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Measures for the material
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No deals!
"The Thrift, the Thrift, the Thrift,
The Thrift, the Thrift, the Thrift."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 28, 1912.

MR. COPP AND THE TORIES

In order to back up its assertion that Mr. A. B. Copp, leader of the Opposition, is not a formidable opponent, the Standard devotes an editorial of a column and a half in length to him. All that the Standard succeeds in doing in its long assault upon Mr. Copp is to persuade its readers that he merits a great deal of attention at the hands of Conservative defenders. Mr. Copp knows the game, and he hits hard. It hurts.

There are certain portions of Mr. Copp's recent speech that the Standard glides over as if they constituted thin ice and it were unwise to dwell long upon them. Thus, Mr. Copp made it clear that the operations of the last year had resulted in a very heavy deficit. He showed beyond dispute that the Fleming government was extravagant beyond parallel in New Brunswick politics. He demonstrated that they had ignored the provisions of their own audit act, which they introduced with such a flourish of trumpets. He made it clear that their road policy had resulted in a miserable failure in most places and an exhibition of gross partisanship throughout the province. In regard to public works, Mr. Copp produced facts to prove that the new government had committed all of the sins it has charged against the previous regime, and some more.

Mr. Copp reminded his audience that Mr. Fleming is following Mr. Hazen's example in appealing to Liberals for their support. Everyone in New Brunswick remembers how Mr. Hazen repaid such Liberals as did support his party. He began by using the whole provincial machinery to support Mr. Borden in the next federal campaign. That lesson, which Mr. Fleming and Mr. Morrissey assisted in administering to the Liberals, has, of course, placed them thoroughly upon their guard; but Mr. Fleming's reign has been marked by so many examples of out and out partisanship, and during it the real Tory doctrine of patronage has been carried into so many large and small transactions in the province, Liberals today should scarcely need Mr. Copp's warning against the lure sounded by the Premier. The Standard, following Mr. Fleming's method of defence, is unwilling to discuss the acts of the present government, but attempts to keep the public thinking about what transpired before the present administration was formed. The public is living in the present, not in the past, and at the coming session of the Legislature the government will be compelled to account for what it has done since it took office. The evidence will make it very clear that it has miserably failed to live up to its professions. Also, the coming session is to be marked by legislation of highly important character, and there is a widespread suspicion today that in regard to many of the projects before the public the local government has been guilty of deception and double-dealing. The opposition in the coming Legislature will have most important work to do, and its activities will be followed with interest by thousands of electors on both sides of politics to whom the acts of the Fleming administration have brought disappointment and given offence.

"MORE COFFEE"

Mr. Roosevelt is very definitely and emphatically on record in opposition to a third term. The language he used while in office was absolute and unequivocal. This is proving awkward for him in his present intentions and the editor of the Outlook, before beginning his Lenten

meditations, is striving to smooth the path for the test of the Contributing Editor. Dr. Abbott differs in many ways from the Mediaval ecclesiastic, yet he has about nine and sixty ways of obliterating nice ethical distinctions. Even the Colonel's letter when he wrote to Harriman, "You and I are practical men," would offer no particular difficulty to the Outlook editor. It is true that he refrained from quoting Scripture to the ex-President in the Mrs. Bellamy Storer controversy when the passage where Abimelech called hastily to his armor-bearer and said: "Draw thy sword and slay me; that men say not of me, a woman slew him," would have proved quite consolatory. The Outlook did not mention this controversy.

