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E. W. McCREADY, President and Manager.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES. New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connections, measure for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 8, 1912.

MR. COPP'S MANIFESTO

The Telegraph publishes this morning the striking manifesto and the strong platform issued to the electors of New Brunswick by Mr. A. B. Copp, the opposition leader. These documents constitute an appeal that must arrest the attention of all thinking men throughout the province, and certainly all who give them the careful reading they deserve will find that they are clearly reasoned, moderate and convincing in tone, and that they constitute an unanswerable indictment of the Fleming government.

Mr. Copp's appeal is marked by a breadth of view and a progressive and constructive spirit such as is bound to make a deep impression upon the electors in every county. The platform which the opposition leader places before the people in soliciting their support on this occasion is well calculated to bring out the full strength of the Liberal party in this election and to win the support of all men of independent mind who desire only the welfare of the province and of all classes therein. His striking proposals with respect to agricultural loans, rural telephones, good roads, and a modern forestry policy in themselves constitute a working policy that would give the province an immediate impetus toward greater prosperity, more general comfort, and a wider enjoyment of fair play under good government. He strikes a strong, new, progressive note throughout, and the power and sincerity of his words are beyond dispute. Platform and manifesto together will inspire the opposition forces everywhere with new vigor. They reflect credit alike upon leader and party, and they will be hailed with keen satisfaction by Liberals now confident of victory on June 20.

Mr. Copp reminds the public that the dissolution of the Legislature calls not only for the selection of representatives but also for a survey by the people of the financial standing of New Brunswick, an examination of its progress, of the state of the public credit, of the growth of population and of the development of resources and production, and a review as well of the official acts and record of the Fleming administration in comparison with the pledges it gave when it was entrusted with the administration of public affairs.

Mr. Copp points out, in discussing the financial condition of the province, that the sum of \$1,037,980 has been added to the public debt during the four years the Fleming government has held power. He asks the electors to note that one of the last acts of the old government was to obtain an increase of \$130,000 in the Dominion subsidy, and that the new government received the first payment of this sum as they received office. In other words, during their four years they have received from the Dominion treasury \$220,000 more than any preceding government ever had at its disposal during a corresponding period. Yet, with more than half a million dollars in fixed revenue to expend, and notwithstanding their largely increased revenue from other sources through direct taxation, the Fleming government, in defiance of one of its most conspicuous pledges—that it would guard against extravagance—is appealing for re-election in the face of this enormous increase in the public debt. Mr. Copp maintains—and the public records sustain him in his contention—that this increase in the debt has not been justified by any essential improvement in the public services and that, therefore, the government must be held guilty not only of violating its pledges

but also of wasting a very large sum of public money.

In taking up the question of the impairment of the provincial credit, Mr. Copp reminds the electors that during the last four years the credit of the province has been mortgaged to an alarming extent as security for the bonds of many undertakings, the promoters of which have obtained the endorsement of the Fleming government without submitting to the Legislature facts to justify the wisdom of these ventures. As an example of this he indicates the action of the government in guaranteeing the principal and interest of bonds to the extent of \$130,000 to build the Pinder spur from a point on the C. P. R. to the sawmill of Mr. J. K. Pinder in York county. Another case of that of the government's guarantee of the bonds of the Minto-Gibson railway for \$400,000, on the agreement by the C. P. R. to use Queens-Sunbury coal merely for a period of ten years, at the end of which time the province will be at the mercy of the railroad. In addition to this the government has made a further gift of the entire line of road from Norton to Minto, with its branches, to the C. P. R.—a property well worth \$1,200,000, the only return to be fifty per cent. of the net earnings which, under C. P. R. manipulation, will amount to nothing. Meantime, the province is saddled with an interest charge on the cost of the road for all time.

