

# The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 26, 1911.

## HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON.

That eminently consistent journal, the Times, which is now about celebrating the third anniversary of the Gaspee dredging deal, on the proceeds of which it blossomed out as an organ of the grafters, rises to point out that "the Conservatives are much interested in Mr. Sifton" and proceeds to make some disparaging references to the man whose refusal to follow Sir Wilfrid Laurier's half-brained policy of Continentalism felt like a bombshell in the Liberal ranks. It is true that Mr. Sifton has not always been commended by the Conservatives, but how does that affect the value of Mr. Sifton's strong and well reasoned objections to Reciprocity which led him to place patriotism before mere party considerations and to come out boldly in denunciation of the pact?

Mr. Sifton's ability was always recognized by both parties. The Government and party which kept him nine years at the head of the greatest department in the ministry must have thought well of him. We have the testimony of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Mr. Sifton's resignation was received with deep regret. Four years after his resignation Mr. Sifton was selected by the Government to preside over the Commission for the Conservation of National Resources.

This was an even greater proof of confidence than the call to the cabinet, for the commission deals with the forests, waterways, water powers, fisheries, mines and minerals, public health, game, and other interests connected with the Public Domain. Several Federal ministers, a dozen members of provincial administrations, senators, members of Parliament, university professors, scientific authorities, men eminent in the business, industrial and professional activities of the country, serve on the commission under Mr. Sifton's chairmanship.

Mr. Sifton himself has given most of his time to this public service during the past two years. He has been brought into contact with men of affairs engaged in many enterprises, and has been compelled to study problems connected with the development and the preservation of the country's sources of wealth. During this period Mr. Sifton has enjoyed the confidence and won the praise of the ministers at Ottawa, who have accepted much counsel from him. He seems also to have won the approval of the public in so far as the commission has gone.

There is no doubt that Mr. Sifton's interest in the conservation of Canada's natural wealth has inspired his protest against Reciprocity. He has had occasion to study the conditions in the United States, and understands better than most Canadians what has happened to the natural resources of that country. No one knows better than he how true are the statements of the United States public men and others, when they urge their countrymen to get access to Canadian forests, water powers, mines, fisheries, and other natural wealth, to take the place of the depleted resources of their own country. Mr. Sifton's testimony and protest as head of the conservation commission is of even greater value than his attitude as a former minister and the leader of his party west of Lake Superior.

Having placed Mr. Sifton where he is, and given him an authority on these matters far greater than that of any other man in Canada, the Government and its party organs cannot now consistently treat his views and protests with disrespect. Mr. Sifton's meetings to be held in Woodstock and St. John on Monday and Tuesday of next week, will appeal to both Liberals and Conservatives who appreciate the opinions and judgment of a man who knows.

## THE BRITISH-BORN.

The loud outcry made by pro-Reciprocity organs over the unspeakable wickedness of Mr. Arthur Hawkes and the Canada-British Association is very comical, and also very significant. The Canada-British Association, as the Toronto News points out, is an avowedly political society, working absolutely in the open, advertising its meetings and making no secret of its operations. It is not associated with or financed by the Conservative party, but as a leading object with it at present is the defeat of Reciprocity it naturally is working in harmony with that party. Mr. Arthur Hawkes is an English Liberal who opposes Reciprocity; he shares with sundry Canadian Liberals, such as Hon. Clifford Sifton, Sir Edmund Walker and Mr. E. R. Wood, the distinction of being cried out upon by the Reciprocity folk.

The reason for recent yells of rage is the deep vote which the Canada-British Association is making in a vote which the Liberal workers had marked for their own. This election finds the British-born Canadian a person of political importance, apart from the West where his strength is known, other parts of Canada are awaking to find him exceedingly numerous. It so happens that the majority of these newcomers were Liberals in the Old Land; and the Liberals of this country have been completely assuming that every British Radical arriving was a ready-made Canadian Liberal.

But there has been a disappointment. The British Liberal when he looks carefully at the party which bears the honored name in this country, finds it remarkably unlike the fighting force which has Lloyd George for its mouthpiece, finds it the contented possessor of power and the obedient friend of vested interests; finds it the handmaid of the New Feudalism; finds it reactionary instead of progressive; also finds Conservative Governments in several provinces carrying through advanced legislation, and the Conservative Mr. Borden advocating a highly progressive platform.

To the disturbing influence thus produced is added the Reciprocity policy with its blow at British Connection. The British Liberal is loyal to the Empire whose burden he has helped to bear, and he revolts against Reciprocity on the ground of patriotism. Thus it happens that Mr. Hawkes and the other workers of the Canada-British Association, most of whom are Old Country Radicals, are cutting deep into the British-born vote. Thus it happens that the machine-Liberals are very, very sorry.