But it is not silent over Mr. Roosevelt's language regarding a third term. The way it is explained has the merit of ingenuity. Dr. Abbott declares that when Mr. Roosevelt declined against a third term he meant nothing more than a man would when at breakfast he declared he did not want another helping of coffee. The refusal to have a third cup of coffee simply meant that he did not wish any more coffee at that time, but his thirst for coffee would be as keen as ever on the following morning. Now that Mr. Roosevelt wishes more coffee, his former declarations on the subject should not for a moment stand in the way of his securing it. A man may change his opinions and be sincere on both occasions. Mr. Roosevelt has been ready to point to the south and east as well as the north; he has always harbored the serpent of calculation in his bosom, and from the seductive love of power he has never freed himself. But it is a sorry task to which Dr. Abbott addresses himself. The gentleman of Oyster Bay has a difficult task before him, and one which is not ethically justifiable. Mr. Roosevelt is as indifferent to that fact as Spinoza was to the blowing of the buck's horn at the excommunication. The Rabbi was horror-stricken at the calm indifference of the pupil of Kant, and fell back in silence on the ground. The modern Rabbi may well imitate his example. Silence on the ethical question involved is the truest wisdom. If Mr. Roosevelt, pledging loyalty to Mr. Taft, is preparing his dagger to pierce his friend under the fifth rib, let him do so without benefit of clergy.

Mr. Roosevelt has always been a fighter. Wordsworth might well have had him in his mind's eye when he wrote:
"Endued as with a sense
And faculty for storm and turbulence."
At present he is working underground, and his friends will all rejoice when he comes out in the open and enters into a fight for the nomination. The part of the dark lantern does not suit him. His present attitude is not just honorable, whatever the Outlook may say to the contrary. There may be a "spontaneous" demand for him in all parts of the country, and the party may give him the nomination, but he will have to fight openly for it. The wisdom of giving it him then may well be questioned. The party may offer the bowl of hemlock to Mr. Taft, but one of the wisest politicians of the country is on record as to the foolishness of swapping horses in midstream. Meantime the Colonel is quoted as saying that his hat is in the ring, and that he will make a statement on Monday. His reputation will be improved if the next statement is straightforward.

THE LIBERAL VICTORY

Liberals in Canada from Sir Wilfrid Laurier down, in the House of Commons and out of it, will hail with keen satisfaction the victory of Hon. Mr. Graham in South Renfrew. If we are to accept Hon. Mr. Foster's statement of a few days ago, that the election of Mr. Graham would be a black eye for the government, it must be obvious that both of the government's "optics" are wearing a hue of deep mourning at present.

The result of the polling in South Renfrew is highly significant from two standpoints. In the first place the electors have administered a sharp rebuke to the Conservatives in the constituency who broke faith, and also to the Conservative leaders, including several ministers, who ignored the compact which had been made agreeing to Mr. Graham's unopposed return. It was said by some that those who made the compact had no right to bind the constituency. But the fact was that they did pledge themselves, that they were representative men, and that their action was ratified by the party machinery. In the face of these facts their conduct in breaking faith was discreditable to Mr. Borden and his followers in the House of Commons, as well as to those Conservative leaders in South Renfrew, who sought to profit by the breach of faith. The people of the constituency evidently believed in fair play. They ignored the efforts of Conservatives like Dr. Reid, who sought to influence them by the statement that the government could do much for a constituency while Mr. Graham could be of no service to it. The fine majority recorded for the Liberal cause is fitting punishment for the element who were so ready to exhibit their dishonesty.

Another and more important aspect of the case is the bearing of the vote upon the political situation at large. Conservatives have been boasting that their great success of last September would mean a grave setback for Liberals all over Canada. South Renfrew proved the contrary. It reflects the strong dissatisfaction felt in Ontario and all over Canada in regard to Mr. Borden's record since he formed his administration. Ontario is not pleased with his shuffling and evasion, and it dislikes his open alliance with the Nationalists and the visible proof that in some leading matters of policy his allies from Quebec will not permit him to do anything that is not agreeable to them. The loss of prestige in Ontario, now proclaimed in South Renfrew, extends to all the other provinces.