Mr. Copp sets forth clearly and briefly the respective positions of the government and the opposition in the matter of the St. John Valley railway. Briefly, the Fleming government proposed to give a bond guarantee of \$15,000 a mile for a second class trolley line, to run from one O. P. R. point to another C. P. R. point. Its attempt to foist this arrangement upon the province was defeated by the former Minister of Public Works and other Liberals, and the Fleming government has since entered into an arrangement with Mr. Gould's company, ostensibly to build a line from St. John to Grand Falls, which line, there is now strong reason to suspect, will stop short at a point forty miles this side of Grand Falls. The bond issue recently floated in London provides only for 100 miles of road, and it should be built no further than the Dominion government's obligation to lease it, as a part of the Intercolonial, will lapse, and the Valley line would fall into the hands of the C. P. R. Mr. Copp dwells strongly upon the fact that, since the public credit is to be pledged for this enterprise, there can be no justification for the failure to ensure Intercolonial lease and operation which would provide reasonable security for the bond interest, the burden of which must otherwise fall upon the taxpayers of the province.

Mr. Copp gives the pledge that if he is selected to form a government he will force the construction of this railway through to Grand Falls, thereby securing its operation as a part of the Intercolonial system, thus obtaining forty per cent. of the gross earnings to meet the interest on the bonds and thus securing the province against incurring the burden of the interest. The cost of the Valley railroad will be enormous, and Mr. Copp's warning against the course pursued by Mr. Fleming in connection with it is well calculated to impress the gravity of the situation upon everyone in the province.

With respect to agriculture, Mr. Copp reminds us that no government policy can promote rural prosperity which does not expend generous and practical encouragement to our farmers. He points out that there has been an exodus from the land on the one hand, and that on the other consumers of natural products complain against a short supply and high retail prices of farm commodities. The limited production, he says, does not arise from sloth or neglect on the part of the farms as publicly charged by the local government leaders, but is due to the unequal burdens borne by our farmers which stifle production and tend to drive our agriculturists from the land to other fields of industry. Therefore, he says, a momentous problem is to keep our native born in New Brunswick. He would welcome all desirable immigrants, but he would employ the public credit and loan money at low interest to encourage our own farmers to increase production on their land and to induce their sons to remain on the soil. Moreover, he promises, if called to power, to take immediate steps to remove the unnecessary hardships of the rural population, to aid in the establishment of cheap rural telephone services, to provide better country roads, to inaugurate better country schools, and reform the system of school taxes so that the rural taxpayer shall no longer be obliged to pay excessive taxes for the support of the meanest school facilities while the timberlands of these school districts pay little or no taxation for school purposes. He points out that much of the money professedly devoted to agriculture by the Fleming government had been wasted in the salaries of unnecessary officials, and in useless payments to partisan newspapers. He maintains that no practical results could be accomplished in the department of agriculture without the association of a practical farmer acquainted with the real conditions and needs of the farming community, and he proposes to associate such a man with the direction of this department and thus bring it into close and profitable relation with the farmers of the province.

Mr. Copp deals fearlessly and in a straightforward fashion with one of the greatest questions before the public, that of the roads. After pointing out how the Fleming government, through partisan and wasteful methods, has brought the roads into a miserable condition everywhere, he states that he proposes to remove the administration of the roads entirely from party politics and place them directly in the hands of the people. That portion of his platform dealing with his

highway policy will be read everywhere with approbation. With respect to Crown lands, he proposes, in view of the early expiration of the leases to have a survey and accurate appraisal of our forest resources in order to obtain the full and correct information upon which any sound Crown land policy must be based.

Such is a rapid review of the opposition leader's admirable deliverance. Many portions of it must call for more detailed consideration hereafter. Of the whole it may surely be said that it reflects great credit upon him and that it provides the opposition with a practical and progressive policy that must be of vast benefit to the province and a source of powerful inspiration to his followers everywhere.

Yours faithfully, A. B. COPP.

