

The Standard



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SAINT JOHN, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1910

LIBERALS IN P. E. ISLAND FACE DEFEAT.

The Liberal government in Prince Edward Island is finding itself in very deep water. The general impression is that it cannot hold on to office much longer no matter what disgraceful devices it may resort to in order to defeat the public will. At the last election Premier Haszard secured sixteen out of the thirty seats, leaving him with a majority of one vote with the Speaker in the chair. This was equivalent to a disastrous defeat when it is remembered that the vote of the Dominion officials is large in the different constituencies in comparison with the total electorate.

The vote in the island is not a large one, and there are many Dominion officials employed on the P. E. I. Railway and the lighthouses and breakwaters along the coast. Open voting prevails, so it was easy to coerce them into voting for the Haszard government, and into using their influence in its behalf, and yet the government was fought to a standstill.

Knowing it would be impossible to carry on the work of the legislature with a majority of only one on the floors of the House, Mr. Haszard induced a member, who had been elected as a Conservative in the Cardigan District, to accept a position under the government and resign his seat. The constituency was thus left unrepresented during the whole of last session, and by this disgraceful movement the government was given a majority of two on the floors of the House.

The government selected its own time for bringing on the election for the vacancy. Federal officials swarmed all over the constituency, and promises of public works were scattered broadcast. The result, however, was the defeat of the Liberal party, and the election of Mr. J. A. Dewar, the Conservative candidate. Mr. Mathieson, the able leader of the Conservative party in the legislature, took an active part in the campaign, addressing public meetings in different parts of the constituency, and exposing the maladministration of the government.

The appeal made to Liberals to support the Liberal party irrespective of the record of the local government, did not avail, and in view of the fact that Mr. Mathieson had the active opposition of two governments, well fortified with the "resources of civilization," his victory is a most significant one.

It is very doubtful if Mr. Haszard can tide over another session. It is well known that he is anxious to retire from politics to a seat on the Supreme Court bench of the province, but the difficulty of finding anyone to take his place as leader of the government may prevent him from realizing his ambition. There is not another man in sight in the Liberal party in the legislature who possesses any qualifications for the leadership and if the present premier should resign the party in provincial politics will practically disappear.

The Conservatives of Prince Edward Island, who have always put up a good fight, even under adverse conditions, are more than pleased with the present outlook.

TWO BEAUTIES.

Two shining lights of the Liberal party, Mr. Manley Chew, M. P. for East Simcoe, Ontario, and Dr. D. H. McAllister, M. P. for Kings-Albert, have earned a degree of notoriety within the last few days, while it is a source of much tribulation to their friends, may have a healthy tendency towards opening the eyes of the electors as to the class of men selected as standard bearers for the party in power.

Mr. Chew, who is described in the Parliamentary Companion as "a Methodist and a Liberal," succeeded in defeating Mr. W. H. Bennett, the former member for East Simcoe, at the last election, and his success was hailed by the Liberal press as a victory for purity and reform. Mr. Chew's recent activities may serve to indicate how this success was achieved.

There are some Indian voters in his constituency and Mr. Chew on a visit to their reserves took along with him three kegs and a case of lagerine, a keg of whiskey and a satchel filled with bottles of whiskey and wine. Being brought to book Mr. Chew pleaded guilty to supplying liquor to two Indians living on Christian Island, and has been fined \$75 and costs for each offence. There are seven cases in all against Mr. Chew concerning which the prosecution is now seeking more definite information.

Supplying Indians with intoxicating liquor is not only a moral but a criminal offence, and Mr. Chew's method of wooing his aboriginal constituents would seem to make it necessary for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to demand his resignation. It will be interesting to note how the premier deals with this hypocritical advocate of "purity and reform."

Dr. McAllister, the representative of Kings-Albert, in parliament, has been distinguishing himself in another direction, and appears to have provided the chief source of entertainment at the Moncton speedway last Friday. He stands charged with making an unprovoked assault upon Ald. James A. McAnn. After being arrested and released he is said to have made another disgraceful exhibition of himself. Hearing on the charge will take place today. If the allegations are true Dr. McAllister will rank with his fellow member, Mr. Chew, as no fit and proper person to hold the position he now occupies as a representative of law and order.

RESTRICTING THE OUTPUT OF COPPER.

Negotiations were recently concluded in Europe to restrict the world's output of copper and the decision will probably be of far reaching effect. The production of copper in recent years has shown a remarkable growth. Fifteen years ago people who discerned the immense growth of the electrical industry saw as its only menace the inability of the then known mines of copper to produce sufficient of the metal at prices which would not be prohibitive. The world's production was then 334,565 tons, the United States producing about half of this amount, the metal selling in London at prices ranging from £38 to £47 per ton, while in New York the quotation was as low as 9 cents per pound.

