person of Mr. Fowler a strong and active representative with their best interests at heart and the ability to care for the needs of the constituency. Lacking these qualifications Dr. McAllister's frequently expressed desire to retire from the political arena should be unhesitatingly acceded to.

The large and representative gathering of the electors of Kings-Albert, at Sussex yesterday, including as it did many prominent Liberals opposed to Reciprocity, was an object lesson for Mr. Pugsley. The Opera House was packed to the doors. This fact should convince Mr. Pugsley that the distribution of free railway tickets as a bait to draw a crowd to a convention is a less powerful incentive than honest convictions and genuine enthusiasm. Every man who attended the meeting to nominate Mr. George W. Fowler and to hear the speeches, paid his way. It was worth the money.

Current Comment

(St. John Globe, Lib.)

Hon. Mr. Hazen's return from England, where he had worthily represented the Province at the Coronation ceremony, was fittingly recognized on Thursday evening by his friends by a complimentary banquet. The attendance from St. John and other counties was very large, the diners including many members of the Legislature and others prominent in the political, business and social life of the country. Mr. Hazen deserved this testimonial of regard from his supporters. Not only did he well represent the province at many functions in the old land, but he also so admirably presented the claims of New Brunswick as a suitable home for the English-speaking immigrant, through the press and otherwise, that permanent good results may be expected to follow.

(Toronto News.)

If the trade agreement goes into effect there must be an immense transfer of business from London, Hamilton and Toronto to Detroit and Buffalo.

(Hamilton Herald.)

Reciprocity may be the dominant issue, but it is not the only one.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

Canada's work is to finish Laurier.

STRONG FEELING AGAINST RECIPROCITY IN WINNIPEG

Generally Felt Pact Will Seriously Interfere with Industrial Development—Large Increase in Manufacturing Industries—Row Over Voters Lists—Great Demand for Capital to Move Crops.

Special Correspondence to The Toronto News and The Standard.

Winnipeg, Aug. 2.—With a hot sun, sending beams of gladness into the multitude of optimistic hearts that are yearning for a perfect crop, and with the political pot boiling over, the atmosphere in Winnipeg is full of steam, which promises to be a great source of power within the next two or three months. Commercially speaking, there is no thought in this city of a depression; all is buoyant and hopeful. And let it be said, this sanguine view is not an outcome of any agitation in the West for freer trade with the United States. On the contrary, a strong feeling prevails in Winnipeg against the Reciprocity Agreement because of the belief in the hands of many prominent business men that the proposed trade pact would seriously interfere with the wonderful industrial development of their city.

While everyone here realizes most fully the importance of a bumper crop and of its distribution every one is also deeply conscious of the fact that a policy of free trade with the United States, even in natural products, is not the right way to plan for the increased prosperity of the West. The prosperity of the 237 manufacturing industries which have sprung into being in the last few years, gathering under their roofs some 15,000 workmen, Winnipeg in many respects is the most truly Canadian city in the Dominion, despite the claims of many in Ontario, that he who settles anywhere west of Lake of the Woods regards the older provinces as the dead, old East. The East is East and West is West. The idea does not express the view of Winnipeg's best and most influential men. Their conception of Canada is that expressed by the old phrase in the words: "There be three things which make a nation great, a fertile soil, busy workshops and easy transport for man and goods from place to place."

Between East and West.

This is a vision, too, which the business man in Winnipeg, because of his unique position in the country, is quick to grasp. He is not less fortunate than the farmer, who is with his interests and sympathies fairly divided between the vast farm general scheme of western development and the industrial activities so close at hand. The wholesale merchant, the banker, the insurance and real estate agents, all connected with the growth of the farther West, in fact, nearly every person of any financial worth has one or more strings fastened in some promising town or district on the prairies. For years he has been dependent on the prosperity of the West for his livelihood, and he also feels for the man on the land. Industrial expansion on the other hand, is a more recent factor in the general scheme of western development, and of course manufacturing is receiving its greatest impetus from the experienced citizen of Winnipeg.

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He sees in other towns and cities throughout the west, possibilities for the same phenomenal results that have been realized here. Since 1906, factories and shops numbering 109 have been added to Winnipeg's industrial roll; nearly forty were established in 1910 alone.

Just this week a contract was closed with the city by a prospective kysum manufacturer for the installation of a 400 horse power plant. Then this period of four years between 1906 and 1910 has been responsible for the great strengthening of the city's industrial base, changing it from a mere distributing centre to a solid commercial city is proven by the increase in assessment values. Winnipeg's industrial base, changing it from a mere distributing centre to a solid commercial city is proven by the increase in assessment values.