THE PLATFORM

Let every elector who has the good of the province at heart give the opposition leader's platform a careful reading and earnest thought. Mr. Copp says, in brief: It called upon to form a government, I will exert my best efforts to save the province from the disastrous effects of the pernicious legislation and agreements enacted and entered into by the administration. Every effort will be directed to giving the province a business-like, prudent and progressive government. The new administration will inaugurate a policy for the relief and betterment of agriculture: By introducing legislation with a view to assisting provincial farmers, who lack the necessary capital to bring their lands up to a satisfactory productivity, such assistance to be by financial aid under proper safeguards, by long term loans upon the provincial credit at a low rate of interest and easy terms of payment, thereby increasing development and production and encouraging our farmers and their sons to remain in the province. By associating a practical farmer with the administration and direction of the Department of Agriculture. By abolishing unnecessary offices in the Department of Agriculture so that the appropriations therefor may serve their purpose and no longer be largely wasted in the salaries and traveling expenses of useless officials. By aiding the establishment of cheap rural telephone services throughout the province. We will also remove the administration of the roads absolutely from politics, and place the expenditure of the road monies directly in the hands of the people, thereby abolishing the waste of the monies passing through expensive and unnecessary officials. We will provide for the taxing for school purposes of granted forest lands lying contiguous to school districts (which now escape taxation), thereby improving the schools of remote and depopulated sections, and relieving from the present excessive rates the farmers who remain upon the land in these districts. We will, except in cases of imperative urgency, put up all public works to tender and award the contract therefor to the lowest bidder. We will provide, in all government contracts, conditions to secure the payment of such wages as generally are accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out; this to apply also to work undertaken by the government which is done by necessary day's work. We will keep ordinary expenditures of the province within the ordinary revenues. We will undertake a re-survey and valuation of the Crown lands of the province and to provide for the conservation of our forest revenue under the direction of scientific foresters. We will promote and encourage the colonization and settlement of the Crown lands, which are adapted to agriculture. We will amend the mining laws of the province in the interests of bona fide development, and to prevent the holding of mineral areas by speculators. We will not allow any legislation or departmental regulation to interfere with the customary privileges of the fishermen respecting the oysters, clam and quahaug beds along our shores, or support the creation of any monopoly in such oyster, clam or quahaug fisheries to the injury of the small fisherman. We will introduce legislation to set aside certain streams, lakes and rivers, wherein the residents of this province, upon the payment of a nominal license fee and subject to proper regulations, may have the right to fish. We will give careful attention to the development of the various water powers of the province under government control with a view to transmitting and supplying electricity at actual cost to manufacturers, farmers and others who might, with advantage, use this modern source of heat and power. We will no longer permit the granting of these valuable water powers and franchises to companies for the purpose of private speculation to be held for gain against bona fide manufacturing interests seeking cheap power. Upon this Platform, and my criticism of the administration, I confidently appeal for your support.

IN QUEENS AND CHARLOTTE

The opposition forces in Queens county and in Charlotte county nominated their candidates yesterday at well attended and enthusiastic conventions, and in both constituencies the tickets selected are composed of well known, capable and popular men who will command winning support. At the Gagetown Liberal convention which, in spite of the Fleming roads, was attended by a notably large gathering of delegates, Mr. Isaac W. Carpenter, a former member of the Legislature, and Mr. George H. King, a son of Senator King and a leading business man of the county, were chosen as the standard bearers. Dr. J. E. Hetherington, who was absent through illness in Boston, and who had been spoken of as a possible candidate,

THE CAMPAIGN

The opposition conventions in Sunbury and in Madawaska on Tuesday were most successful, and indicate that the electors in those constituencies are ready to do their share in turning out the present reckless and incompetent local government. Strong tickets were selected in both cases, the candidates being of excellent caliber and repute, who will command fine support in every parish. The Liberals in York county are coming into line, and will hold their nominating convention on Saturday. Thus the

