

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1922.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

In view of the fact that the present Provincial Government has always shown a marked distaste for filling up vacancies in the Legislative Assembly whenever it appeared probable that they would be filled by supporters of the Opposition, it must be inferred from the fact that by-elections have been called in St. John and King's Counties that the members of the Government have expectations that candidates of their own party will capture these seats. This expectation, we are told, is particularly strong in regard to St. John County, and for that reason the day of polling in it has been fixed for a week ahead of the polling in Kings, where the Government party is not nearly as strong as could be wished, in the hope that a victory in the former may put more life and energy into its supporters in the latter. The idea is good, of course, but it is rather a farfetched hope.

The Government forces go into the fight under a heavy handicap, and it will tax all the ingenuity its members can muster to explain and apologise for conditions that are confronting the province at the present time. The Hon. Dr. Foster, for instance, although he is not the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, is virtually in control of the finances of the province, will probably find it difficult to explain just how under a business man's system of government, the annual balance sheet has shown a deficit every year since he took control of affairs, despite of the fact that the revenue has more than doubled in this time. The electors of St. John and King's Counties are not backwoodsmen who can be put off with any old story; they are intelligent men who are able to think for themselves and to ask questions that will probably be somewhat difficult to find satisfactory answers for. Many of these men remember the adverse criticisms which the then Mr. Foster made in the election of 1917 regarding the late Government's method of carrying on public business, and when they contrast the promises he then made, if the people would only put him in charge, with the manner in which he has carried them out, the comparison is not likely to be very much in his favor.

Then of course there will be Mr. Venot, who will be able to give the electors the cheering news that in the five years of his administration of the Public Works Department, he has managed to overrun his appropriation without the slightest trouble every year. He will be able to explain to the wondering electors just where \$5,167 have been expended on the roads in the last five years, and \$1,075,052 on bridges in the same period; and also he may be able to say just how it is that with all this money spent on them, the roads and bridges of the province still appear to need so much more laid out on them to make them fit to use. He will probably tell them that he only stopped spending when he did because there was no more money left to spend.

Then again, there will be Dr. Roberts, leading his three year old child, little Miss Public Health, by the hand. He will be able to point out the numerous growth she has attained, due to the fact that he employs a staff of several score doctors, nurses and other officials to look after her welfare, whose salaries and expenses the public at large pay. He may too be able to explain just why it is that this soft-spoken girlie seems to have such a very decided objection to destroying these items, and to show how very foolish they are to take the attitude they do regarding them. The child having been brought into the world, must be properly maintained, even if she does cost \$60,000 a year from the Provincial Treasury and somewhere from \$5,000 to \$7,000 a year from each of the various counties.

Then too we may have the Minister of Agriculture, with whom will probably be associated Col. G. W. Wetmore, chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature. Their difficulty is going to be how, that the Government is now carrying out practically the same policy as was laid down and carried out by their predecessors, but that while it was to the hands of the late Government, it was about as bad as could be, and yet in their hands it is an excellent policy.

Then at a pinch, the Hon. Fred Maggs may be called in to show how under the system of annual polling now to use, about boys now leave school fatigued arithmetic, and that the only thing they need before starting in right away as full-fledged journeymen, is to learn their various trades.

The campaign forthcoming will be short, and it will surely be short and sweet, for the most.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

A Humiliating Policy

(London Free Press)
To every patriotic Canadian, who is not only proud of his country, but proud of the Merchant and of the British Empire, the announcement by Hon. George P. Graham of the almost complete disbandment of the embryo Canadian navy and the handing over of our cruisers and submarines to England will be received with a sense of deep disappointment. The part in power at Ottawa is everlastingly prating about our national status and complete autonomy, and yet they only propose to abandon all defense as yet. They would return to the position of a crown colony. They would depend solely for our protection upon the navy of the motherland and the overburdened taxpayers of England with continue to foot the bill. They would secure all the advantages of nationalism, but would accept none of the responsibility.

