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E. W. McCREADY,
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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 14, 1915.

WAR COMMENT.

Conflicting claims of victory in the Carpathians mean that the battle on which depends the Russian army's entrance to the plains of Hungary is not yet decided. For a week the tide of Russian success has been rising, and decisive victory appears probable. If the Russian army sweeps the enemy from the slopes of these mountains, Hungary will be broken. Dr. E. J. Dillon, a famous authority on international affairs says that "if the Russian army completely defeats the Austro-Hungarian troops in the Carpathians, and is able to overrun the Hungarian plains and advance upon Budapest, then, according to these patriots, it would behoove the nation's leaders to prepare a means of providing for the future weal of the Hungarian State with their minds untrammeled by extrinsical considerations." In other words, if the Germans and Austrians cannot drive back the Russians from Hungary, the Magyars will have to make peace on the best terms they can get.

While the Grand Duke thunders through the Carpathian passes, General Joffre seems about to launch a big offensive in the region of Verdun. Indeed heavy fighting all along the western front is expected now, timed to shake the German line and move it back, or at least present the withdrawal of more troops for use against the Russians. The coming week is likely to see an Anglo-French army at work in co-operation with the ships in the Dardanelles.

Reference was made the other day in the despatches of a German admission that the German army would be fighting henceforward not to conquer Europe, but in the hope of saving Germany. This despatch was based upon a gloomy review of the war situation by Paul Michaelsis in the Berliner Tageblatt during the week ending April 5. While he professes to hope that the summer will bring a period of success for the Germans, his article is a clear confession of discouragement. Here are extracts:

"We only see how tremendously difficult it is made for us to preserve our national unity and freedom. Many dreamed too easily of our victory over enemies. People sought to gather in the harvest when really the first preparations for the final result still had to be created. In the meantime we have become more modest, and it becomes clear to us that even with the greatest self-sacrifice it will only be with difficulty that we shall be able to conquer the opposition of the world of enemies.

"Everybody has long since abandoned the expectation that between today and tomorrow the world could be healed by the German spirit. We have had to be convinced unwillingly and by hard facts that in this war it is not a question of putting through a fantastic world policy but a question of protecting our house and home. The war certainly will have to be carried on for self preservation of the German Empire.

"It would be idle to try to fix the details of what the final peace will be, but in any case our object must be the making certain of our national existence for the longest possible time."

Lord Sydenham, a noted English military authority, in a review of the situation last week, said that even if the chance of intervention by neutral countries were set aside, the optimism of Sir John French and of the French official reports is justified. Nevertheless, Lord Sydenham warns the people that the spring campaign will require heavy sacrifices. On this point he says:

"The spring campaign will demand a supreme effort, which we must share to the utmost with our gallant allies. The way to victory lies straight before us, prepared at a heavy cost of precious lives and of bitter sorrows. But the duration of the war and the measure of our future sacrifices depend upon the wholehearted endeavors of a united British people for the supply and reinforcement of the armies in the field."

"RESTITUTION."

"If wrong has been done the government will see to it that restitution shall be made," says the Standard. "The dishonest farmers who sold decrepit or unsound horses to the government, and the inspectors who passed them will also receive attention."

The repentant and apologetic tone adopted by the Standard is that of Mr. Rhodes, M. P., and Mr. Nickle, M. P., and other Conservative members at Ottawa who have attempted to minimize the evils exposed there again and again in the recent parliamentary investigations. The independent press does not adopt this tone. The independent Conservative Ottawa Citizen, published at the front door of the parliament buildings and thoroughly in touch with these investigations, denounces those government newspapers which are setting up the plea that the administration should receive credit because it has permitted an investigation. "The government," says the Citizen, "could not help itself so far as the nature of the inquiry was, and is, concerned. It can only show its good faith by not limiting the scope of the investigation and by not hampering the committee in any way. And it can only show its good intenton by the demeanor and actons of the Conservative members. Such an attitude, for example, as that adopted by Mr. A. E. Fripp, Ottawa's English speaking member, is not calculated to impress the thoughtful observer of the sincerity of the government in the matter of learning the facts."

The Citizen calls for "less meaningless verbal flourishes" and more drastic punitive action against the alleged grafters and defrauders. It goes on to expose the hypocrisy of the government and of the government press. Its words are of added interest because they come from an independent Conservative paper that is acting the part of a candid friend. It says:

"The suspension of one government official, Col. W. G. Hurdman, is a step in the right direction, but the fact must not be overlooked that the minister of militia has evidently not been personally enamored of the official in question. There are several others, middlemen and rake-off artists, against whom the administration possesses ample evidence of a nature to justify prompt legal measures, but thus far there has been no intimation of proceedings not only to recover the moneys thus squeezed from the public purse but to punish those guilty of such attempts.

"The electors are not to be humbugged by high-sounding phrases respecting the government's impeccability. The government is a collection of individual units and in the light of some of the evidence thus far adduced by the committee some of these units are not a credit to the whole. The government thus far has not intimated to these gentlemen that their presence within the party was not desirable. Until it does so, and until it shows a disposition to take the steps demanded in the circumstances for the protection of the public, the suspension of a minor official will hardly earn for the administration a reputation for a vigorous defence of the honor and dignity of parliament."

The investigations thus far have dealt mainly with the purchase of war supplies, of boots, bandages, dressings, drugs, automobiles, bicycles, and many other articles in relation to most of which suspicious transactions have been exposed. If other investigations follow having to do with the expenditure of money on the ordinary peace services of the country, notably public works, revelations of combined partizanship and robbery will be certain. There is scarcely a community in the Dominion in which today there are not many persons who have knowledge of gross practices in connection with public expenditures.

The public is now beginning to understand why certain members of the government sought to force an election last November, and why today one group in the cabinet, with a strong backing in the House of Commons, is pressing for an early appeal to the country. This group still hopes that by waving the flag, by playing up the war, by appealing to party loyalty, and by attempting to take advantage of the sterling patriotism of the country, the Borden administration may still be permitted to hold fast to power and to patronage. It is within the possibilities that the good work now being done by the independent press in exposing the evils at Ottawa may win over to the public interest some of the more independent members of Mr. Borden's following in the House. At all events, while many evils will remain concealed, the country is beginning to get real light upon the nature of the administration which was carried into power in 1911 by flag waving and appeals to racial and religious prejudice. Behind these manifestations was a skilfully prepared plot the principal features of which were an increase in the tariff, a surrender to the interests, and a period of profit for every corrupt element in the Conservative party.

CONSERVATIVES ON THE GRAFT

Two of the leading Conservative newspapers of Canada, the Mail and Empire, and the World, of Toronto, yesterday served plain editorial warning upon Sir Robert Borden and the government in connection with the graft disclosures at Ottawa. At a time when the more servile organs, like the Standard, are vigorously waving the flag to distract attention from the grafting operations, these Toronto Conservative papers recognize that the situation is far too serious to be met by mere partizan flag-flapping. The World, published by Mr. W. F. MacLean, M. P., says:

"The revelations at Ottawa in the purchase of army supplies call for drastic action on the part of Sir Robert Borden, and his government, and the Conservative party. They must disassociate themselves from any wrong-doing, from any attempt to take advantage of the country or of our soldiers in the field. . . . If members of Parliament did wrong, they must take the consequences; if officials were parties to fraud, or were lax in duty, they must be dismissed and punished, if within the power of the law, and wherever contractors acted unfairly, or took undue profit, they must make restitution. In other words, the Department of Justice, must be put in operation in the most vigorous way, and more than anyone else the cabinet must be held to strict accountability. The Conservative party, as a party, must clear itself before the country."

The Conservative Mail and Empire, under the heading "Tainted Money," says editorially that the government must act in relation to the recent disclosures, and it proposes a black list of those "who turned the war to account for enriching or unduly profiting themselves." It says, further:

"Any man or firm, or corporation, that has made, or is making ill-gotten gains, at the expense of the state, or at risk to the health or life of the state's defenders, should be brought to punishment. . . . Looters caught in the act are usually shot in their tracks."

In contrast with this outspoken comment by the Conservative journals quoted, the cheaper organs are setting up the old cry about Liberal disloyalty in a frantic endeavor to smother the scandals with which the country is ringing. The independent Conservative Ottawa Citizen says of these more servile organs:

"They have lost all the reserve which characterized them originally and now some of the most prominent journals are frantically protesting that the administration isn't to blame for the graft now being revealed. . . . Worse still, some of the extreme Tory journals have taken up the cudgels for the middlemen who have fattened on these illegitimate rake-offs. Hence the unique sight is presented of party organs condoning or palliating the boot swindle, the binocular, bicycle, surgical dressing and other scandals in strong and often ill-tempered and abusive attacks on the Grit journals."