CATCH-PENNY PHRASES

Taft charges that Roosevelt deals in nothing but "catch-penny phrases" in his discussion of the tariff. Paradoxically does he make merry at the ex-President's scheme for a tariff that would make a division of profits between the laborer and the employer. Apparently the President does not realize that catch-penny phrases have been his chief stock in trade of protectionists from the beginning. The Wood Trust at present would pay a fortune to the man who will devise a scheme by which the skipping spring lambs will grow on their backs with their first fleece, some such phrase as "Uneda a tariff," in display colors that would be manifest to all the bell-wethers of the flock; to the sheepherds and fleecers everywhere, and to all and sundry who are governed by the power of the phrase. A self-seeking gain in quest of a sign would hail this as a proof that they were in league with the unscrupulous forces in earth, and air, and grass. The little trusts would skip like lambs and the big trusts like he-goats and dream of new conquests, if a compelling phrase like this originated among those who are generally dumb before the shepherds. Roosevelt cannot deny that he has not gone beyond the catch-penny phrase in his tariff thinking. He may deny it with much noise and reiteration, but the fact is easily established. A writer in the current number of the Atlantic says truly: "In a tariff debate this here of nine at least of the ten commandments would have hesitated and been lost. On the battlefield of rates and percentages, impulse does not count; in the clash of moral issues, knowledge and reason yield to the gift of instinct. The more intellectual of Mr. Roosevelt's mental processes are rather reviews of impulse than of definitely reasoned thought, just as his more elaborate arguments are habitually in defense of positions which he has already assumed and which, as his superstitious instinct tells him, are not proof against rational assault. The tariff and currency legislation are still awaiting adequate treatment from Mr. Roosevelt's pen." This, from a man who rates Roosevelt much more highly than Taft does when he charges him with dealing in catch-penny phrases in his treatment of the tariff. The charge is quite true. He talked much about "equalizing opportunity," but in his voluminous messages he always dismissed this supreme question in a paragraph. He advocated incorrect spelling and other silly things at great length, but when topic after topic led him up to the iniquities of the tariff, he always refrained from following the argument in his messages. He took cheeks from tariff barons to win his elections and left untouched, at their demand, the tariff they had bought and paid for. He is responsible for the notorious view that a given duty is a vested right of its beneficiary, and that the tariff should be revised only by its friends. Now his highest wisdom is a tariff that would secure a division of profits between the laborer and the employer. The aim and purpose of the tariff is to enable the few through a purchased tax to enrich themselves at the expense of the many. After declaring that "highwaymen should revise their own code, he now declares that the men who are picking the pockets of the people should divide the spoils. A tariff which would secure a division of profits between the laborer and the employer can mean nothing but that.

Up to this present Roosevelt's catch-penny phrases have proved singularly effective. Their effectiveness now is due to the fact that Mr. Taft has been excessively timorous and unsatisfactory in his treatment of this subject, and now public disgust has deepened because he is now trying to rival Roosevelt in harum-scarum rhoring, instead of showing himself strong and cool and steady in the interest of reforms that the people are demanding. Roosevelt's phrases are effective because the present executive has shown neither logic nor good sense in his treatment of the subject.

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LIBERAL BATTLE IS READY IN EVERY CONSTITUENCY

Liberal battle is ready in every constituency in the province now with the exception of Northumberland county, where arrangements should be completed within a day or two. The campaign of the opposition has developed a strength and a fighting spirit which reflects great credit upon the party leaders in different parts of the province. It was predicted some weeks ago that the opposition would be unable to secure candidates in some constituencies. That report merely expressed the fond hope of some of the more rabid Fleminging supporters. Mr. Copp, early in this short campaign, finds himself with admirable tickets in the field throughout the province, and in every case there is a determination to win, and stout confidence that victory is coming on June 20 for the opposition forces. The time set to elapse before election day is very short, and as campaigns go, this will be long enough to enable the opposition speakers to hammer home the more important facts in every part of New Brunswick. And if the people can but be made sufficiently familiar with the facts, there can be no chance for the government. Its own record condemns it beyond hope.

