

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1917.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down  
our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H. M. The King.  
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can  
send to the front means one step nearer peace.

## UNWISE SPEECHES.

While the general tone of the con-  
scription debate in the House of Com-  
mons was admittedly high, yet last  
week did not pass without its regret-  
table incidents, and its discordant  
notes, that indicated only too plainly  
the depth of cleavage in the Liberal  
party on the question of conscription.  
Quebec Liberal members were respon-  
sible for both the incidents referred to,  
and as the culpable parties are num-  
bered among the leaders of the French-  
Canadian people in point of ability,  
culture and influence, their action is  
all the more reprehensible.

Particularly is this the case with  
Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, former post-  
master-general in the Laurier cabinet,  
a man of high education and outstand-  
ing influence with the French wing of  
his party. Mr. Lemieux attempted to  
explain the meagre returns from re-  
cruiting in Quebec by saying that the  
Government had not employed the  
proper methods, and he introduced  
the race and religion cry to give effect  
to his argument. The city of Mon-  
treal he characterized as the largest  
French-Catholic community in the  
world with the exception of Paris and  
Lyons, France. In that city, he claim-  
ed, the chief recruiting officer was a  
Methodist clergyman, and it was not a  
surprise that he was unable to secure  
results. "What sort of results," ask-  
ed Mr. Lemieux, "could the Govern-  
ment expect to get in the city of To-  
ronto if it named a member of the  
Jesuit order as chief recruiting officer?"

The argument of the member for  
Rouville is unfortunate and ill-ground-  
ed. It is true a Methodist clergyman  
was chief recruiting officer in Mon-  
treal, but scores of French-Canadian  
recruiting officers were engaged in  
that district and their efforts did not  
prove successful, so it is the wildest  
sort of folly to attempt to explain the  
lack of recruiting result in that district  
by the contention that the chief re-  
cruiting officer worshipped at a differ-  
ent shrine from the majority of those  
to whom he made his appeal.

This country should be too big, too  
broad for the successful advancement  
of arguments of that sort. Mr. Lem-  
ieux's effort was unworthy of a man  
of his standing, of the party he rep-  
resents and of the cause of the French-  
Canadian he effects to espouse. It is  
not the first time, however, that the  
ex-postmaster-general has seen fit to  
give expression to unwise and trouble-  
breeding statements in public. At an  
alleged recruiting meeting in Maison-  
neuve, in company with Sir Wilfrid  
Laurier, Mr. Lemieux unburdened him-  
self of sentiments which, by their  
most charitable characterization, were  
decidedly unwise and calculated to pro-  
mote discord. His effort in the House  
of Commons on Tuesday is merely on  
a par with that at Maisonneuve. He  
is not a patriot nor, despite his ability  
and influence, can he be regarded as a  
representative Canadian. Rather is  
he a typical Quebec Liberal politician,  
whose vision is bounded by the con-  
fines of the province of his birth.

On Thursday night the second fire-  
brand was heard from. L. P. Gauthier,  
Liberal member for St. Hyacinthe,  
and one of the foremost members of  
the French wing of the Laurier party,  
passionately predicted civil war if the  
conscription bill was imposed on the  
province of Quebec. The Standard  
published Mr. Gauthier's remarks on  
Friday morning last, but the portion  
of his speech in which he threatened  
strife and announced his intention, in  
such an event, of supporting the  
trouble makers, is worthy of reproduc-  
tion if only to give the people of New  
Brunswick an idea of the views har-  
bored by one of Quebec's leading pub-  
lic men. Mr. Gauthier said:

"THIS IS THE MOST SOLEMN  
HOUR OF MY LIFE, IT MAY BE  
THE LAST OPPORTUNITY  
THAT I WILL HAVE TO AD-  
DRESS THE HOUSE OF COM-  
MONS OF MY COUNTRY. I SAY  
TO THE GOVERNMENT IF YOU  
PUSH THE PASSAGE OF THIS  
MEASURE, MY PEOPLE, DE-  
CLARING THAT THE GOVERN-  
MENT HAS NO MANDATE,  
WILL USE THE VERY BILL IT-  
SELF TO FIGHT IT OUT. WE  
ACKNOWLEDGE THAT IN THIS  
FIGHT THERE WILL BE SUFF-  
ERING, THERE WILL BE PAIN.  
WE MAY HAVE TO GO TO THE  
DIRTY CONSEQUENCES. IF  
YOU IMPOSE UPON MY PEOP-  
LE THIS LEGISLATION, THEY  
WILL BE WILLING TO GO TO  
THE LIMIT, AND I TELL YOU,  
SIR, THAT I BELIEVE THEY  
WILL BE RIGHT, AND I WILL  
DO AS THEY WILL DO."