Mixed Farming Needed. A large body of consumers who have no connection with agricultural interests, has arisen in this city, and the cost of living is a consideration now of more importance than it was of before. Hence, one hears on every side an urgent demand for the adoption of mixed farming in Manitoba. People are realizing more and more the absurdity of importing meat, eggs, butter, cheese, fruit and so on from far away regions in the United States and eastern Canada. Winnipeg sees its future handicapped without more abundant and cheaper supplies of food from its own province, and this desire whether understood now or not is the strong and irresistible first step towards protection of British Columbia. To be the force and power, that such a country as the west should be, the thorough Canadian farmer sees the absolute necessity for self-sufficiency. He has everything to help him develop; a soil fit for any kind of agricultural products, a climate of varied varieties, coal, timber, iron, ore and magnificent water power. Why then, should not build up these resources, a millionth part of which have not yet been utilized to be turned to the exclusive use of Canada, making her not only a producer of grain for other countries, but a mighty power supported by a variety of interests?

Such a national future has arisen in the mind of Winnipeg and gradually, if ever even so slowly against the agrarian forces of the Grain Growers' Association, the situation must inevitably move westward to the mountains where it will find a more encouraging support. A plan in the province of British Columbia. This note was struck intensely by R. L. Borden a few weeks ago when he toured Western Canada, and in this city at least his speech was appreciated and will be remembered as that of a Canadian statesman. His avowed support of the Hudson Bay Railroad, terminal elevators and cold storage plants was taken as a constructive scheme for this new country, which, although, perhaps submerged for the time being under the straight issue of reciprocity, will pre-empt later, because it had first place in the mind of the people, especially the farmer.

Politics and Finances.

Just now all is politics and finances, the latter being slightly more dependent on the crops. A big fuss has arisen in Winnipeg over the arrangement of voters lists. The Dominion officials have stepped in to say that the provincial lists arranged by Hon. Robert Rogers are out of date, and that they and Mr. Rogers shall fix up the new ones for the federal election. It is quite likely that there will be much clashing before suitable lists are compiled. In various quarters the word is of the best. "There will be lots of money in the country," says a leading banker here today. "We have all increased our capital, and it only remains for the railroads to move the grain." It will take, said another, "fifty million dollars to send the crop to the head of the lakes, and there alone you have a large amount to be released into channels of circulation within the next month or two." The only serious feature of the whole commercial situation is the coal famine which threatens the west, for this means that the transportation of coal from the East for the bodily welfare of the Western citizen will have a prior claim over the wheat crop.

Altogether, however, there is much resource in Winnipeg, financially and politically, that promises to go a long way in tiding Canada over the stormy period of the next two months.

REPORTS FROM THE LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET

Alfred Dowell and Company of Liverpool in their timber market report of August 1st state that the trade is slowly recovering from the effect of the labor disturbances. An improvement has lately been discernible in the demand and a more optimistic feeling prevails. Canadian Woods—Waney Board and Square Pine—The arrivals consist of parcels per liners to Manchester. Stocks are light and prices very firm. Oak—The arrivals were moderate. There was a fair consumption at firm figures. Rock Elm—There were no arrivals. Stocks are practically exhausted and prices very firm. Birch—Logs—The majority of the arrivals have been of Quebec timber, only one small parcel of St. John having come to hand. There was a moderate inquiry. Prices somewhat easier. Planks continue to arrive from Quebec and Halifax. There was a steady demand and stocks within moderate compass. Pine Deals and Boards have arrived somewhat freely. There was an average consumption at steady prices. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Deals—Notwithstanding that the import to the Mersey and Manchester was 750,000 less than

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last year, the consumption shows a decrease of 2,250 stds., which having regard to the strike was only to be expected. Stocks ample.
Smith & Tyrer.

Notes on British trade for the month of July by Smith & Tyrer, of Liverpool, are as follows:
The past month will be remembered for a succession of severe strikes, affecting shipping and transport throughout the United Kingdom, and which, for a time, quite paralyzed business. The effects are still being felt and the dislocation of trade has adversely interfered with prices.
Pitch Pine—Hewn timber is little required for. Sawn is weaker, but the lower prices are not attracting buyers. Fortunately there is an absence of speculative cargoes offering on the markets, although liner consignments continue to come forward. Prime lumber is again weaker, with a poor enquiry. Lower qualities are coming forward freely unsold, and more than supply the demand.
U. S. A. Hardwoods have been in more request.
Spruce Deals have suffered from the strike troubles, which have restricted the demand, and cargoes have been forced off at a severe drop in price. Limer parcels being easier handled, have about maintained their value.
Birch—The supply of logs is sufficient for the requirements. Planks are not so firm, but are readily sold at some concession in price.
Pine Deals—Lower ports are a little better in demand, but prices keep low. Hemlock—The enquiry has quite fallen away.

John Keenan.
The funeral of John Keenan took place yesterday morning at 7.45 o'clock from his late residence, Main street, Fairville, to St. Rose's church, where Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. C. Collins. Interment was in Sand Cove Cemetery.

"I would not destroy a factory in Canada to build a factory in Yorkshire. Subject to legitimate protection of our own interests, I am anxious far as possible to throw our trade into British channels. I am for the British Empire against all others and in the Empire I am for Canada first."—Mr. Borden at Dauphin, Man.

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Sept. 30. Man. Mariner
Oct. 21. Man. Engineer
Nov. 4. Man. Miller
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