What followed bore out the fears of the pessimists. Despite the fact that the production of copper increased rapidly, the production of the United States, the principal producer, doubling in the next ten years, the price of copper went up, until in 1900 it reached £79 in London, an increase of 75 per cent. In 1901 and 1902 the production evidently overtook consumption and prices dropped to 11 cents in New York. From then on there was another steady advance in price until the top mark of 25 1/2 cents was reached in 1907.

The price of the metal stimulated production and restricted consumption, with the result that prices again tumbled rapidly, last year the minimum price being only one half of the top price of 1907. At twelve cents a pound copper production ceases to be profitable in all except the richest mines. The copper producers cannot see why their capital should be employed for the purpose of producing the metal at cost price for consumers, and the arrangement, recently concluded, is being undertaken with a view of remedying these conditions.

Great as has been the growth in consumption, production has increased far more rapidly, and, as a matter of fact, there does not appear any reason to expect that a natural shortage of supply will ever be encountered. Whether it is possible to maintain a limitation of supply that will enable producers to make a fair profit on their investment is a question time alone will tell.

THE CHANGE IN EUROPE.

France has filled so great a place in history that it is difficult to realize that she is hardly now in the front rank of the great powers. Something of the same sort happened once before in the beginning of the decadence of Spain. In the time of Charles I. men remembered what Spain was in the reign of his father and thought of her as still the leading power of Europe. By the time of Charles II, France was far in the ascendant, and only the efforts of William of Orange and, later, of Marlborough, and their allies, prevented her from dictating to the continent.

It is only a hundred years since Napoleon over-ran Europe. Fifty years ago, France was still considered at least as great a power as any other on the continent. Bismarck shattered the illusion. Since then France has continued to become weaker as compared with Germany. Instead of being a country equal in wealth and population, she is now a country of only about two-thirds the population of Germany, and she is much less strongly organized.

Compared with Germany her power has shrunk by one-third. The effect is the same as if she had lost one-fifth of her territory, while Germany had increased hers by one-fifth. If that had happened it would be visible, so to speak, on the map, and would be more clearly realized. Russia, too, has lost power by comparison with Germany. Instead of being a colossus, overshadowing Europe, she has become decidedly weaker than her nearest neighbor.

The British Empire, the United States and Japan, are the only powers that have not lost ground, and that are with Germany in the front rank. France does not now count for much more than Austria or Italy, and Russia, while stronger potentially, is no better off at the present moment. A map of Europe which would allot territory to all the great powers in proportion to their strength would present some striking changes.

ABOLISHING THE HANDSHAKE.

A movement has been started in Paris to stop the shaking of hands. Illogical in impulse and habits, the Paris gentleman who kisses his comrade on both cheeks hesitates to grasp his hand for the fear of the transmission of germs. This is a tribute to the memory of George Francis Train, who in later life refused to shake hands even with his publisher, but the movement will hardly meet with universal favor. Hand-shaking here is too closely associated with friendship and democracy to be abandoned. It is a mystic symbol of mutual help. It has come to be the emotional expression of a people.

If the movement could be diverted to abolish certain abuses of the handshake, as the Vancouver World suggests, it would receive the commendation of all sane persons. There is the two-fingered, pick-a-plum handshake, for example, which is an abomination to any other sane person. Then there is the party who offers a hand like an empty buckskin glove dipped in bilge water, which must be grasped and squeezed without flinching. As to the politician's hand, the lodge grip hand, the hand that treats your defenseless paw as if it were a strength-test machine, the genial soul who pumps like a frantic sailor and asks for a loan, all these could be abolished and the world would be the better for it. As a half-way measure the Paris movement is an excellent one.

CURRENT COMMENT

(Montreal Gazette.)
A Canadian government loan of \$7,500,000, falling due in October, is to be renewed at a lowered rate of interest. It might have been thought that a better course would have been to take some of the big surplus recently announced and pay off the obligation, thus saving the country the amount of an interest charge of over a quarter of a million dollars a year. As people know, however, Mr. Fielding's surpluses are not there when they are needed for economic financing.

(Toronto Star.)
Critics have been pointing out that one of the new Ontario school books uses "eat" (et) as the past tense of eat. And while the latest and finest dictionary, the Oxford, is said to prefer this form to "ate," most well-bred people will decline to risk public opinion, and will leave the "et" severely alone.

(London Free Press.)
Co-operative banks in the small farmers of Britain is a scheme which has been launched by Earl Carrington. The new banks will make loans up to \$2,500 for permanent improvements, roads, irrigation, etc. The loans will be repaid in instalments when the country is prosperous.