In what other country in the world

would such a threat be tolerated, com-  
ing as it did from a public man, a man  
returned to the Parliament of his  
country by the votes of a majority of  
the electors in his constituency, and  
that constituency one of the most im-  
portant and most prosperous in the  
province of Quebec? Yet Mr. Gauthier  
hurled his threat across the floors of  
the Commons and was wildly applaud-  
ed for his action by his Quebec asso-  
ciates, applause in which Sir Wilfrid  
did not join although the Liberal lead-  
er did not repudiate the sentiment ex-  
pressed.

There has been no disposition on the  
part of the people of this country to  
regard seriously the ravings of the  
Marcella, the Lavergnes, the Bourassa  
or the other spell-binders of Montreal  
and Quebec. It is right that such  
statements should not be treated with  
concern for it is but fair to say that  
they do not represent the feelings of  
the great mass of the French-Canadian  
people. But when men of the standing  
of Messrs. Lemieux and Gauthier dare  
to sow seeds of racial and religious  
discord in the very halls of Parlia-  
ment, and are not repudiated by the  
leader of their party, a leader who has  
fostered a resolution purposed to with-  
hold assistance and support from our  
soldiers at the front—it is high time  
that Canada should give these Quebec  
firebrands to understand that their  
course is regarded with stern disap-  
praisal.

Canada is in this war to a finish and  
all necessary measures to achieve cer-  
tain victory will be taken without re-  
gard to the views of the Lauriers, the  
Lemieuxs or the Gauthiers. Such men  
represent but a very limited portion of  
Canadian opinion. If indeed they stand  
for anything more than the element of  
Quebec agitators. It is unwise that  
such speeches should be made in Parlia-  
ment, or entered upon the Hansard  
of the country to be spread far and  
wide from Sydney to Vancouver. It  
would be doubly unwise; yes, deplora-  
ble, if those who made them were to  
attract to themselves and their prin-  
ciple any measure of public support.  
Of the latter possibility however there  
is very little danger.

## POLITICS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

The electors of Saskatchewan will  
vote during this week for a new legis-  
lature for that province. As the issues  
are purely local the result, whatever it  
may be, can have but little significance  
outside of the province affected. Of  
the candidates in nomination it is in-  
teresting to observe that there are  
sixteen farmers and but eleven  
lawyers, rather a reversal of form, for  
gentlemen of the legal profession  
have usually held first place in the  
public life of the country. Like its  
sister province of Alberta, Saskatche-  
wan, since its creation as a separate  
province, has known government by  
one party only. Its first premier was  
Hon. Walter Scott, and when it be-  
came evident that his star was wan-  
ing, the party called Hon. W. M. Mar-  
tin, who to that time, had represented  
Regina in the House of Commons.

Mr. Martin took office last year, and  
at once was brought face to face with  
an embarrassing situation. Grafting  
had been charged against members of  
the legislature, officials and others,  
and, in some cases, the charges had  
been proven to the hilt. Mr. Martin  
took action to see that some of the  
evildoers received lessons which  
should prove of value to them, but  
those most culpable escaped, and to  
date have not been penalized for their  
misdeeds.

There has been much laxity in the  
administration even under the new  
premier. Provincial enterprises have  
suffered by reason of inferior work,  
and public money has been frittered  
away to party rorties and heeled.  
Naturally opposition critics are mak-  
ing the most of the campaign material  
thus provided. The administration of  
the schools, particularly for the for-  
eign born is also being attacked with  
some effect, it being stated that in one  
school district where there are 1,300  
Ruthenian scholars no provision is  
made for giving the children instruction  
in the English language. This  
certainly is not as it should be for the  
duty of every government in Canada,  
and particularly the governments of  
the western provinces where the for-  
eign population is a large and impor-  
tant factor, is to see that the "stranger  
within our gates" is given an opportu-  
nity, by education and environment,  
to become a first rate Canadian citizen.  
The campaign which ends this week  
has been sharp and brief and those  
best able to forecast the result express  
the opinion that the Conservative  
opposition will make substantial gains,  
even though the government may not  
be defeated.