Hon. Mr. Graham is a fighting Liberal of great value in Parliament, and he will add much to the debating strength of the Opposition. His honored leader has kept a seat beside himself vacant pending

the return of Hon. Mr. Graham to Parliament, and unprejudiced men throughout the Dominion will be glad to see that seat occupied by its rightful owner. The Liberals have had much the best of it at Ottawa thus far in the session, and their cause is strengthened daily by public discontent over the government's weakness in connection with the navy, the tariff and other leading issues. Daily, too, the country is reminded that in the general election the Liberals had a majority of the popular vote outside Ontario. The latest test indicates that Ontario is beginning to realize how badly it was deceived in September.

ECONOMICS AND RELIGION

Religious practices and economies sometimes go hand in hand. Thus the statute of 2 and 3 Edward VI., while inculcating the "due and godly abstinence from flesh as a means to virtue," adds that, "by the eating of fish much flesh is saved to the country, and that thereby, too, the fishing trade is encouraged." Cecil forced upon an unwilling parliament a politic ordinance on fish eating, by which the eating of flesh on fish days was punishable by a fine of three pounds or three months in jail. One meat dish was allowed on Wednesdays during Lent, on condition that three fish dishes were present on the table. It was made very clear that the intention of the law was not primarily religious. It was meant only for the increase of fishermen and mariners, and not for any superstitious or other reasons.

If this sort of thing is intended to influence members of the Legislature, if it represents an effort to create trouble in putting the bill through this year and giving St. John commission government at once, it must fail of effect. The St. John members of the House fully realize that the people of this city are bound to introduce the new system. If any other members of the Legislature are in doubt they will not long remain so. Commission is not going to be held up.

The city of St. John is entering upon a new and progressive era. It is beginning to experience the realization of the hopes cherished for years by many of its people. In civic matters the city needs a new deal. It requires civic machinery that is up-to-date, and a mayor and commissioners who have courage and progressive ideas, who will cut loose from the petty and inefficient methods of the last fifteen years at City Hall, and give the city government that will be worthy of it; that will quicken progress, that will forget ward politics and build up St. John, that will give the people the sort of service they sought when they gave the commission plan such an overwhelming victory last year.

COMMISSION THIS YEAR

Friends of commission government—and if we recall the vote at the last election they are very numerous—will note an occasional attempt to set back the hands of the clock in the hope that the hour for a change at City Hall may not strike. Thus an industrious opponent of commission wrote in an evening contemporary on Saturday an article designed to give heart to the reactionary minority who still cherish the idea that commission may be sidetracked in the Legislature, or that the new charter may yet be so changed as to make it useless.

The writer intimates that the commission bill has been "concocted from the public" and that there is a desire to "rush it through." Such talk bespeaks a desire to misrepresent. The new charter has been discussed again and again, and its principal provisions have been published in the newspapers. It is proposed to republish the bill, with such changes as have been thought necessary, at once. There is today no citizen who really is interested who has not had ample opportunity to learn everything of importance concerning the whole matter. The essential features of the new charter have long been public property.

The Globe says: "The legislative session is only three weeks away, and the public do not know the nature of the law under which it is proposed to govern them next year, a fact that has materially shaken popular faith in the men who organized the commission idea."

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TAXATION REFORM

It is reported that some members of the Board of Trade have decided to oppose the plan gradually to exempt improvements from taxation. Other members of the board strongly favor this important taxation reform. Before the Board of Trade can speak as a body on this question it will be necessary to have a show of hands. On a question of so much moment no action should be taken unless at a fully attended meeting.

Members who desire the gradual exemption of improvements should bring themselves. They will be met by the assertion that their doctrine is revolutionary. That isn't the question. Is it good for St. John?