## MR. BORDEN'S PLATFORM.

Not since 1891 has the Conservative party gone into a contest with greater confidence as to the result than is felt in regard to the outcome of the present election. This is but right, for they have a leader in whom they have every confidence and whose policy is one that should appeal to every true Canadian. That policy is briefly set forth as follows:

1. A thorough reorganization of the methods by which public expenditure is expended. The increase in what is known as ordinary controllable expenditure from \$21,500,000 in 1896 to nearly \$40,000,000 in 1911 is proof of extravagance beyond any possible defence.
2. Granting of the natural resources to the prairie provinces.
3. Construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway and its operation by an independent commission.
4. Control and operation by the state of terminal elevators.
5. Necessary encouragement for establishing and carrying on the chilled meat industry.
6. Establishment of a permanent tariff commission.
7. The granting of substantial assistance towards the improvement of public highways.
8. Extension of free rural mail delivery.
9. Extension of civil service reform.
10. Granting of liberal assistance to provinces for the purpose of supplementing and extending the work of agricultural education and for improvement of agriculture.

And lastly we pledge ourselves to a course of policy and administration which will maintain independent and unimpaired control of our own affairs by the parliament of Canada, a policy which while affording no just cause for complaint to any foreign nation, will find its highest ideal in the autonomous development of Canada as a nation within the British Empire.

Now, against what plank of that platform can any elector of Canada vote and in doing so say that his duty to his country compels his action?

## INSURANCE FRAUDS.

The methods of industrial and accident insurance companies which are being condemned by insurance commissioners in the United States are evidently of a different and lower order of wrongdoing from those that were revealed in the recent life insurance investigation. To buy legislation is bad enough, but it is not so revolting as direct and systematic plundering of policyholders in the adjustment of their claims. The offenders are aggravated by the circumstance that in the main these persons, ironically termed "beneficiaries," are unfitted because of ignorance to make a stand for their rights.

The widespread nature of the frauds is indicated by the disclosure that the company doing the second largest industrial business in the country is charged with employing the worst devices known to fleece its customers. The higher officers of this concern are declared to share in the ill-gotten gains of its agents. The ethical possibilities of modern business are illustrated by the fact that in 70 per cent. of its operations this company is found to be honest, but in the rest, which have to do with industrial and accident insurance, the temptation to take advantage of its patrons is too strong to be resisted.

Its president must be like the little boy who summed up the day by explaining that he had not been very good or very bad, but just comfortable. His serenity, however, is threatened by the approaching convention of insurance commissioners at Milwaukee, who are to receive a preliminary report of the investigation.

## PLAIN TRUTHS FOR CANADIANS.

(The Syracuse Herald.)

If Canada should turn down that Reciprocity treaty now, after Congress has boiled and perspired through an extra hot summer to pass it, we have an idea that THERE WOULD BE SOME PRETTY STIRRING SPEECHES MADE IN THE NEXT CONGRESS FAVORING THE FORCIBLE ANNEXATION OF OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR.

Another instance of a properly accredited sheriff being ignored, the position of returning officer being given to an appointee of the Laurier Government, has occurred in Sunbury-Queens. This high-handed piece of business is justly resented by the electors. Col. McLean's peculiar methods of conducting a campaign, where they do not provoke a smile, are the subject of strong criticism. The people of Sunbury-Queens will have a lively recollection of such dishonest practices as the carbon tell-tale which was brought into play in the last campaign and should now be on their guard against similar devices.

## Current Comment

(Toledo, Ohio, News Bee.)

A great piece of legislation is demanded in the United States. No one has power to pass upon it but Congress. Special interests send their trained lawyers there to work for it or against it. It fails or prevails, according to the will of less than two hundred individuals in the House, less than half a hundred in the Senate—a bare majority in both Houses. But in Canada the whole people reject or pass it. It is discussed in the open, at every crossroads and every fireside. Every citizen has his say and his vote. We have no national referendum in the United States. We are afraid of it—would rather trust the few than the many.

(Montreal Gazette.)

In Ontario cities, where special registration of the voters takes place before polling day, the Conservatives are making efforts to get the young men enrolled, without regard to whether they call themselves Tories or Grits. This is good policy, and safe. Whatever ideas may linger in the minds of men whose trade conceptions date back to the 60's of last century, the young men of the Canada of 1911 are not likely to mark their ballots in favor of making Canada's tariff at Washington, U. S.

(Vancouver News-Advertiser.)

The Governor of Massachusetts is an ardent advocate of Reciprocity. He has just been telling the Boston Fruit Exchange that under Reciprocity "the great transportation lines of Canada would come to the port of Boston which is the natural port for Canada." This doctrine is not attractive to Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John.

(Winnipeg Telegram.)