## TAXING THE WEALTH.

Liberal parliamentarians and Lib-  
eral newspapers probably regard it as  
effective politics to demand that be-  
fore the Government decides to com-  
pel the man-power of this country to  
engage in military service some mea-  
sure should be adopted to provide for  
taking more largely from the accumu-  
lated wealth of Canada for participa-  
tion in this war. In such a connection  
the term "conscription of wealth" has  
been used, more probably for the rea-  
son that it has an attractive sound to  
the man who has no wealth to give,  
than because it at all represents what  
the necessity of the country demands  
or what our administrators will under-  
take to do. "Conscription of wealth,"  
in the popular conception of that term,  
at once conjures up a vision of the  
rich man being forced to disgorge the  
surplus he has accumulated from years  
of thrift and enterprise, but it is not  
wise for the public to take that view,  
as, assuredly, it is not the correct one.  
In the first place, what is meant by  
accumulated wealth? Lands, build-  
ings, stocks in trade, stocks, bonds,  
mortgages and surplus cash. To con-  
script these, means, in the popular  
view, to take them in total, and it re-  
quires but a minute's consideration to  
conclude how ridiculous and unfair  
such a proceeding would be. This  
country must have capital for its de-  
velopment just as much as labor, or  
natural resources, for without the one  
the value of the other speedily deterio-  
rates. One is dependent upon the  
other, and to rob one of the other  
would be to adversely affect all. Con-  
sequently, conscription of wealth, inas-  
much as that may be held to mean tak-  
ing all of it, is not desirable.

What way then is open to the Govern-  
ment to secure the money it re-  
quires from those who have it, and at  
the same time cause the least disloca-  
tion of profits, a measure the Govern-  
ment has already arranged for and  
which will abundantly reach the de-  
sired end. There is now in effect an  
excess profit tax, with the provision  
that the amount to be levied next  
year will be heavier than this. Let us  
take a few concrete examples to show  
how this tax has worked out already  
and the amounts to be realized from  
it next year. The Imperial Oil Com-  
pany paid this year \$734,000. Next  
year their share will be \$924,000; the  
Ford Automobile Company of Canada  
paid \$697,000 and next year will pay  
\$1,782,000; Canadian Express Com-  
pany paid \$689,000 and will pay \$1,  
337,000; Ogilvie Flour Milling Com-  
pany paid \$280,000 and next year will  
pay \$54,000. From these companies  
alone the country will get in profit  
taxes next year the sum of \$2,153,000,  
more than present payments, and the  
list could be indefinitely extended,  
showing the same result in every  
case.

Thus it can be seen that while the  
Government particularly desires men  
to fill the ranks of the Canadian arm-  
ies it does not intend that wealth shall  
escape. And in justice to the wealthy  
men of Canada it should be said that  
they have shown no disposition to  
avoid bearing their full share of the  
burdens of war. Of course there are  
exceptions, some within local knowl-  
edge. These in the main but suffice  
to prove the rule.

It is right that there should be equal  
distribution of service upon all classes  
and it is this that the Government is  
endeavoring to provide. The measure  
now before Parliament aims to secure  
the services of the slackers of military  
age and fitness and they will be called  
upon to serve in the capacity for which  
they are best suited. But the wealthy  
man, unable to go to the front, will  
not escape, despite the clamoring of a  
section of the Liberal press that he is  
favored by those in authority. He will  
be called upon to do his share and the  
Government will see to it that that  
duty is absolutely fulfilled.

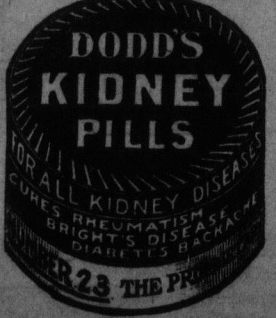
A North Shore editor is having ser-  
ious trouble. Chatham needs looking  
after if the following from the World  
of that town is correct:

"The editor bought a drinking cup,  
at six o'clock Friday evening, and  
hung it up beside the frowning sign at  
The World building. Before eight  
o'clock the same evening the cord had  
been cut and the cup carried away.  
What cattle in human form there are  
in town! The dogma that God is the  
father of all men should be revised."