The Standard of yesterday is an excellent example of the justice of this characterisation. It sets up a column or two of editorial screaming about the alleged disloyalty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It drags out the old flag once more as a cover for the sins of its party for which the more outspoken newspapers on its own side of politics are now demanding punishment. It repeats the stale falsehood that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is unwilling to give the men at the front an opportunity to vote honestly, but it has no word of condemnation for the politicians and the grafters who have been fattening upon war supplies at the expense of the brave and loyal soldiers this country has poured and is pouring into the theatre of war.

HON. MR. MORRISSY'S POSITION.

When Mr. James K. Pinder recently denounced Hon. John Morrissy he did so with the support of several ministers and supporters of the government who have long been trying to humiliate the Public Works Commissioner and drive him from the cabinet because he is a Liberal. This group has exerted influence enough in cabinet council to countermand Mr. Morrissy's decision as to a contract for the Petitcodiac river bridge.

Mr. Morrissy's friends are waiting to see whether he will take this latest piece of arbitrary injustice lying down, or whether he will fight. As a Liberal he finds himself in impossible company. His enemies in the cabinet and in the House strike at him openly and secretly because his position is wanted for a shouting Conservative who will handle the department patronage to suit such men as Messrs. Pinder, Price, Woods, and the other out-and-outers.

The ruling element in the government is bitterly hostile to all independent or Liberal interests. The old pretence of catering to Liberal support was long since abandoned as useless. The latest affront put upon Mr. Morrissy is the sort of thing that ought quickly produce what is known in sporting circles as a showdown—a final one.

WAR COMMENT.

The report that Austria is ready to seek a separate peace, that Germany will consent to that course and then go on fighting only long enough to secure honorable terms, is published conspicuously in Montreal and in New York, and is the subject of some favorable editorial comment in both places. If the Russians had rolled back the Austrians and were really sweeping through the plains of Hungary, there might be ground for such a story, but at the moment it is surely premature. It will be revived after further Russian progress, and after the fall of Constantinople, and then with better reason than exists today. If Austria were ready to make peace, with or without Germany's consent, the Allies could take their own time in closing in upon Germany, and the hopelessness of German resistance would be instantly recognized by the German nation.

The plans of the Allies may be furthered by the intervention of several states now neutral, but Kitchener and Joffre are not men who are building upon aid that may never come. They are preparing to smash the German front in France and Belgium. They expect the stiffest kind of resistance, but they have the men and the guns to overcome it. They know that the German armies must be beaten in the field, that Germany's trust in blood and iron must be destroyed in a series of great battles before peace and security will reign in Europe.

Recent American cablegrams from London have said that less is heard there at present concerning a combined British and French offensive, and that there is more talk than formerly about "waiting for the Russians." It scarcely would be expected that the British and French commanders would give notice of the day set for their advance. Silence in such matters means nothing unless it is that the condition of the ground and the state of preparation are not yet in shape for the spring advance. Austria may break or stand firm, Italy may come in or stay out. Those things are for the diplomats. But the soldiers depend on the men and the guns, and the military view is that in the end the war will be decided in the West rather than in the East, by beating the German armies in a series of engagements that will dwarf any of those yet fought on either front. The magnificent work done by the Russians, if it is now to be crowned by a thrust deep into Hungary, will seriously limit the number of men Germany can use on the western front when—as soon will be the case—she finds herself fighting for her existence there.

Unless all signs fail this summer will long be memorable as the bloodiest in the world's history. For the first time since the beginning of the war the Allies now have men and guns enough to press the offensive on both fronts. The Russians have already struck. They have been so successful that Germany is no doubt sending heavy reinforcements. Their departure may be the sign for the Allied attack in the West.

A CALL FOR THE SECOND CONTINGENT.

Hon. Mr. Borden, in the House of Commons on Saturday, confirmed the recent report that Canada's Second Expeditionary Force is to go to Great Britain soon on its way to the front. Kitchener's call for the second contingent has come, and the men are ready, and eager, to answer it. The Premier, of course, does not say when, or how soon, the men are to go, but no doubt the time yet to elapse before they take ship will be short. They were ready three months ago, so far as equipment goes, Mr. Borden says, and their detention here has been due to the plans of the British War Office. Two months ago the date for their departure was made known to the Canadian government, and on that date they will go. They will have a period of training in England before crossing the Channel. The work they have been doing here has followed precisely the lines indicated by Lord Kitchener.

So far as can now be foreseen, Mr. Borden says, Canada's contribution to the Empire's battle line may reach 150,000 men, if the war lasts another year, "but in war the unexpected often happens and Canada's plans must be subordinated to the Empire's needs." In other words, Canada may send more than 150,000 men if the war is prolonged, or fewer if the Germans are broken before the next winter. There were 30,000 in the Canadian First Expeditionary Force, and Mr. Borden says we shall soon have 50,000 men on the firing line. There are 65,000 in training now in Canada, not counting those on garrison and outpost duty. After the second contingent is away it is proposed to enlist 17,000 more men, which will raise the total for overseas service to more than 100,000. Counting men on garrison and outpost duty at home Canada will then have 108,000 under arms.

The Canadian Mounted Rifles are not yet needed. They are not to go, evidently, until the campaign in France and Belgium has reached a stage much more advanced than the present one. A steady stream of reinforcements will be kept going forward to make good casualties in the first and second contingents, and to this end depot camps are ready in Great Britain at which Canadians of every arm of the service will finish their training as they are sent from home. Mr. Borden says delay in sending more Canadians across has been in no way due to conditions in Canada, but wholly to the needs and wishes of the British War Office, and he evidently believes that the remainder of the soldiers required from the Dominion will be ready whenever they are called for.

The House of Commons frequently cheered Mr. Borden as he spoke on Saturday, and there was further applause when Mr. Oliver, who was leading the Opposition at the moment, spoke of Canada's readiness to do its utmost, of its faith in the men we are sending to uphold the flag, and of the determination of our people as a whole to provide whatever aid shall be necessary, to the end.

Whether the war be short or long, this country will do its share. Not by words, but by raising brigade after brigade, Canada is proving to the world that she has "enlisted for the war." Already the first of our men have proved their mettle in battle against the Hun. Now the word goes oversea that we have 100,000 more like them ready and eager to go. And this spirit reigns wherever the British flag flies. The resources of the world's mightiest Empire are to be brought to bear upon the foe until he falls. He may fight long. Already our Empire's losses are great. They will be, undoubtedly, of staggering size before the end—But there is no price the Empire will hesitate to pay for victory, and loyal Canada will contribute its share.

HOW BRITISH TRADE IS HIT.

Impudent pretence that because the general Canadian tariff was raised seven and one-half per cent. and the duties against British goods by only five per cent. the Borden government was giving Great Britain favorable treatment, is being thoroughly exposed in Canadian trade centres, East and West. The direct effect of the increase of five per cent. in the tariff against British goods is best disclosed by an examination of those goods which we import chiefly from Great Britain. The facts show that the British manufacturer is being excluded from this market, and that instead of the tariff increase being a measure for the production of more revenue it is a protectionist device plain and simple, which will put a further burden upon Canadians, and which will punish British manufacturers and workmen while cutting down Canadian revenue from the tariff. The Toronto Star publishes the facts to prove these contentions beyond doubt:

"Take the case of tweeds. In 1914 we imported 2,150,853 yards at a value of $1,284,616. Nearly all of this came from Great Britain. To be exact, the imports from Great Britain were 2,088,728 yards valued at $1,252,765. Therefore the new taxes in this case affect practically only British goods. Other countries were hardly in our market at all, so that the increase in the general rate, applying to foreign goods, was of no importance.

"In the case of plain flannels, the British import was 792,052 yards, and all the other imports together were a little over 100,000 yards. The new tax therefore practically applied to British imports alone.

"In knitted goods the import from Great Britain was valued at $1,018,480; from the United States, $107,877; from all other countries together, about $148,000. Here again the effect of the increase was chiefly to place an additional tax of five per cent. on the British goods. Of the fabrics described as lustres, mohairs, alpaca, and Italian linings, we imported 3,833,515 yards, of which all but 16,000 yards came from the United Kingdom. The value of the British import was $1,164,295, and of all other imports only $4,880. The British import will pay an additional duty of five per cent., or $582,000. The foreign import will pay 7½ per cent., or $395. The British manufacturer is not helped in the slightest degree by the fact that 7½ per cent. is charged on the insignificant foreign import.

"There are other classes of goods in which we import very little from the United Kingdom. For instance, we import three million dollars worth of furniture, of which $2,651,082 comes from the United States and $267,658 from the United Kingdom. Does anybody suppose that a difference of 2½ per cent. is going to turn that trade over from the United States to the United Kingdom?"

It is no comfort to the British manufacturer of tweeds and linens, when he is excluded from this country by an increased tariff, to be told that American manufacturers of furniture and other lines of which Great Britain is not a manufacturer, is also excluded. The new tax of five per cent. on British goods cuts down the preference and limits British trade with this country. Moreover, the pretence that the new tariff is a device for raising revenue falls instantly to the ground in the light of the facts. If the Borden government had been seeking a larger revenue from the tariff it would have lowered it instead of making it higher. The party that constantly parades its professions of loyalty seized the first opportunity it had of striking a deadly blow at British trade with Canada.

"TOO OLD FOR SERVICE."

A cartoon in the Standard represents Sir Wilfrid Laurier as coming to grief by riding a woefully decrepit war horse. Standard readers will immediately recognize the steed as one of those described the other day before the Public Accounts Committee in Ottawa as having been rejected as too old for service at the time of the South African war, or as another one which was traded for two ducks and a drake. The Standard in attempting to make political capital out of Sir Wilfrid's alleged disloyalty is making use of a device which was likewise rejected on account of age long ago.

The Standard's Ottawa despatches have assumed a violent pre-election tone. The language does not fit Sir Wilfrid Laurier, though it might apply to some of Mr. Borden's cabinet ministers who found it necessary to shoot holes through the British flag in order to breath the air of liberty. The Standard does not dwell on the opinions of these gentlemen just at this time. It avoids them, as it does the graft at Ottawa, as unsuitable for the present occasion.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The St. John bills at Fredericton are in no very robust condition after the first round. One result of the taxation bill is likely to be a commission on assessment and taxation reform.

* * *

The Woodstock newspaper representing Mr. Flemming denounces the St. Stephen newspaper owned by Premier Clarke for its coldness in Mr. Flemming's cause. More developments of that character in the local government party are to be expected soon.

* * *

The Kronprinz Wilhelm, a big and fast German liner which was converted into a commerce-destroyer at the outbreak of the war, and which sank many British vessels, has followed the Prins Eitel into Newport News. This is the last of the fugitive German ships.

ROAD-MAKING.

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir,—May I have a small portion of your well-used space to make one or two suggestions? A great deal of my time is spent in driving over country roads, and my suggestion is that some means be provided by the proper authorities for public demonstrations in road-making.

It is plainly apparent that the supervisors of roads are not all engineers, and it seems to me that short courses in road-making in connection with the agricultural school, or at the meetings of the county councils, might be made productive of some good. The fundamentals at least could be stated and illustrated.

Draining is surely one of the first necessities, and the first thing in draining that a road-maker should be shown is that water runs DOWN hill. I have seen roadside ditches that are actually of higher elevation at both ends than at any other point in their length. Another rule worth noting is that on a road crossing the side of a hill the drain should be on the higher side instead of the lower. And again, a culvert for draining a road should be slightly wider at the lower end than at the higher. These observations seem so perfectly obvious as to be entirely unnecessary, but proof is abundant that they do not govern the practice—at least not in many cases.

Draining, of course, is not the only thing and in a short course the other essentials which make up the art might be equally emphasized. Education along these lines is an apparent need.

Respectfully yours,
COUNTRY PARSON.

Some people cast their bread upon the waters, expecting it to come back toasted.

DR. CLARK'S FORCIBLE SPEECH AT ANDOVER

Member For Red Deer Paid Marked Tribute to the Ability and Integrity of F. B. Carvell, M. P.—Tells How the Liberal Party Kept the Truce, Till the Gauntlet Was Thrown Down by Tories—Denounces the Tory Grafters Who Are Fattening Off the Tragedy of War.

Andover, N. B., April 6—The masterly and eloquent speeches of Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., for Red Deer (Alta.), which were delivered in the Opera House and Court House buildings last evening to the great crowds assembled in connection with the nomination of F. B. Carvell as federal candidate for Carleton and Victoria, have been much talked about and discussed by the people today. It has seldom been the privilege of the Liberals of this part of New Brunswick to listen to such speeches as were made by the members for Red Deer and Kamouraska.