Sir Allen Aylesworth will be followed into retirement by the admiration of the Canadian people for his professional career, mingled with a feeling of regret that he should have permitted a traditional adherence to the Liberal party to have involved him with the gang which rules the roost at Ottawa, a regret which he no doubt shares and has expressed in his resignation.

(Kingston Standard.)

It would be interesting to know who is paying for all the Reciprocity syndicated literature that is appearing at present in the Liberal newspapers of the country.

## POINTS ABOUT THE FIGHT IN RECIPROCITY NOVA SCOTIA

**Prices for which Farmer Sells have Increased More Rapidly than Cost of What He Buys.**

(By John V. Borne.)

"The wise man often changes his mind; the fool never"—a way of saying that the political wisdom of today is the political foolishness of tomorrow. Nothing is more valuable than the teachings of history. Nothing is more futile than piling up proofs that many years experience have changed the point of view of a man or a party of men.

It is nothing to show that Sir John Macdonald was serious or merely astute in advocating Reciprocity, forty, thirty, twenty years ago. He is not with us now. We have conditions to which his utterances do not apply. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position is different. He was an advocate of Reciprocity. On his experience he renounced it. The commercial conditions which caused him to renounce it—the prosperity of Canada without it—have become greatly accentuated in every particular.

The farmer particularly has flourished. The Dominion Government reports show that in 1909 prices received by the farmer had risen over those of the ten years before 1899, like this: Grain and fodder, including thirteen selected standard commodities, 49.9 per cent.

Cattle and cattle products, hogs and hog products, sheep and sheep products, fowl and turkeys, 48.6 per cent.

Dairy products, 53 per cent.

And that the price of goods the farmer has to buy have not risen to an equal extent, as this list shows: Woolen goods, 23.3 per cent.

Cotton goods, 25 " "

Boots and shoes, 25 " "

Metals and implements, 2.4 " "

Imperial goods—decrease 4 " "

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**A Resident of Province Predicts Conservative Gains and Expects the Defeat of Hon. W. S. Fielding.**

(By John V. Borne.)

A gentleman from Nova Scotia who has made a study of political affairs in the province for many years, and who with the object of sizing up the present situation, has interviewed leading men on both sides, in a letter to a friend in John Cross's paper, the opinion that the Conservatives will carry the sister province by a large majority, and that in all probability Mr. Fielding himself will be defeated.

"I should say," he writes, "that Mr. Borden will be elected in Halifax by a fair majority, and that Mr. Cross's election is reasonably sure. Mr. McLean's friends claim that he will be elected, but on weighing the evidence I feel that the chances are very good that he will be defeated by Mr. Cross."

"Southern Cape Breton, Cumberland and Colchester counties I regard as fairly safe for the Conservatives. Antigonish will probably return a Conservative; a slight change is all that is needed there, as the Liberals won the constituency in 1906 by a majority of only 19. Victoria is also expected to elect a Conservative. It has lost to the Conservatives in 1906 by a nominal majority of 17—1 say nominal as the seat was really carried by quite a majority."

"The Conservatives are also justified in their claim that Lunenburg is reasonably safe for them. There are a large number of deep sea fishermen in Lunenburg, and they are opposed to reciprocity. I also think the confidence of the Conservatives in regard to carrying Annapolis is justified."

"As regards Shelburne-Queens, the nomination of Mr. Curdy there will give the province the most spectacular fight it has seen for some time. Mr. Curdy won his last election by a narrow majority. At present he is not physically able to carry on an aggressive campaign, while Mr. Curdy is conducting a fight on his lines, Sir Max Aitken. He has gone to the county with four stenographers, and has employed a large number of automobiles for the use of his canvassers and to carry the voters to the polls on election day."

"Taking into account the trend of political sentiment in Nova Scotia, I predict that Mr. Fielding will be defeated. As regards the four constituencies held by the Conservatives at a great disadvantage, so far as I can gather, do not expect to carry any of them, except possibly Digby. This county was won by the Conservatives in 1906 by an accident. Mr. Jamieson, however, is a cultured man and a shrewd campaigner. His superiority in these respects will count for a great deal. His supporters are confident that he will be turned. I do not feel from the information I have that it would be safe to make a prediction about Digby."

"The Liberals claim all the remaining seats in the province. I have not sufficient information to form a judgment with respect to all of the remaining counties, but as far as I can gather, the Conservatives have a good fighting chance in Hants, Pictou and Guysboro."

"Preserve this letter and compare the results with my predictions."

## IN THE COURTS

County Court.

The County Court adjourned sine die yesterday morning. Judge Forbes gave judgment for the plaintiff in the suit of Humphrey vs. Melick for \$24.40. A. A. Wilson, K. C., appeared for the plaintiff, and E. S. Ritchie for the defendant.