William G. German, Liberal M. P.  
for Welland, who was so generously  
applauded by the opposition in the  
House of Commons last evening is the  
same Grit spirit who was unseated for  
illegal acts committed in the general  
election of 1891. He finally got to the  
House of Commons in 1900.

## Tourist Association Meeting.

A meeting of the executive of the  
New Brunswick Tourist Association  
was held yesterday in the association  
rooms on King street to complete ar-



## Little Benny's Note Book.

Miss Kitty made the class rite a composition on riding in the  
train for home work yesterday, this being mine

Riding in the Train.  
The most comfortable part of a train is the seats, but the most im-  
portant part is the locomotive. It cood go all rite without any seats,  
but if it tried to go without any locomotive, nothing wood happen.

The conductor is also a very important part of a train. He carries  
a punching thing, and every time he feels like it he comes around  
and punches another hole in your ticket. Wen the ticket gets so full  
of holes its no good any more, the conductor keeps it. The conductor  
also calls out the names of the different stations, making them sound as  
if he wasent sure wat they reely was himself

Trains can go so fast that wen youre looking out the window at  
sunthing, before you get throo looking at it youre looking at sunthing  
els. If 2 trains going that fast shoold happen to bump into each other,  
a persin wood be lucky not to be in either of them. If a deff cow starts  
to walk across the tracks in frunt of a train on a dark nite, whoever  
owns it may never find out wat became of it.

Another very important part of a train is the engineer. The en-  
gineer sets in the locomotive and steers in a bloo shirt, not being so hard,  
on account of the tracks showing him ixactly ware to go. Engineers  
haff to wash their faces every day wen they go home, on account of all  
the smoke.

One of the easiest things to do in a train wen youre coming home  
from some place at nite is to go to sleep.

rangements in respect to tourist  
travel in the province. C. B. Allan,  
secretary of the association, stated  
afterwards that he expected that the  
tourist business would be good this  
summer and he thought that the out-  
look was very promising. Mr. Allan  
has sent out large quantities of book-  
lets, descriptive of the beauties of the  
province, to the tourist bureaus and  
ticket agents in the New England  
states. These booklets are well got-  
ten up, and point out graphically the  
splendid opportunities that New  
Brunswick offers to the tourist in the  
way of scenery, excellent fishing, and  
good hotel accommodations. The  
association is now at work on revis-  
ing and bringing up to date a direc-  
tory of the province, listing hotels,  
boarding houses, as well as other  
facilities for the traveller. Though  
the association has been in its new  
quarters for a few days only they  
have received visits from quite a few  
tourists, as well as a number of local  
inquiries.

## P. E. I. MAN IN JAIL

Bangor, Me., June 25.—John Murphy  
of Millinocket, formerly of Prince  
Edward Island is in jail here for not  
registering and may spend eight months  
there. Murphy says he is willing  
to enlist and may join the Klittes.  
Murphy says he has two brothers  
with the Canadians at the front. He  
is a British subject.

## PAIN? NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply few drops  
then just lift them away  
with fingers.

This new drug is an ether com-  
pound discovered by a Cincinnati  
chemist. It is called  
freezone, and can now be  
obtained in tiny bottles  
as here shown at very  
little cost from any drug  
store. Just ask for free-  
zone. Apply a drop or  
two directly upon a ten-  
der corn or callous and  
instantly the soreness  
disappears. Shortly you  
will find the corn or cal-  
lous so loose that you can  
lift it off, root and all,  
with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain,  
soreness or irritation;  
not even the slightest  
smarting, either when  
applying freezone or  
afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat  
up the corn or callous,  
but shrivels them so they  
loosen and come right  
out. It is no humbug! It works like  
a charm. For a few cents you can  
get rid of every hard corn, soft corn  
or corn between the toes, as well as  
painful callouses on bottom of your  
feet. It never disappoints and never  
burns, bites or inflames. Genuine  
freezone is sold only in these small  
bottles packed in a little sealed wood  
case, bearing a yellow wrapper. Be-  
ware of imitations.

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is ideal for study. One of the principals  
and other experienced teachers always  
in attendance.  
Students can enter at any time.  
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freeze the cream m  
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