

The Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY JANUARY 1, 1912.

PROGRESS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Times on Saturday, under the caption of "Bright Prospects," says: "The year 1911 was one of progress in the Province and brought a number of large projects to the point of realization. The year 1912 will witness greater general progress in the Province than has been experienced in any single year in its history." The Times then goes on to mention the great projects now under way and to be undertaken during the present year. Among these are the completion and possible operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Moncton to Plaster Rock; the construction of the Valley Railway, and the railway from Minto to Fredericton, which is to open up the coal fields of Queens and Sunbury counties to the whole Province. The development of the Albert county shales, upon which a large sum of money is likely to be expended by those in whose hands these rich deposits now are, is also referred to; but most hopeful, says the Times, "of any movement is that in relation to immigrants."

No newspaper in New Brunswick has assailed the Provincial Government with so much malignant vindictiveness as the Times, yet every project it mentions as important to the prosperity of the Province, with the exception of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is directly due to the initiative of the Local Administration. Without in any way belittling the efforts of the St. John Board of Trade to secure more immigrants, it must not be forgotten that two years have elapsed since the Provincial Government commenced an energetic and successful campaign to turn a portion of the tide of immigration flowing into Canada from the Mother Land to this Province.

Since coming into power the present Provincial Government have increased three fold the grant for immigration purposes as compared with that spent by their predecessors, and have had twenty times the results. They have established offices in the central part of London and appointed an agent who has been plentifully supplied with literature dealing with the advantages New Brunswick affords agriculturists and others looking towards Canada as their future home. It is noteworthy that the political party in power at Ottawa for fifteen years, and which has been so valiantly supported by the Times, did nothing whatever to assist New Brunswick to obtain immigrants. Since the change in the Federal Government a gentleman has been appointed to give special attention to the Eastern Provinces and has already entered upon his labors. The policy of the Borden Government is to assist the East as well as the West to get new settlers. It is passing strange that the Times—which is now displaying such a remarkable zeal for immigration as a means of increasing the population and prosperity of the Province—was so blind to provincial interests that it had no word of criticism to make concerning the fifteen years of neglect while the party it supported was in power.

The outlook for the Province of New Brunswick was never brighter than at present, and the spirit of hope which is abroad in every community, and which is likely to be realized, is largely due to the aggressive policy of the present Administration at Fredericton. Had it not been for the energetic action of Mr. Fleming, Mr. Pugsley and his aide, Mr. Carvell, would have succeeded in choking off the Valley Railway enterprise altogether. This Mr. Fleming prevented them from doing by compelling Mr. Pugsley to meet him at St. John and enter into an arrangement which made the construction of the Valley Railway possible. Mr. Fleming was particularly fortunate in the time he selected for this conference. It was on the eve of the general Dominion election and Mr. Pugsley fully recognized the wisdom of not declining to meet Mr. Fleming as he declined to meet Mr. Hazen three years before when that gentleman made the proposition for a conference on the Valley Railway project with the object of arranging the differences between the two governments.

These differences, it may be remarked, were entirely of Mr. Pugsley's making, as it was he who proposed the impossible specification for the construction of the road, a specification which he well knew at the time no corporation could accept with the amount of Federal and Provincial assistance provided. This was the means sought by Mr. Pugsley to prevent Mr. Hazen from carrying out this magnificent enterprise which the Times asserts will be such an important factor in the development of New Brunswick. While this question was being discussed the Times was always on the side of Mr. Pugsley and lent him every assistance to prevent the construction of the road within its power. Now that the Government at Ottawa has changed and it is no longer possible for Mr. Pugsley to control subsidies or to pass legislation, the contract for the road is signed and the Times makes the discovery of the importance of the project to the future of New Brunswick. The pity is that the Times and its friends did not make this discovery four years ago, as the railroad would now be in operation instead of just commencing.