(Winnipeg Tribune.)
Ottawa has appointed a publicity agent. What's going on in the bureau or the department

THE EQUALITY OF MEN

Nature hath made men so equal, in the faculties of the body, and mind; as that though there be found one man wiser than another, yet when all is reckoned together, the difference between man and man is not as considerable, as that one man can thereupon claim to himself any benefit to which another may not pretend, as well as he. For as to the strength of body, the weakest has strength enough to kill the strongest, either by secret machination, or by confederacy with others, that are in the same danger with himself.—Hobbes.

Then it Happened



Mr. Henpeck had been explaining as he toyed with his breakfast why he had not reached home until 4 a. m. He had been called suddenly, he said, to attend a sick lodge brother, whose desperate illness had not even permitted Henpeck a moment's time to send word home. Just then Mrs. Henpeck went to the door to answer the bell. "Here's a stick not some sound guy wot lives here let' haugh' on the bar las' night," said a very rough person. "Is dere any reward?"

THE END.
JOSH WISE SAYS:
"They call a man 'financery' embarrased when no word kin describe th' emotions of his creditors."

RIFLEMEN WERE OUT SATURDAY

Three Matches Shot on Local Ranges—Some Good Shooting Despite Tricky Weather—The Results.

Saturday was a great day for the riflemen. Despite their recent exertions on the Sussex ranges the energy of the men who are devoted to this line of sport did not flag and there were three good matches on the local ranges. The 3rd N. B. C. A. Rifle Club held a spoon match as did also the 62nd rifle club and the St. John rifle club held its regular Saturday afternoon match on the local range.

St. John City Rifle Club held their regular Saturday afternoon match on the local range. The afternoon was fine and good scores were made. The following were the prize winners:—
Class A—
L. A. Langstroth, spoon 33 29 32 94
A. G. Staples cash \$1. 31 32 30 92
Class B—
A. Bentley, spoon, .. 31 27 27 85
Percy Pettigill, .. 26 23 20 69
Class C—No competition.

The P.R.A. meet now being over the next event to look forward to in rifle shooting will be the Moncton shield match, which will be held on the St. John range on the 8th of September. This match is open to teams of five bonified members from any military or civilian rifle club in the province and it is expected that teams from Moncton, Sussex, Sackville, Carleton and York Counties and other shooting centres will take part. The St. John rifle clubs, including the 62nd, Artillery and civil clubs will have one or more teams from each. The entrance fee is only \$5 for teams and the prize list include (1) the shield to be held for one year; (2) \$10 in cash; (3) \$5.

As the match will take place during Dominion Exhibition in St. John, it will give competitors a chance of visiting the fair and also participate in the low railway fares then in force on all railways. Applications for entrance can be procured from James G. Sullivan, secretary St. John Civilian Club, who are the present holders of the shield. All entries accompanied by the fee must be forwarded before the last of August, in order that arrangements may be made for entertaining visiting teams. The merchants of St. John last year very kindly made donations to the City Club of articles for the purpose of holding a merchant match in the afternoon, and a committee has the matter in hand again this year and hope they will be successful in procuring sufficient prizes to enable the visiting rifle men and others to participate in a merchants match again this year, and thus enjoy a full day's shooting. The members of the St. John City Club will compete for places on the

Seattle, Wn., Aug. 13.—Twenty-five Chinese stowaways who had eluded the inspectors at Vancouver, B. C., were captured aboard the British steamship Kumeric, recently arrived from Hong Kong, by immigration authorities yesterday. The Chinese had walled off a room twenty feet square under the cargo of the Kumeric. They had been confined to this den since the steamship left China early in July and planned to slip ashore when the Kumeric reached Portland, where she is going to load lumber. In their little den they cooked their food, ate and slept.

A lantern used in the search was thrust into the room but the poison fire instantly extinguished the flames. The men were half clad and some were ill from their long confinement and scant provender of tea, rice and water.

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teams during the next three Saturdays and those making the highest aggregate will be chosen for 1st, 2nd and 3rd teams.
62nd Fusiliers Club.
The weather Saturday although fine, warm and clear, was not a good day for rifle scores as the wind was very strong and tricky, varying greatly almost between shots. The following are winners in the spoon match of the 62nd Fusiliers Rifle Association:
A Class.
Lieut. L. O. Bentley, spoon, .. 32 34 28—94
B Class.
Col. Sergt. T. J. Russell, spoon, .. 30 25 26—81
C Class.
P. J. McIntyre, spoon into B Class, .. 29 31 28—88
St. Andrew's Cadets.
Cadet W. Welsford, .. 28 24—76
Cadet Sgt. A. E. Stephenson, .. 28 16—62
Third N. B. C. A.

25 CHINESE STOWAWAYS FOUND AT SEATTLE

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