The question is, is it good for St. John? They will be told that their leasehold system makes the exemption of improvements impracticable. That is not true; if the system of taxation needs revision the reform must not be deferred by the argument that we must not disturb an arrangement that was good fifty years ago but that is not good today. Landowners must get fair play. Conscience must be avoided. Beyond that, the good of the majority must guide progress. The few must not impede the growth of the city by flourishing too many documents down before five-sixths of the men of today had begun to shave. The reactionaries speak with vast reverence of the old city charter. Its age alone is nothing. The question for today is: Is it the most useful form of charter? The people have answered that question. They have voted for a new charter. They can change the plan of taxation when they wish. The Legislature will not refuse to give St. John home rule in the matter of raising its own revenue, even though taxation reform may necessitate a very considerable rattling of dry bones. It is time.

TRUST REGULATION

"The tariff is the mother of the trusts," said the late Mr. Havermeyer, and he knew. Disregard for this truth has defeated in effect all action by the United States government against mergers and combines thus far. Until the high protectionists cease to control tariff making at Washington the trusts will rule. For the first time in twenty years there is now a fair prospect for a change.

Trust "regulations" and the tariff promise to be the two questions to the fore in the next presidential election. They are intimately and closely connected. In a great number of cases they follow one another as cause and effect. Mr. Roosevelt declares that the present efforts to regulate trusts are all wrong. He believes that they can make laws which will safeguard the interests of the people as a whole. Unfortunately he has no very satisfactory suggestion as to what these laws are going to be, and how they are going to prove successful, where other efforts have so completely failed.

Even so careful an observer as Mr. Bryce has declared that all congressional legislation affecting trusts and corporations is systematically managed, or at least influenced, by corruption. The corporations are continually growing, and at present they sway such power as has never before in the world's history been trusted to the hands of private individuals. They have created a system of gift and bribe, corruption, and have achieved most complete success in directing and controlling governments.

Mr. Taft's way of breaking them up into their component parts and reintroducing

the old methods of free competition, is somewhat futile. The trust movement cannot be laid at the door of Mr. Morgan or Mr. Rockefeller or any other captain of industry. It must be laid at the door of nature—and the tariff. Combination is a natural outcome of conditions which are essential in the orderly development of civilization. Protection is the thing that made it dangerous. These conditions offer problems which tax the capacity of statesmen and business organizers. The damage done by the trusts is the voice of God, but the problem is one to be attacked and solved by trained minds applying sound principles to the conditions as they exist. Judge Gary of the Steel Trust, thinks that conditions may be met in his business by having the government fix the price of steel products. He says:

"I believe we must come to enforced publicity and governmental control. I would be very glad if we had some place where we could go to a responsible governmental authority, and say to them: 'Here are our facts and figures, here is our property, here our cost of production; now you tell us what we have the right to do and what prices we have the right to charge.'" Mr. J. J. Hill says that this course would bring confusion and anarchy and prepare the way for the man on horseback. If ever a government attempts to do that, he assures us, that government will quickly pass out of existence. There is here a flat and absolute cleavage of opinion between men who have a good right to judge in the matter. Which of the two has the clearer vision for the future?

To regulate prices means government control of business. If governments begin to regulate the price of steel products they will follow in regulating the price of every product. No one desires that condition at present. But if Judge Gary's idea does not lead to government ownership it means nothing and changes nothing. Undoubtedly the chief difficulty today is not in the fact that trusts exist, but that they persist in attempting to exploit rather than to serve the public. A protective tariff is their chief bulwark and shield. They control the methods and channels of production, and they use this control to threaten and destroy personal liberty. They continually discriminate against the home market, by raising prices there to recoup themselves for selling cheap in a competitive foreign market. They are allowed to water stock with the resultant striving to earn money on a capital never paid in, and the increase in the price of their product. When they are encouraged in their depredations by a protective tariff, let that tariff be removed. This should be the first step in all serious attempts at trust regulation and control. It will not solve the whole problem, but it will make it infinitely easier of solution, and it will be a guarantee of good faith on the part of the statesman who promises relief from their excesses. Whole-some legislation will follow easily and simply if that first step be taken.