The era of progress to which we are all now looking forward so hopefully is coming at a time that does not suit the Liberal party, the Times and Telegraph least of all. Apparently for this reason they are endeavoring to create an idea that they alone, of all the newspapers in the Province, are in favor of progress. For years both of these newspapers have defended graft and corruption at Ottawa and Fredericton and have remained silent regarding the neglect of the material interests of the Province by their party while in control of both Parliaments. They witnessed in silence the exploitation of the coal fields of Queens county and of the Grand Falls Water Power, for the benefit of a few politicians, at the expense of the provincial treasury. They had nothing to say in condemnation of the corruption and dishonesty attending the formation and dissolution of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company. Had this project been honestly administered, and the railroad completed to Fredericton, as promised, it could not have failed to have been of great benefit to the whole Province. Owing to the political manipulation of the Liberal party the Province has been burdened with a large increase to its debt and compelled to operate a non-paying railway while the greatest water power in the Maritime Provinces which should long ago have been operating large manufacturing concerns is still dormant.

New Brunswick is entering upon a period of prosperity because its affairs are being honestly administered for the benefit of the whole people and are no longer exploited solely for the advantage of politicians who care nothing for the public weal. The Times did all it possibly could to keep these men in power, but the people tired of the shadow and demanded the substance and a change came. The wisdom displayed in turning out the former Government has already been proven in a dozen ways, and the time will not be long when there will be further rejoicing over the material benefits which are certain to follow the working out of the policy of progress inaugurated by the present Government at Fredericton.

erition, aided by the Conservative Government at Ottawa. Better roads and a great development of agriculture are sure to follow financial assistance from the Federal Government. The coal fields of Queens will now be fully developed and the provincial treasury relieved of a burdensome charge.

On every hand there are signs of progress. An optimistic feeling prevails everywhere. Greater interest is taken in our natural resources than ever before. The success which has attended the agricultural policy of the Government has awakened a new interest in every branch of this important industry, and everyone looks forward with confidence to a time in the very near future when New Brunswick will be an exporter and not an importer of agricultural products. This means an immense saving of wealth to an already prosperous people.

THE PROBLEM OF CITY GOVERNMENT.

In a recent number of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Mr. D. F. Carpenter has an interesting article on Municipal Government. His observations, which have been summarized by the Toronto World, have led him to believe that while the commission plan is a long step in advance over the old plan, it is not the final solution of the great problem of civic administration. A further step must be taken and the idea must be abandoned that because a man is a successful lawyer, or merchant, he will therefore make a successful municipal administrator.

No banker, Mr. Carpenter remarks, would imagine that because he had succeeded in managing a bank he was fitted to conduct a railway. And yet, he proceeds, "when we elect a grocer to manage a city government—of which he probably knows absolutely nothing—we wonder what is wrong with our charter. Municipal administration is a science, requiring experience, and knowledge, and managerial ability, far above that required for an ordinary business. It is perfectly true that not one man in a thousand, leaves the majority with as high a reputation as he had in his own business. But we blithely run after some new god, only to find that he, too, proves to have clay feet."

In Mr. Carpenter's opinion the next step in municipal government, perhaps the true solution, is to develop trained municipal administrators, as is now done in Germany. If that were done a body of experts would arise in course of time who would know the science of municipal management. Until the prevailing superstition is got rid of that any amateur is constitutionally fitted to conduct the most intricate of all businesses—the city business—and that he is particularly capable if he has not been specially successful in his private business, it will be vain to search for the panacea, even with a lighted lantern, in this system of government or in that.

"Improve the machinery to your heart's content," says Mr. Carpenter, "but do not forget that it is the man with his hand on the lever who sets your machinery going and keeps it running. Do not expect your delicate machinery to work smoothly, when the engineer never laid eyes on it before the unlucky day that you, by your vote, pitched him from the obscurity of private life into the cab and told him that you would recall him even before he reached the end of his short run if he did not show instantly all the knowledge and qualifications that it would take years of training in public office for him to acquire."

Mr. Carpenter refers with approval to the plan, already in operation in one or two cities, of electing a city council to hold the purse strings and be the legislative body, but without executive duties. The council will also "elect a manager who has the same control over the administrative side of the government that a manager of a railway has over that side of the railway." The fact that some forms of commission government contemplate direct administration by untrained men is a source of weakness which is certain to be reflected in the city government.