After his experience with the establishment of the militia department Hon. Mr. Graham evidently decided to take no chances and consulted first his Quebec supporters. It is a Quebec-made proposal, and the Washington Disarmament Conference has directed an absolute disarmament program, or if Canada had had in the past a navy of any size or character, a slashing reduction would be logical and defensible, but complete disarmament is still far in the distance, while Canada has never had a navy that was more than a joke. To hand back the few vessels Great Britain presented to Canada at the close of the war is little short of an insult to the Motherland.

Most Canadians will heartily agree with the sentiments of The Toronto Globe, expressed in an editorial appearing on the same day as Mr. Graham's announcement, but evidently written previous to the receipt of the news. The Globe says:

"It money is to be spent for defense, it is better to have a small navy than no navy at all."

President Harding last summer initiated a movement for universal disarmament and to secure permanent peace on the Pacific, the most likely source of future trouble. The nations were invited to Washington and a four-power Pacific treaty resulted. It was a fair treaty and a treaty which should prevent war for years, if not permanently, on the Pacific Ocean.

Later, however, an agitation for

the Hearst papers were largely responsible, was started against the principle of self-help, and it conforms to the local navy policy upon which the Dominions have resolved, and which is the only practical way in which the naval defense of the empire can evolve. Its increase must depend upon world development. The world's desire to live in peace would be an ungracious and a repudiation of the idea which was embodied in the Laurier Government's naval program in 1910-11. National self-respect will not sanction such a course."

Mr. Baxter's Address

(Mail and Empire)

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter's address at the first luncheon of the Liberal-conservative Business Men's Club is a type of the speeches the new organization invites. The manner and the matter of it were all that could be desired. It was delivered so that everybody in the large assembly seemed to hear it. It was not too long, it dealt with lively politics but in a frank and forcible manner, and in a way that roused interest to the point of enthusiasm. From the present session of the House of Commons were cited to show how greatly the King Cabinet's government practice conflicts with established government principles. That is a matter upon which public attention should be riveted. Instead of boldly taking a stand in support of policies and measures with which it is willing to identify itself, the Cabinet waits until the "eat jumps" and "draws" according to the "draw" of the majority. It gives no leadership, but is itself led by the nose. The solid Quebec contingent has a leader who knows what he wants, and at last from him the Prime Minister must reverse action on any line of policy and stoop to unmask what he said with seeming fervor a year before. There is nothing more contemptible in our politics than the spectacle Mr. King made of himself in the debate on Mr. McMaster's resolution to make holders of company directorships ineligible for Cabinet office. Sir Lester Gouin ought not to ask a man to go through so pitiable an exhibition. Very humbling to the pride of the Minister of Defense was the cutting down at the same instance of the little remaining prestige he brought along, forming in the House. Even more mortifying to Mr. Graham must have been the gathering of the Quebec "naval experts." Mr. Baxter's review of the session dwelt on the opportunism and helplessness of the Government. His speech was one of criticism in the right sense of the word and was free from querulousness. It could not have been better appreciated than it was in the fine fervent and brilliant success of its first meeting. We expect the club to be a real force in politics.

The congratulations tendered to

Lady Rhonda some time ago in regard to the privilege of taking her seat in the House of Lords, seem to have been a little premature, for the strict ruling of the Committee of Privileges is that she had failed to make out, and the other peers in their own right who are similarly circumstanced, will be content to let the most recent here, remains to be seen; but if they are possessed of the same spirit of persistency that most women seem to call into play when they want anything the chances are that the last has not yet been heard of it.

The loan on operation of the Valley

Railway for the seven years 1914-1921,

is given by the Minister of Railways

as being \$60,000.

Compared with

most of the other parts of the nation-

ally owned railways in this country,

the loan on the Valley Railway is a

small one, and considering the con-

venience it is to the people

in the proposed section of the prov-

ince through which it runs, it is cer-

tainly justified. Even the small loan

concerned might be further reduced if proper attention was given to its

management.

Chile and Ireland now

to be the only countries in the world

where the population totals on shoul-

ders one another up as a means of ac-

counting political differences though

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