

The Standard



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SAINT JOHN, MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1910

THE TORREY CAMPAIGN.

The Standard publishes this morning full and complete statements in connection with the inception, organization, and management of the Torrey campaign. The afternoon papers on Saturday published similar statements with the exception of some details which the Standard supplies. This wide publicity, showing the entire satisfactory way in which the campaign is being conducted, follows the action of the Standard in calling attention to certain unpleasant rumors in circulation, and which, it was suggested, the committee would do well to answer.

The course The Standard took had precisely the effect it was intended to have. These rumors had been in circulation for some days, they were heard on the street, and in the newspaper offices. By making public, in a guarded reference, the substance of these rumors, by calling the committee's attention to them, and suggesting that a statement giving all the facts should be published, matters were brought to a head. Statements giving facts and figures in connection with the organization and conduct of the campaign, showing conclusively that these rumors were without foundation, promptly appear in three St. John papers, and presumably will appear in the Telegraph. This has cleared the air as no newspaper could have done it.

Some criticism has been directed against the Standard for not interfering with the committee before making any public reference to the matter. This criticism would be just if an ordinary interview in one newspaper denying that there was any truth in certain rumors, would have met the case. The object The Standard had in view, in touching upon the subject at all, was to secure the widest publicity possible to the committee's statement. The situation once created, the evening papers followed it up as a matter of news. The fact that the Times was small minded enough to make the most prominent feature in its report, "The Standard's dastardly attack on the Torrey campaign," and suppress all but one sentence in The Standard's article, is immaterial. The Times published the committee's reply, which was much more important. Members of the committee who were inclined to resent The Standard's action, failed to realize that, while they were thoroughly conversant with all the facts, the general public was not, and that they were probably the last persons to hear the rumors referred to.

Nothing published in this paper could fairly be construed into an attack on the Torrey campaign. Summing up the situation on Saturday, The Standard said:—"These unpleasant rumors may have been put in circulation under a misapprehension of the circumstances. There is no denying the fact that they exist. A full statement from the committee, by setting 'inquiring minds at rest, will tend to help, rather than 'hinder, the work."

Rev. J. C. B. Appel, secretary of the Torrey campaign movement, expresses the opinion held by The Standard: "He was not sorry," he said, "that it occurred, as it gave an excellent opportunity to lay the exact situation before the public." It is no small satisfaction to The Standard to know that the end sought has been attained.

HOME RULE.

The addresses which Mr. O'Connor delivered in course of his pilgrimage through Canada are having the effect of stimulating interest in this question among active politicians in Great Britain. Mr. Flewellyn Williams, M. P., discussing in the Morning Leader the question, "Is Home Rule all round the way out?" says:—"Some change is imperatively required, not only for domestic but also for Imperial reasons. Imperial Federation which was the dream of Liberals thirty years ago, has entered the domain of practical politics. The consolidation of Australia into a commonwealth and the union of South Africa have placed the matter on a different footing. It used to be thought that the distance of Australia or New Zealand from London was too great to permit of an Imperial Senate. But science is daily improving the means of transit, and Canada is today nearer the metropolis than the Shetlands were a hundred years ago. The real difficulty in the way of federation is the character of Parliament. The House of Lords can never be transformed into an Imperial Senate. The hereditary principle must go. The House of Commons also stands in need of reform. As Mr. T. P. O'Connor said the other day at Toronto, Parliament cannot both be local and Imperial."

"Another factor which will help to expedite a settlement will be the Osborne judgment. That famous decision, which was regarded in some quarters as a blow to democratic representation, will have some startling and unexpected results. It has made payment of members inevitable—Mr. F. E. Smith has declared definitely in its favor; several of the more influential of the Unionist organs have burnt their boats on the question. Mr. Balfour did not pronounce against it, though it is evident that he does not like it."

"Payment of members is no newfangled doctrine. It is the practice of every civilized country in the world except ours. It was for centuries the custom of England. There is still on the statute-book, unreppealed, an enactment (35 Henry VIII. c. 11) that every knight of a Welsh shire should be paid 4s. a day, and every citizen burgess from Wales 2s. a day. The value of money in those days was 12 or 15 times as much as it is today. It may be said that English members have allowed the old custom to lapse; but the statute which enjoins payment of the Welsh members cannot be regarded as obsolete. Sir Rufus Isaacs indicated pretty plainly at Manchester on Friday last that the govern-

ment mean to deal with the matter without delay. We may take it, then, that we shall have payment of members. It will cost the taxpayers of the country something like £200,000 or more a year. Is it to be supposed that the country will go to this expense, and allow the Lords their veto? When once M. P.'s are paid the Lords' veto will be gone. They will be as powerless as an unpaid magistrate sitting with a stipendiary."