Referring to the Colorado Springs system, Mr. Carpenter remarks that "the all pervading defect in the charter is its entire failure to recognize the fact that the ordinary citizen, called from his vocation on a minute's notice, is as absolutely incapable of administering the affairs of the city as he would be of acting as city attorney without legal training. When this all-important truth at last permeates our minds, then, and only then, can we reasonably expect city government to be as efficient and economical as the electric company which furnishes light and power to the citizens."

THE TRUSTS AND RECIPROCITY.

So much has been said recently by Liberal organs regarding "the interests" in Canada and the terrible fate in store for this country in consequence of the defeat of Reciprocity, that it is instructive and consoling to listen to that progressive statesman Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, who tells us that by defeating Reciprocity Canada escaped the far greater danger of being placed at the tender mercies of the trusts of the United States.

Senator La Follette is a sworn enemy of "the interests" across the border, and has been actively engaged in fighting them for many years. His opinion on the supposed efficiency of the Taft-Fielding Pact as a trust buster is therefore of some value. In a recent article in the Atlantic Monthly, discussing the Agreement, he says: "It proposed to reduce our tariffs on farm products if 'the Canadians would reduce their tariffs on our trust products. No wonder the Canadians rejected it! And I believe the Americans would have rejected it if they could have had a similar campaign of education upon it. It would have sacrificed our farmers to Canadian competition, while actually strengthening our trusts by giving them cheaper raw material; and it would have placed the Canadians at the mercy of our trusts, so that they could not have retained the advantages of their cheap raw material after their own manufacturers were driven out. It was also an attractive bait for the American newspapers, which were influenced in its favor by the promises of free print paper and wood pulp. In my speech in the Senate, I proclaimed that the suppression by the newspapers of news against Reciprocity was 'a black page in our history.'"

Criticism of trust domination in Canada comes with a bad grace from the organs of a party that permitted the formation of these trade combinations. Especially is this true when the Liberals made no attempt to check the work of the trusts or curb their powers. Reciprocity was a bold attempt to retain the reins of power. For love of office the Liberals jeopardized Canadian nationality and British connection. Exposure of the falsity of the arguments advanced in its favor is now forcing the defeated party to discover new reasons for its adoption. Reciprocity as a cure all against the power of "the interests" is the latest development. The greatest authority on the subject in the United States holds a contrary opinion. Under Reciprocity, he says, the domination of the trusts would be increased.

A NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

The message of the Premier to the people of New Brunswick should help to imbue us all with a spirit of optimism. There is much to be thankful for in the past. The future with its promise of development and progress in many directions, holds even better things in store and points to New Brunswick as the land of opportunity. As Mr. Fleming well says: "Let us all be optimists as far as New Brunswick is concerned." The Standard in extending a hearty new year's greeting to its readers cannot do better than re-echo Mr. Fleming's wish that "the people of the Province may enjoy happiness and prosperity in abundant measure throughout the year that has just begun."

AN ODE TO CANADIANS

By G. Walter Steeves, M. D., in "Canada."

Awake, Dominion's sons and see your right;
With all your vigour stand in union bound;
Hold fast the truths that yield in justice might;
So every nation shall your praise resource.

Your fathers fought and toiled to make you free,
Nor grudged their life's blood for their country's need;
Act nobly, then, let generations see
That such tradition seals its faith in deed.

Your past is now a history well begun;
It speaks of valour, resolution, trust—
A father's legacy to worthy son,
A heritage remaining ever just.

Here is your field; Confederation true
Is tested, proved; there but remains for you
To rule with justice, all deceit eschew,
To frustrate evil, purity renew.

Your Kingdom vast extends from shore to shore;
From Scotia's vales o'er Rockies to the sea;
T'were vain to ask what Nature has in store,
Where passing grandeur, bounteous wealth agree.

That boundless prairie stretching to the West,
Cries out for life to bring forth food for man,
For willing hands its barrenness to wrest,
And free it from its unproductive ban.