Ernest LaPointe, the talented French-Canadian member for the latter constituency was able to address the electors not only in French but in English and his compatriots were delighted with his splendid exposition of federal affairs and federal issues. Mr. LaPointe is one of the rising young men of the Liberal party in Quebec and his energy and eloquence have been of great assistance to his party in many parts of the country.

At the beginning of his address in the Opera House, Dr. Clark paid a wonderful tribute to his friend and co-worker Mr. Carvell who had been nominated during the afternoon. It was a tribute such as could only have been made by a man so eloquent as the speaker. He described the member for Carleton as one entirely worthy of the confidence, esteem and support of his fellow-men. He was a Liberal of the right school, a man of great uprightness, a man who believed in government of the people, by the people and for the people. His personal integrity was beyond all question, he stood pre-eminent as as a man of great parliamentary courage, he had great debating ability and a passionate sense of Justice, and he stood so high in the councils of the Liberal party at Ottawa that he was frequently consulted by the great leader, of whom they were all so proud. He was indeed a member whom any constituency might be proud to nominate and prouder to elect.

Having paid that tribute to Mr. Carvell, Dr. Clark said that no one would contradict him, he was sure, when he declared that the paramount duty of Canada at the present time was to have this great war brought to a successful termination. It was a war for freedom, a war to preserve the sacredness of international relations, to protect the smaller nations; it was a war which the British Empire was forced to take part in or else have lost its glory forever.

Liberals Kept the Truce.

But, said the speaker, if that is the paramount duty of Canada at the present time, his audience might ask how did he happen to be there. In order to make himself clear he told them in the first place that he had no disposition and no eagerness for political controversy at this time. He didn't think that it was wise in August last and he would much prefer that it were not necessary today, but since that brief session in August political issues have arisen and the responsibility of the present situation rested with the government of Sir Robert Borden and nobody else. That August session lasted only five days and yet in that time, $50,000,000 was unanimously voted toward the carrying on of the war and at the close of that session the greatest evidence of a political truce was found in the speech of the most eloquent man in the Conservative party, Sir Geo. Foster, when he spoke of the united feeling of the members and of the pride of Canada that her public men had arisen above party considerations in the face of the great issue that was before them. That was a certificate of character from a man who is know from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but in spite of Foster's words, Hon. Mr. Kemp, another member of the Borden government, at a later date denied that there had ever been any political truce.

The Liberals, however, had from the day of adjournment of the August session lived up to the understanding that a truce was in existence between the two great parties. He proved this by the fact that the Liberal Monthly, the official organ of the Liberal party organization, had taken an unpartisan view on every public matter. In one issue it had even published an almost complete report of a speech of Sir Robert Borden upon the war and its causes.

The leader of the Liberal Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had cancelled his political tour throughout Canada and he, as well as the Liberal members, began addressing recruiting meetings and yet all this time Tory literature was being sent out from the party political headquarters at Ottawa endeavoring to show that the Liberals were out of sympathy with the great efforts that were being put forward on behalf of the Empire. One cartoon even went so far as to caricature Sir Wilfrid in league with the German Kaiser. He asked them to think of that, to think of the man who had been honored by his King in St. Paul's Cathedral, being thus characterized and misrepresented by his political enemies in the Tory party, while there was a tacit understanding that there was a political truce. It the Government would even say today that the Parliament of Canada would last out its term, he was convinced that political controversy would cease but they did not propose to be set up and shot at like the innocent Belgians and lose their political lives at the hands of such men as the Hon. Bob Rogers without protesting.

Liberals a Unit for War Expenses.

It was the business of parliament when they met this winter to provide for additional means to carrying on the war. Hon. Mr. White the finance minister, said that it would be necessary to borrow $100,000,000 for the purpose. The Opposition agreed and there was no hesitation about their agreement. That $100,000,000 was to be borrowed from the Imperial Government. There was no doubt as to where it would come from. Arrangements had already been made to that end. But it was also necessary to raise eight or ten millions more by direct taxes to pay interest upon the war expenditure and to provide a nucleus for a pension fund for the benefit of those who went to the front and were injured or killed in the defense of their country.

That was all the Liberals thought was necessary to be done. They believed that following the example of individuals who since the war have been compelled to curtail and economize, the country should also curtail and economize, but instead of reducing its expenses, the government of Sir Robert Borden went ahead and provided for the expenditure of as large sums as in prevous years. Instead of economizing and reducing their expenditure they introduced a provocative tariff which provided that there should be a flat increase of seven and one-half per cent on all articles imported from countries other than Great Britain, and that there should be an increase of five per cent on the articles imported from Great Britain.