"What, then, is the remedy? Whatever it be, it must be adequate and complete. It must remove the congestion of business at Westminster, and restore in this way the old freedom of debate; it must do tardy justice to the just demands of the smaller nationalities; it must give to the people of England the right of self-government; it must provide, at least, a nucleus for an Imperial Senate. The remedy must be 'Home Rule All Round.' Scotland and Wales are ripe for it; Mr. Redmond's recent declarations indicate that Ireland is ready to accept it; the utterances of Mr. Birrell, Mr. Lloyd-George, and the Master of Ewbank show that it is engaging the attention at least of the Liberal leaders; and it may be that it is being discussed in the Conference itself."

THE HYPOCRITICAL TELEGRAPH.

Much New Brunswick money goes into fruit lands in British Columbia. It might better be invested in fruit culture in the St. John valley, and along the Kennebecasis and Petitcodiac. Experts say New Brunswick has more than a million acres of land fitted to produce good apples. In the West the fruit land is high in price, and much of it has to be irrigated. Here the land is cheap and the rain never fails. And our apples are better than those they grow in the West.—St. John Telegraph.

Commenting on the above, the Fredericton Gleaner says:—"Yet when the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association, co-operating with the Agricultural Department of the Provincial Government, held their annual Fruit Exhibition at St. John last week, the Telegraph did all it dare do to minimize the exhibits. The exhibition was the most successful ever held in Canada. The fruit was pronounced by competent judges vastly superior to any other on the market. Every exhibit was the product of New Brunswick."

"The people interested were delighted with all that they saw and were called upon to be the judges of. They became enthusiastic over the possibilities, and were highly encouraged to see the active interest that farmers and government were taking to develop fruit culture in this province on a profitable basis. Yet, because it is the Haze Government who are encouraging the development on modern lines, the Telegraph conceived it to be a political party duty to shut its eyes to the good results that are being accomplished through the enlightened policy of an active government to whom it is opposed."

BRITAIN'S ANNUAL DRINK BILL.

Mr. G. B. Wilson, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, has just submitted to the London Times the annual estimate of Great Britain's drink bill for 1909. The total amount is placed at nearly \$770,000,000. This, however, while large enough, is a decrease on the figures for 1908 by \$29,000,000. To this national bill for intoxicants England and Wales contribute nearly \$643,000,000, and Scotland and Ireland each about \$66,000,000.

The average per head of population is estimated at nearly \$18.00 for England and Wales, over \$12.00 for Scotland, and about \$15.00 for Ireland. It is estimated that only about 55 per cent. of the people consume these liquors, so that the average for the drinking public will be nearly double these figures, and will be about \$33.00 per head for the English drinker, \$24.00 for the Scotch drinker, and \$27.00 for the Irish drinker.

A statistician figures the average family as consisting of five persons, so that each family in England and Wales consumed on the average, 4 barrels of beer and 6 gallons of spirits, wine and other liquors, the average Scotch family used only about 1 1/2 barrels of beer and 7 1/2 gallons of spirits, etc., while the average Irish family used 3 barrels of beer and about 5 gallons of spirits, etc. Two-thirds of this enormous drink bill is supposed to be paid by the working classes.

Current Comment

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

That our navy is a war navy is manifest from the manner in which the Liberals are fighting about it. Scarcely had the battle of Drummond and Arthurs been fought when a conflict broke out in Halifax. The Halifax patronage committee has discovered that the Nioche was provisioned in England, and that she has her larders so full that there will be no orders for the spoilsman for some time. Against this outrage it has protested, and it has proposed that in order to render a repetition of the disaster impossible the patronage be taken from Messrs. Roche and Carney, the defeated candidates for the city, and be given to more reliable men. Of course, one of the chief objects of the navy will be lost if the right of the party men to furnish supplies is not recognized.

(Toronto World.)

In so far as it affords an indication of the trend of political sentiment in England, the result of the November municipal elections is distinctly unfavorable to the opposition. The figures returned on the following day showed Liberal gains of 60, Labor and Socialist gains of 24, and Unionist gains of 43. Unless the complete results change the general balance, it alone with the recent by-elections, particularly Walthamstow, will temper the ardor of the opposition extremists who have been requiring Mr. Balfour to force the fighting.

(London Free Press.)

The Toronto Globe says Sir Wilfrid Laurier may with as much reason be expected to recede from his navy policy as that Magna Charter will be repealed. But why should it be thought a thing impossible that Sir Wilfrid will change his mind? Are not the records replete with instances in which he has done so. However, the Globe probably speaks from experience on the naval issue. It advocated two Dreadnoughts, and three if necessary, but Sir Wilfrid had Quebec in mind and set up a policy of tin pots, whereas the Globe swallowed its Dreadnoughts.

(Stratford Beacon.)

Canada has six cases of typhoid per head of population to Scotland's one, which ratio, among other things, shows the necessity of speedily passing that conservation commission act of parliament that will prohibit the deposit of sewage or garbage in the running streams of the country.

(Vancouver Daily Province.)

The remarkable operation of grafting a cheek was performed in a London hospital the other day. Graft and cheek have been frequently known to assimilate without the assistance of surgical skill.

(Victoria Colonist.)

Every now and then some paper will talk about the union of the Maritime Provinces. The people who seem to take the least interest in the notion are those who live in those provinces.

SILENT VOICE ELECTED DIX

(Bache's Weekly Review)

The power that elected Dix governor of the state of New York was not, in the last analysis, the votes of Democrats and Republicans which gave him a plurality of 66,000. These were the instruments which effected it, but the power that gave him victory was the 200,000 Republicans scattered throughout the great state, who did not vote at all. These men were staunch Republicans, who could not decide to cast a vote against the party to which they had held allegiance for many years. But, inasmuch as a vote for that party meant this year, approval of wild demagoguery, they stayed their hands; and the abstention was a stunning rebuke to the radical and restless which had seized the party by the throat. Does anyone doubt that these men would have voted the Republican ticket this year, as they have for many years had stinson and conservative Republican principles been the issue? And unquestionably, that powerful stream of votes would have swept Stinson into office.

Herein lies the assurance of Republican victory in 1912, provided only that a sane man shall head the ticket, pledged to conservative Republican principles. And during the next two years Mr. Taft will be tried out and if he abandons the kotow to Roosevelt's methods and decides questions on their business merits and not on the political gusts that blow here and there, the great state of New York will be solidly for him in 1912 by virtue of the extra session of 200,000 which stands in reserve ready to elect him again to the presidency.

A Lesson to The Administration.

The chastening influence of a great defeat for his party will, it is hoped, educate Mr. Taft to sturdy, prompt action on the lines of business sense and his own good judgment, cutting loose from the influence of Rooseveltism. Thus far he has been lamentably deficient in these directions. The calling of an extra session at the very first, to revise the tariff on the old logrolling plan, was a mistake. Tariff revision was in the Republican platform, but it was not then a vital issue. The people were anxious to repair the damages of the panic and to attend to business and make money. Business was held back all summer awaiting the outcome. If a special session was to be called, the President should, as its only object, have insisted upon a Tariff Commission for gradual and deliberate revision. This could have been effected, as it finally was, and everybody would have been satisfied. As it was, when the tariff bill came to him for signature, he was faced with the prospect of downward revision, he should have vetoed the bill. It would have made a great leader of him. But he signed it and defended it and finding out west that he had raised a hornet's nest, he reverted to Roosevelt methods to restore his popularity. This was a failure. The West would not be content with the revision of the tariff of the East turned against him because the broken promises to give business a rest and to amend the Sherman Act so that legitimate business could proceed honestly under the law.

The President's Solemn Day.

Mr. Taft's great opportunity is before him. Three months still remain of dominant Republican power. Two things should be done. A Currency Reform bill should be put through and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act should be amended. These would be acts of business sense and of the highest statesmanship. Nothing before the country begins to equal them in importance. The task is not impossible of performance. The time is ripe to cut loose from political duplicity and to bring about these two great movements for the material and lasting benefit of the country.

A magazine of destruction lies spread under our whole unshaken structure, by reason of our defective and dangerous currency system, and the smouldering fires are creeping to wards it. This is the Currency Situation. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act threatens ten thousand millions of capital with disorganization and thousands of corporations, large and small, with dissolution and readjustment, if the law is translated by the Supreme Court to mean what it says.

Here are imperative duties for a great President to perform. Will Mr. Taft rise to the tremendous responsibility which rests upon him? He has the ability to accomplish the task. He has courage and honesty. The issue, if it is successful, is the knowledge of far-reaching and long-lasting benefit to millions of people, is beyond computation.

NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle, Nov. 10.—Gerald Craghan, son of J. D. Craghan, who has been attending St. Thomas' College, Chatham, is writing the naval cadet examination at Fredericton.

A social dance was given in the town hall on Friday evening, a large number attending. The hall was decorated for the occasion and music was furnished by McEachern's orchestra.

The chaperons were Mrs. E. A. McCurdy, Mrs. Osborne Nicholson, Mrs. J. D. Craghan, Mrs. C. D. Manny, Mrs. Charles Sargeant and Mrs. John Russell.

Mrs. and Mrs. Clifford Allison are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a young daughter.

Mrs. Benjamin Stewart left on Friday for Newburyport and Boston on a visit.

Cecil Mersereau of Chatham spent Sunday with friends in town.

Mrs. J. G. A. Colquhoun of Millerton was in town on Monday.

T. James Scott of the Royal Bank has been transferred to Windsor, N. S., and leaves this week to take up his duties there.

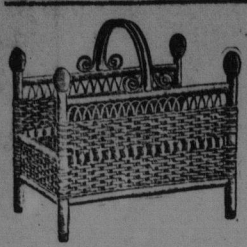
Mr. Scott is a most obliging official and has many friends in Newcastle. While they regret his departure they are very much pleased to hear of his promotion and wish him every success.

Mr. Scott spent Sunday with his parents, Alderman and Mrs. Thos. G. Scott of Dalhousie.

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