Mighty your forests still that grace the land,
Your towering spruce and pine and tamarack
What stately gifts from that omniscient hand
From whose profusion naught of beauty lacks!

Behold those crests with maple red
As if a sunset dropt to earth had found
A resting place, and cast a halo round
The noble brow of Nature's fertile mound.

What though your timber'd ships have done their task,
Braving the winds and mild hardships, storm, and gale,
Did your stout seamen in their peril ask
The price of danger, or their fears

Your heroes made no bargain with their lives;
Danger and fear dared no appeal to them;
Duty alone stood firm before their eyes,
And bade them courage every tide to stem.

Those early days long past 'twere hard to view;
In them, example, bravery, and truth
Serve as the bulwarks of an empire now,
To prove nobility from many youth.

Now from some peak of lofty mountain cast
A glimpse o'er rivers endless, lakes so vast
That vision's farthest boundry is sur-passed,
Then seek no e'er your future to forecast.

The lavish hand of Nature asks great things
From those who dare accept her proffered trust—
Boundless of gracious freedom from her springs
When purity takes not the hand of lust.

Deep are your mines of gold and silver ore,
Yet be of coal and anthracite so rare;
Of marbled plaster what a bounteous store,
While nickel flakes smile pearly white and fair.

Where'er you gaze your heart beats loud with pride;
Youthful ambition thrills you through and through;
While Motherland stands ready at your side
Proud to protect what's noble, good, and true.

But as you flourish, bid for every mart
Projecting schemes in commerce, science, art,
'Twere well to recognize the living part
Those germs of greatness in an offspring start.

She knows the spirit of her sons is just
What fortitude o'ercomes and virtue still;
The priceless value of mutual trust;
How unwise counsel best intention kills.

As each man's life is moulded on his thought,
So will your nation stand before the world.
See what is good in all, despairing naught;
Be sure the flag of Charity's unfurled.

Now as the children of Old England, stand
A Colony of Empire staunch and true;
Facing across the sea to Motherland
Proclaim your trust, fidelity renew.

With Sister States far distant you will raise
United voices in undying praise
To her whose gracious purpose never sways
From rectitude in all her mighty ways.

THE GREAT MUSICIAN DROPPED HIS INSTRUMENT AND CONFRONTED A PASSERBY WITH THIS QUESTION: "IF THE SEATS IN A FIVE CENT SHOW WERE EMPTY, WOULD THE MOVING PICTURE FILM? WHY DO THEY SHOOT GOOD MEN AND LET THIS FELLOW LIVE."

BIG INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS

Police Court Record for 1911
Show Most Arrests for Any Year in Past 21 Years.

The police court records for the year 1911 show that the number of arrests has been greater than in any year for the past 21 years. The statement for the last 21 years is as follows:

No. of Arrests.	Drunks.	Males.	Females.
1890 .. 1,725	1,040	1,518	207
1891 .. 1,678	1,030	1,438	240
1892 .. 1,595	879	1,361	234
1893 .. 1,662	951	1,416	246
1894 .. 1,448	707	1,255	193
1895 .. 1,471	760	1,252	219
1896 .. 1,357	693	1,181	176
1897 .. 1,392	788	1,239	153
1898 .. 1,411	823	1,240	171
1899 .. 1,430	822	1,318	112
1900 .. 1,311	743	1,212	98
1901 .. 1,147	658	1,066	81
1902 .. 1,272	817	1,174	98
1903 .. 1,276	828	1,170	96
1904 .. 1,390	902	1,322	68
1905 .. 1,306	854	1,305	80
1906 .. 1,442	871	1,365	87
1907 .. 1,623	1,103	1,532	91
1908 .. 1,438	926	1,354	86
1909 .. 1,206	763	1,150	56
1910 .. 1,542	947	1,460	82
1911 .. 1,727	1,151	1,551	76

Police court receipts for last year, and for the past four years, were as follows:—1911, \$5,946.52; 1910, \$4,265.21; 1909, \$2,878.50; 1908, \$4,381.45.