On behalf of the Liberal party Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not swallow the decrease in the British preference. He would not agree to such a blow against Britain's trade at a time when that trade was providing the sinews of war for saving the civilization of the world. And so he moved an amendment condemning the action of the government in attempting in an increase in this preference to place a burden and an obstacle in the way of trade for the British Empire. Sir George Foster said, when speaking to that amendment, that it was skilfully drawn. Yes, said the speaker, it was skilfully drawn because it was honestly and patriotly drawn. It sought to provide against such a blow at the trade of the empire, that trade which was furnishing the money for the very war expenditure that the parliament of Canada was providing for. Great Britain was lending us the money and the government of Canada was striking a serious blow at the trade of the mother country.

Stamp Taxes Hit Poor Most.

Dr. Clark then took up the stamp taxes and the other direct means of raising money to provide the eight or ten millions of dollars he had referred to. He characterized them as an attempt to tax the poor man instead of the rich. He had at the time suggested that the proper way to raise this money was to get it from the rich man, from the millionaire, by one means or another. The place to get money was to go where it was to be found. He also suggested an income tax upon the rich but the government had said that an income tax was not possible. As a matter of fact that was not the reason, the reason was that the government cringed to the millionaires of the country.

The budget was not only cowardly but it was unscientific and was not only unscientific but it was hypocritical as well. He did not believe that you could make any tariff scientific for he did not believe in tariffs. That was, however, only a personal opinion. He was a free trader. Then for fifteen or twenty minutes Dr. Clark delighted his audience with an exposition of free trade and the benefits that would accrue to the people if it were enforced. He illustrated his points with amusing and delightful anecdotes and those who heard him will remember for some time how applicable were the stories he told of the eagle and the lizard and the monkey and the baby as describing the effects of protection upon the consumers and its benefits to the manufacturer.

In making the budget, Dr. Clark said that Finance Minister White had gone about it like a blind man and he struck out all around in his sightless fashion without regard to whom he hit. He gave them an illustration in the tax on fertilizer, which, thanks to the protest of Messrs. Carvell and Pugsley, was taken off at a later date. It was only when Dr. Pugsley showed that the extra duty on fertilizer in the province of New Brunswick would amount to $46,000 and Mr. Carvell pointed out that the larger part of that duty would be paid by the people of Carleton and Victoria, that this was done. It was due to his effective protest very largely that this additional duty had been removed.

The Hypocritical Part.

The hypocritical part of the budget was that the additional seven and one-half per cent was called a war tax. It was no such thing. The stamp taxes were war taxes but the additional tariff tax was due to the extravagance of the government. And then in eloquent fashion Dr. Clark asked if this was a time for Canada to attack the trade of England by increasing the preference and placing an obstacle in the way of her commercial relations with Canada. He pictured what the result would be for the Canadian consumer. The manufacturer would grow richer every day and the consumer because of the increased prices, would grow poorer. Trade would decrease because of the higher tariff and with every decrease in imports the revenue would be less.

Touching upon the "Made in Canada" campaign, he said he believed in everything being made where it could be made the cheapest. He knew that wheat and beef could be raised in western Canada but he would not attempt to grow bananas and oranges there. Canada could never compete in the manufacture of certain articles. The manufacturers had protection to the extent of thirty or forty per cent and yet they were not satisfied. If they were going to make everything in Canada they must use everything in Canada and where asked the speaker are you going to get any taxes if you don't import any goods?

In concluding his remarks, Dr. Clark spoke of the investigations at Ottawa, of the heelers and boodlers who were trying to make a financial benefit out of the serious conflict that the empire was engaged in. That was a horrible phase of the situation. And yet the men who were exposing these grafters had been accused of disloyalty and all the crimes in the political calendar. He was very suspicious of the people who were always crying about and parading their loyalty. To him the British flag was too sacred to make political capital of. The flag which covered Nelson and the bier of Wellington was too sacred and hallowed to be made use of by any political party for its own advantage.

Fredericton, N. B., April 6—Eight lots of timber land aggregating 5,268 acres in Stanley and Douglas were sold under foreclosure here today at suit of J. Howard Richards vs. Margaret King, Ux. King, William Turnbull and others. The property was sold to R. W. McLellan for $10,500 or about $2 an acre.