"TRAVELING EXPENSES"

While several members of the Fleming government, and many of its supporters, are indulging publicly in abuse of the auditor general, and are comparing the present management of the Crown land department with conditions under the old government, the Standard desires to present a few facts and documents from which a vigilant public may draw its own conclusions. As the first exhibit let us take the following letter from the auditor general's report of 1909: G. N. BABBITT, Esq., Secretary of the Treasury Board. Mr. W. H. Berry, recently appointed Superintendent of Seals, has applied for an advance of \$150, for traveling expenses for the month of January. The writer refused to authorize a cheque to issue because Mr. Berry refused to submit a detailed account for same at the end of the month. Mr. Berry contends, that under the terms of his appointment, he will not be required to submit accounts for expenses. The meeting, which was described in yesterday's Standard as one of the marvels of the age, was in reality a very tame affair, and was rendered somewhat uncomfortable for Mr. Fleming and his candidates by the freely expressed desire of some of the electors for information of an awkward character. Several Conservatives present invited two of the Fleming candidates to sit down after they had been speaking for some little time, and one Conservative demanded from Mr. Fleming some account of the padded lists and forged cheques referred to by Mr. P. J. Veniot, who has been pursuing Mr. Fleming's medical Minister of Agriculture through the county of Kent. Mr. Fleming had no information to give concerning Mr. Veniot's charges. He did, however, tell the people of Bathurst that he would see that a pulp mill was built there if they defeated Mr. Veniot. The people of Gloucester are not to be bought by promises of this sort, as Mr. Fleming will speedily discover.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Compare Mr. Copp's agricultural policy with Mr. Fleming's proposal to purchase one hundred vacant farms in a province in which his own agricultural department estimates the number of vacant farms at 3,400. From the North Shore regions there are heard sounds of distress from Mr. Fleming's medical Minister of Agriculture, who is being pursued from place to place there behind the auditor general. The case of Mr. Berry shows that the auditor general desired at least formal evidence that the payment asked for was a justifiable one before he issued a check. The record shows that the government—by means of the treasury board which continually renders the audit act null and void—promptly overruled the auditor general, and so permitted Mr. Berry to charge, in addition to his \$1,800 salary, \$1,575 in travelling expenses in one year and \$1,265 in another. Mr. Fleming is Surveyor General. Mr. Grimmer was Surveyor General. These are the men who are continually prating about their endeavors to protect the treasury.

MR. FLEMING'S LIABILITIES

Certainly virtuous newspaper supporters of Hon. Mr. Fleming profess also the greatest admiration for Hon. C. W. Robinson. It should, therefore, be in order to call attention to Hon. Mr. Robinson's careful analysis of the financial position of this province, which even those defenders of Mr. Fleming who have been referred to must accept as authoritative. Hon. Mr. Robinson, in a speech which he delivered in the Legislature on March 29 last, demonstrated that the liabilities of the province have been increased under the present government by the sum of \$4,603,912. He quoted, from the budget speech delivered by Premier Fleming in 1908, a detailed statement of the total liabilities of the province at that time, amounting to \$10,253,192. Making up a statement in the same way, Mr. Robinson showed that by the end of 1911 Mr. Fleming had increased the financial obligations of the province to \$14,857,104. Hon. Mr. Robinson also presented a careful statement showing how the ordinary expenditure had the net debt of the province had increased under the present government, as compared with their progress under the old administration. These

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St. John county is going to give Mr. Copp two supporters by handsome majorities. Mr. Bentley is stronger than ever because of the good service he has rendered at Fredericton, and Mr. Anderson is receiving a great welcome wherever he goes.

All over New Brunswick people are talking about Mr. Copp's constructive platform. It will mean much for the province. Mr. Fleming has nothing to offer it. He is too busy explaining his four years of failure.

It was acknowledged by those who followed the discussion of affairs at Fredericton that no one in the province was more competent to analyze correctly the financial standing of the province than Hon. C. W. Robinson. Mr. Fleming and other members of the government strove in vain to break the force of the indictment Mr. Robinson presented. His figures make interesting campaign material now, particularly when it is remembered how often Mr. Fleming used to protest in accents of horror against the extravagance of his predecessors.

While several members of the Fleming government, and many of its supporters, are indulging publicly in abuse of the auditor general, and are comparing the present management of the Crown land department with conditions under the old government, the Standard desires to present a few facts and documents from which a vigilant public may draw its own conclusions. As the first exhibit let us take the following letter from the auditor general's report of 1909: G. N. BABBITT, Esq., Secretary of the Treasury Board. Mr. W. H. Berry, recently appointed Superintendent of Seals, has applied for an advance of \$150, for traveling expenses for the month of January. The writer refused to authorize a cheque to issue because Mr. Berry refused to submit a detailed account for same at the end of the month. Mr. Berry contends, that under the terms of his appointment, he will not be required to submit accounts for expenses. The meeting, which was described in yesterday's Standard as one of the marvels of the age, was in reality a very tame affair, and was rendered somewhat uncomfortable for Mr. Fleming and his candidates by the freely expressed desire of some of the electors for information of an awkward character. Several Conservatives present invited two of the Fleming candidates to sit down after they had been speaking for some little time, and one Conservative demanded from Mr. Fleming some account of the padded lists and forged cheques referred to by Mr. P. J. Veniot, who has been pursuing Mr. Fleming's medical Minister of Agriculture through the county of Kent. Mr. Fleming had no information to give concerning Mr. Veniot's charges. He did, however, tell the people of Bathurst that he would see that a pulp mill was built there if they defeated Mr. Veniot. The people of Gloucester are not to be bought by promises of this sort, as Mr. Fleming will speedily discover.

RANDOM JOTTINGS

The wise politician will agree that the one thing worse than being abused is not being abused. Theodore Roosevelt has recently been reviewing the history of Lincoln, and modestly finding striking parallels to his own in the comparatively uneventful experiences of the earlier statesman. While Roosevelt's intense and headstrong acts may not suggest Lincoln to the unbiased observer, there is yet an undoubted similarity in the attitude of the metropolitan journals to both leaders. The New York Herald for instance, in 1899, declared: "The candidate for President, Abraham Lincoln, is an uneducated man—a vulgar, village politician without any real sense. His record in the practical duties of statesmanship, and only noted for some very unpopular votes he gave when a member of Congress." As to the reputation of this man, who was elected President of the United States, the Chicago Tribune has brought Lincoln's name before more discouragingly. This day earlier it declared: "Our readers will recall that this peripatetic politician visited New York three or four months ago, and his financial tour, when, in return for the most unmitigated trash, interlarded with coarse and clumsy jokes, he filled his empty pockets with dollars come out of Republican fanaticism. In a similar vein discussed the leading journals of Boston, Philadelphia, Albany and New York. The man who was simply 'honest,' who could 'small talk,' and who was famous for recording as he had lifted his axe upon thick trees, was not for them. One paper described Lincoln as 'a slang-whanging stump speaker, of a class with which every Statesman, and of which all parties are ashamed.' The Conservatives will be badly whipped in every North Shore county, and probably in Gloucester their candidates will lose their deposits. The Liberal forces in Gloucester are well organized, and Mr. Fleming's party is without hope in that constituency. Indeed, at the present time, the Premier cannot count upon a single supporter from the North Shore region. Every day sees the government losing ground.

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The Liberals fight well. One often hears it said that they fight better in opposition than when in power. Well, that is the way to get into power, and all the signs now point to opposition victory in New Brunswick. There is good news from every county. The campaign is being carried forward with great vigor, and it is realized by all that every day now means strong opposition going. A moderate statement of the case today is that the outlook is most satisfactory in every quarter.

St. John county is going to give Mr. Copp two supporters by handsome majorities. Mr. Bentley is stronger than ever because of the good service he has rendered at Fredericton, and Mr. Anderson is receiving a great welcome wherever he goes.

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It was acknowledged by those who followed the discussion of affairs at Fredericton that no one in the province was more competent to analyze correctly the financial standing of the province than Hon. C. W. Robinson. Mr. Fleming and other members of the government strove in vain to break the force of the indictment Mr. Robinson presented. His figures make interesting campaign material now, particularly when it is remembered how often Mr. Fleming used to protest in accents of horror against the extravagance of his predecessors.

THE CHILL AT BATHURST

Premier Fleming, when he made his appearance in Bathurst on Wednesday, found the political atmosphere chill, with indications of a heavy frost coming. The Standard interviewed him on the preceding day in Campbellton, where, in discussing political matters, he told the Standard correspondent that "the gasping of the winds." Neither Mr. Fleming nor the Standard man seemed to see anything mysterious about this phrase, so that both passed it along to the expectant electors. Mr. Fleming then continued his journey to Bathurst where the Conservatives had heralded his coming for several days and had announced that he would be greeted by a great procession and would be escorted to the place of speaking by a band and several regiments of enthusiastic supporters. The meeting, which was described in yesterday's Standard as one of the marvels of the age, was in reality a very tame affair, and was rendered somewhat uncomfortable for Mr. Fleming and his candidates by the freely expressed desire of some of the electors for information of an awkward character. Several Conservatives present invited two of the Fleming candidates to sit down after they had been speaking for some little time, and one Conservative demanded from Mr. Fleming some account of the padded lists and forged cheques referred to by Mr. P. J. Veniot, who has been pursuing Mr. Fleming's medical Minister of Agriculture through the county of Kent. Mr. Fleming had no information to give concerning Mr. Veniot's charges. He did, however, tell the people of Bathurst that he would see that a pulp mill was built there if they defeated Mr. Veniot. The people of Gloucester are not to be bought by promises of this sort, as Mr. Fleming will speedily discover.

RANDOM JOTTINGS

The wise politician will agree that the one thing worse than being abused is not being abused. Theodore Roosevelt has recently been reviewing the history of Lincoln, and modestly finding striking parallels to his own in the comparatively uneventful experiences of the earlier statesman. While Roosevelt's intense and headstrong acts may not suggest Lincoln to the unbiased observer, there is yet an undoubted similarity in the attitude of the metropolitan journals to both leaders. The New York Herald for instance, in 1899, declared: "The candidate for President, Abraham Lincoln, is an uneducated man—a vulgar, village politician without any real sense. His record in the practical duties of statesmanship, and only noted for some very unpopular votes he gave when a member of Congress." As to the reputation of this man, who was elected President of the United States, the Chicago Tribune has brought Lincoln's name before more discouragingly. This day earlier it declared: "Our readers will recall that this peripatetic politician visited New York three or four months ago, and his financial tour, when, in return for the most unmitigated trash, interlarded with coarse and clumsy jokes, he filled his empty pockets with dollars come out of Republican fanaticism. In a similar vein discussed the leading journals of Boston, Philadelphia, Albany and New York. The man who was simply 'honest,' who could 'small talk,' and who was famous for recording as he had lifted his axe upon thick trees, was not for them. One paper described Lincoln as 'a slang-whanging stump speaker, of a class with which every Statesman, and of which all parties are ashamed.' The Conservatives will be badly whipped in every North Shore county, and probably in Gloucester their candidates will lose their deposits. The Liberal forces in Gloucester are well organized, and Mr. Fleming's party is without hope in that constituency. Indeed, at the present time, the Premier cannot count upon a single supporter from the North Shore region. Every day sees the government losing ground.

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