City court receipts during the same period were as follows:—1911, \$1,040.61; 1910, \$1,126.23; 1909, \$1,220.60; 1908, \$1,125.54.

The amount of fines paid in consequence of violations of the Liquor License Act was \$12,220 in 1909; the fines paid totalled \$1,975; in 1908, \$1,138; in 1907, \$940; in 1906, \$800; in 1905, \$880; and in 1911, \$745, with some uncollected.

The Civil Court cases tried during the year numbered 2,109.

HAPPY NEW YEAR, COLONEL!

Now here's to the colonel of Sunbury and Queens,
And all his retainers in broadcloth and jeans;
May their years be as long as the tale of the crimes
Ye kiddy Grits committed in the good old times.

When the lists were set for combat,
We fought him with a will,
Wielding the sword of satire, eager to work him ill;
But nobly the colonel bore him, and with dented helmet
He dashed his dragged banner from the dust of the stricken field.

And when the conflict was over, the Christmas tide rolled round,
In the mail of the glorious morning a message from him we found;
Bearing us hearty greetings in the spirit of the day,
Showing he bore no malice for the blows received in the fray.

So here's to you, gallant colonel! May happy returns of the Day! When you walk the narrow way! May your shadow grow as generous as your thoughts are of your foes, And a stout heart beat you up against your next election woes.

GAGETOWN NEWS.

Gagetown, Dec. 28.—Christmas has passed off very quietly. The creek was frozen and excellent skating was enjoyed. Both on Christmas day and Christmas afternoon quite a large number of persons watched an interesting hockey match between Gagetown lads and members of the Indian



KING COLE TEA

You'll like the flavor

Last year we thanked the public for the best year we had ever had. This year we give most hearty thanks for a very much better one. Our new term will begin Tuesday, January 2nd. Send for Catalogue.

S. KERR, Principal.

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Have you seen our fire doors. Beautiful doors with a grain not unlike hemlock but with a more reddish tint. They come in five cross panels, bead and cove moulding, and raised panels. Also some four panel doors in the same wood. No knots. The 2-4x6-8x15 door sells for \$2.80. Send for cut and price list

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camp. The latter, after a most exciting game, were beaten by four goals. The ice was the best that has been seen for many years.

On Sunday evening St. John's Church was filled to capacity. Christmas carols took the place of hymns. Miss Grace Gilbert presiding at the organ. The pastor occupied the pulpit and gave an earnest and practical address on the lessons of the Holy Manager. On Christmas morning too, large numbers attended the church, when Dyke's Te Deum was rendered in a manner which does the choir very great credit.

On Wednesday evening the Methodist choir gave their annual tea and entertainment. The function was splendidly attended and the workers deserve great credit for the capable way in which they handled their duties. After the repast the tables were cleared away and Mr. Bolyea then presented the children of the Sabbath school with candy and oranges, much to the delight of the happy recipients. The entertainment consisted of songs and some amusing dialogues, also some of the children gave delightful recitations, which were well received. Mrs. Penna contributed two excellent readings. The choruses given by the choir

were well appreciated. At the close Mr. Penna thanked all who had helped to make the evening such a happy one. Mr. Short, an old Gagetown friend, has recently arrived back from the West. He is looking in the pink of condition and intends settling down for good in his old home where he has so many friends. He has already been given a very hearty welcome.

OPPOSITION FORCES TURKISH CABINET TO RESIGN OFFICE

Constantinople, Dec. 30.—The cabinet resigned today in consequence of the obstruction of the opposition, members of which absented themselves from the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies which rendered impossible a discussion of the proposed modification of the constitution.

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A Merry Christmas and A Bright New Year

"AND may God enrich the time to come with smiling plenty and fair prosperous days"—Is the earnest hope and wish of Yours respectfully,

W. TREMAINE GARD

Goldsmith, Jeweller and Optician, 77 Charlotte St.

Having enjoyed a successful year we wish to thank you one and all for favors extended and wish you

"The Compliments of the Season."

Yours truly,

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