NOTE AND COMMENT

If the city engineer requires more money in order to be able to keep the streets in fair condition after the winter and spring rains, the aldermen should provide it. But, whatever the cause is, the conditions prevailing yesterday should not again be invited. Probably a moderate expenditure would suffice to prevent the flooding of sidewalks along the principal streets.

The generosity of the Jordan family in adding to the already admirable provisions for a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients will be commended widely and earnestly. The local government expects to have the building ready for patients early next autumn. The province and the municipalities have yet to unite in adopting preventive regulations. These are sorely needed.

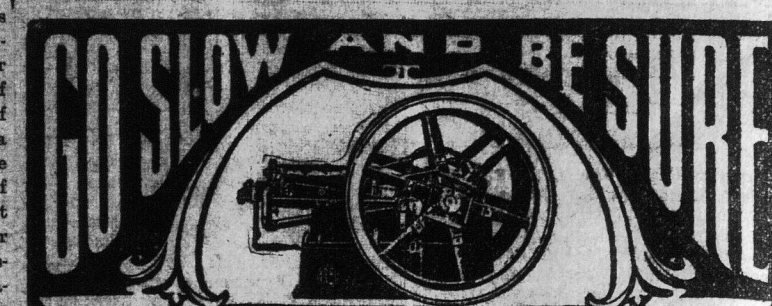
Mr. Justice Charbonneau's decision in the Hebert marriage case, as given in the despatches, is in effect: "That any officer authorized to solemnize marriages can marry any two persons who observe the ordinary formalities, including a marriage license, no matter what their religion may be. The judge holds that the No Tolerance decree has no effect as against the civil code." That seems to be the common sense view of it, and in good time it will be established as the accepted law of the land.

Talk about four-and-a-half day steamers from Queenstown or Galway to Halifax revives the old discussion about running rights over the Intercolonial. Hon. Mr. Blair, Hon. Mr. Emmerson, and Hon. Mr. Graham refused to give another railway company the right to run its own trains over the I. C. R. and also participate in station to station traffic. The Liberal view was that the government railway must not lose its identity by giving competitors access to its traffic-producing territory. What will Hon. Mr. Cochrane do about it?

Sir Maxwell Aitken's chauffeur, using the financier's motor car without the knowledge of his employer, ran over a man in Montreal some time ago, and the injured person has secured a verdict for \$1,500 and costs. The plaintiff can make good use of the money, no doubt, and Sir Maxwell will never miss it. Besides, the accident happened before he was knighted, and anything that far back doesn't count anyway, so long as Sir Sanford Fleming can be kept from heaving the lead line into the water in the cement merger.

Now that the Privy Council has decided that Winnipeg has no control over the company which operates its streets we may expect a revival of the movement to make the Supreme Court of Canada the court of last resort for Canadian cases. If the present law gives a corporation more rights in a city's streets than the citizens as a body have, there is need for a change. If the Privy Council has properly interpreted the law, new legislation is in order; if the decision is wrong this country should prepare to confine its appeals to Ottawa.

Report has it that a western syndicate has \$250,000 to invest in real estate here.



It's wise to decide that you need an engine. But don't spoil your good intentions by buying a cheap one. Don't be blinded by a low price or by wild claims. Go slow and be sure. Buy an engine that has proved its worth, from a concern that has proved its integrity. You can't afford to make a mistake—it's much costlier than the price of an engine.

IHC Gasoline Engines

are in use on thousands of farms throughout the country, running the many farm machines, such as the cream separator, churn, feed grinder, pump, fanning mill, thrasher, washing machine, electric light plant, etc. They guarantee you reliable power for every requirement at a surprisingly small cost.

IHC gasoline engines are marvels of simplicity, strength, economy, reliability, and durability. They run steadily and smoothly, year in and year out. They make and save money every time they are used, and, by accident, you should need repairs, you can get them promptly with little trouble or delay from the IHC dealer in your locality. Don't you think it would pay you to investigate an IHC engine before you buy any? 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