On the application of D. Mullin, K. C., counsel for the appellant in the suit of Tins vs. Monies, an adjournment was made until after the election. G. Earle Logan appeared for the respondent. Judgment for the plaintiff was given in the suit of Frank vs. Seely for \$112.37 on promissory notes. H. G. Murray appears for the plaintiff. On the motion of Mr. H. Ferguson, twenty-two aliens were made loyal subjects of His Majesty. The applications for naturalization were made on the opening day of opening day of opening day.

In Chambers yesterday morning before Mr. Justice McLeod the examination of the directors of the A. E. Hamilton Co., Ltd. (in liquidation) commenced. The directors of the company, who are John O'Regan, Thomas Nagle, S. B. Bustin, A. E. Hamilton and W. E. Barle, took a mortgage from the company to secure the repayment of \$5,000. The liquidator applied for the winding up of the directors as to the mortgage. John O'Regan and A. E. Hamilton were examined yesterday morning and when the court arose at one o'clock Mr. Hamilton was still on the stand. The case was resumed yesterday afternoon. It came out in evidence yesterday morning that there was a resolution on the books authorizing the company to borrow this sum of \$5,000 for the then pressing needs of the company. Messrs. Powell & Harrison and Mr. J. H. A. L. Fairweather appeared for the liquidator; Mr. John B. Baxter, K. C., and Mr. A. A. Wilson, K. C., for the mortgagees; Mr. W. A. Ewing, K. C., Mr. C. F. Inches, Mr. H. D. Forbes and Mr. G. E. Logan for creditors.

The examination of A. E. Hamilton was continued in the afternoon.

In Police Court.

In the police court yesterday morning the crew of the steamer Norton were before Magistrate Ritchie charged with refusing to work. Three of the prisoners, Harry Kennedy, Sam Westcott and Andrew Janssen, were also in jail last week on the same charge. Jensen and Westcott said that though a certificate of seaworthiness had been made out for the vessel they were afraid to go to sea on her. After hearing both sides, the magistrate remanded the prisoners, promising them eight to twelve weeks' imprisonment for insubordination.

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Some agents never experience the impetus which the backing of a large, ably managed company gives in the selling of life insurance. The impregnable strength of the Equitable; its standard, up-to-date policies; its liberality and fair-dealing, are advantages which the most humble representative may enjoy and profit by.

The Equitable is the exemplification of all that is desirable in a life insurance company. Its assets are safely and profitably invested; its affairs are conducted economically, solely in the interest of its policy-holders; its policies are liberal and comprehensive; its great financial strength insures the fulfillment of every obligation promptly and in full.

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St. John, N. B.

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Get them now and be ready when school opens for the Fall

BOYS' . . . . . from \$1.50 to \$2.25

GIRLS' . . . . . from 1.00 to 1.75

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## Children Often Need

a laxative—but you cannot be too careful what you give them. Harsh purgatives injure the bowels and pave the way for life-long troubles. The new

**NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES**

does the work most effectively without irritating the bowels or causing any discomfort. The children like them for they taste like candy. One of the most popular of the NA-DRU-CO preparations.

25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them. 20 National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

## Gaelic Whisky

The Old Smuggler Bottle

GUARANTEED 10 YEARS OLD

UNVARYING HIGH-CLASS QUALITY MAINTAINED FOR OVER FORTY YEARS

GIVE IT A TRIAL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF

DIRECT FROM

**Craigellachie-Glenlivet Distillery Co. LTD.**

BANFFSHIRE, Proprietors

Supplies can be obtained from ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS

## FROST EXPECTED IN CANADIAN WEST.

Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—A cool wave covers the western provinces and the predictions for tonight are for frost and showers. Thus far no substantial damage has been done the grain and two-thirds of it has been harvested. The chief fear now is that a slight frost, even if not more may arrive before harvest is completed

and lower the grade of the western Canadian wheat.

**GRAND TRUNK SHOPS BURNED.**

Quebec, Ont., Aug. 25.—Word reached here this morning of the total destruction of the Grand Trunk car shops and road department store house at Palmerston by fire, which broke out at one o'clock. The loss is estimated at \$7,000.

## STEAMSHIPS A

**CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESSES AND OTHER STEAMSHIPS**

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One Class (Second Cabin). . . . . \$30.00  
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LAKE MANITOBA. . . . . \$60.00

Second Cabin. . . . . \$68.75  
Third Cabin. . . . . \$31.25  
Other Hosts. . . . . \$30.00  
W. B. HOWARD, D.P.A., C.P.R.  
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Aug. 6 St. John  
Aug. 23 St. John  
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Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers.

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S. S. Orure sails Aug. 3 for Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua