

# MARTYRS OUT OF OFFICE, TRAITORS IN OFFICE

(Toronto Globe)

Ever since he refused to coerce Manitoba into the restoration of the school system abolished by the Greenway Government, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been held up by the Ultramontanes of Quebec to the hatred and scorn of such of the electors in that Province as are more Catholic than the Pope. The leader of the irreconcilables was the Archbishop of St. Boniface, who never lost an opportunity of asking the Quebecers to remember the wrongs of their compatriots and co-religionists in Manitoba. That had the sympathy of many of the higher clergy in Quebec Province has long been quite evident and no one who knew anything of the ambitions of the ultramontanes doubted that at the first opportunity, they would fall upon Sir Wilfrid and endeavor to destroy him politically.

The convenient season came last September.

In Quebec Province Sir Wilfrid was assailed by the Ultramontanes as a traitor to Catholicism by the Nationalists as a traitor to his race and the creator of a navy for the defence of Britain, and by the Big Interests as a foe of high protection. Even against this threefold attack he carried a majority of the seats in Quebec, but was defeated by the vote of Ontario electors, who were asked to believe that he was a foe of Protestantism, of the Empire and of Canadian nationality.

The Ultramontanes were in high when the "traitor" Laurier was beaten at the polls. Justice would be done to Manitoba at last—the justice denied by the Liberal leader. But they did not give due weight to the attractions office had for men who for fifteen years had been wandering in the desert of Opposition. All that

the general election did was to add a new set of "traitors" to the list compiled by the hierarchy. Archbishop Langevin must be a deeply disgusted man if the following extract from the Northwest Review, the organ of Manitoba English-speaking Catholics voices his opinion. The Review says:

"The Catholics of this country had certainly hoped, and had reasons to hope that the Catholic members of the Cabinet would stand by them in this hour of need. That they have been sorely disappointed is but too true. These Catholic members have played the part of traitors to the Catholic people of Canada, of traitors to their constituents, traitors to their Catholic principles, and traitors to their God. On more than one occasion they have all pledged their word that they would resign rather than allow such a crying injustice as the exclusion of a clause guaranteeing the rights of Catholics in the district of Keewatin to be perpetrated on the Catholics of the Dominion. 'The general elections are far off but let us hope that when they do come the Catholics of the Dominion will remember that they were abandoned and betrayed by Monk, Doherty, Pelletier and Nantel.'"

The Ministers singled out for the title of traitors are sticking to office like limpets. To the rumor that he intended to resign his seat and take the verdict of his constituents on the Manitoba boundary settlement Mr. Pelletier gave a scornful contradiction. He and Messrs Monk Nantel and Doherty would rather be traitors in office than martyrs out of power. Meanwhile Sir Wilfrid is well and happy. It does not lessen his serenity to hear the Ultramontanes yell "traitor" at the men who six months ago were yelling "traitor" at him.

## Over Four Millions Added to Liabilities of the Province

Increase under Present Administration has been at the Rate of \$1,100,000 per Year--Hon. C. W. Robinson Tells of the True Condition of Provincial Finances

Speaking on the budget in the Legislature on Friday, Hon. C. W. Robinson said that this would probably be his last opportunity to address the House on general subjects under the latitude accorded speakers in a budget debate. He did not intend to enter into frenzied discussion of the subjects which had been brought up because as he did not intend to again seek a seat in this House he wished to leave without saying anything which would offend any hon. gentleman on either side of the House.

First of all he wished to extend congratulations to the hon. gentleman who had been selected by the Government at Ottawa as Lieutenant Governor of this province and whose selection for the high and honorable position he was so generally pleasing to the people of the province. He also wished to congratulate the present Premier on his elevation and to express the hope that as long as he filled his present position he would leave behind him a record of which he and his friends might be proud.

He occupied a different position in addressing the House that he did last session when he had been the leader of the opposition. He had felt it desirable to retire and he was pleased that a man of great ability had succeeded him and he felt confident that he (Copp) would refer to the condition of the province today and the outlook for the future. Hon. gentlemen opposite had said a great deal in regard to the administration of the old Government and he took umbrage at a remark of his hon. friend from York, (Mr. Young) that some of the members of the old Government when they left office. He did not think that his honorable friend would want to give that impression as it was well known that there was no public money in the pockets of the outgoing members of the Government. The old Government had been blamed for a great deal and as a member of it he might be pardoned in saying a few words in its defence. Not only had the old government been blamed for the great increase in the bonded indebtedness but hon. gentlemen opposite now sought to lay the blame for the over expenditure of \$56,000 against them. It would be only fair to make a statement of the debt as it stood at the present time and he would take as a guide the statement given in 1908 by the present premier in his budget speech when he had placed the total liabilities of the province at \$10,253,000 as follows:

LIABILITIES AT OCTOBER 31st, 1908 as per Auditor's Report \$5,565,604	
Public Works Dept	
Expenditure due at Oct 31 and paid since .....	45,202
Expenditures due at Oct 31	
Supts of roads .....	26,758
Crown Land Dept	
Expenditure due at Oct. 31 and paid since .....	4,337
Receiver General	
Expenditure due at Oct 31 and paid since .....	11,830
Amelia Morton claim	
May 31, 1907 .....	3,769
Bill of I.C.R. for rails and fastenings supplied N. B. Coal and Railway .....	47,496
Contingent Liabilities	
International Railway guaranteed bonds .....	408,000
Cold Storage guaranteed bonds .....	60,000
Authorized by law	
For permanent bridges .....	350,000
For N.B. Coal and Railway	
For International Railway subsidy paid 1908 .....	28,174
For balance International guarantee and subsidy .....	25,000
St. John Valley Railway	
207 miles .....	676,000
Estimated balance required to construct bridges as provided by Edward VII Cap 18 .....	2,505,000
500,000	
\$10,253,192	

It is only right that these figures should be given to show how the province stood and as a comparison with the state of the finances today when the total liabilities were shown as \$14,657,104 as follows:

LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE MARCH 1912	
Liabilities at Oct 31, 1911 as per Auditor's Report \$6,869,104	
Contingent Liabilities	
International Railway guaranteed bonds .....	896,000
Cold Storage Guaranteed bonds .....	100,000
N.B. & Seaboard Railway Guaranteed bonds .....	297,000
Town of Campbellton .....	100,000
Authorized by law	
International railway balance of subsidy .....	15,000
St. John Bridge .....	325,000
Railway Fredericton to Minto bond guarantee .....	450,000

St. John Valley Railway 207 miles bond guarantee .....	5,175,000
Southampton Railway bond guarantee .....	130,000
Estimated balance required to construct bridges as provided by 7 Edward VII Cap 18 .....	300,000
Total .....	\$14,657,104
Amount in 1908 per Hon. Mr. Flemming .....	10,253,192
Increase .....	\$4,403,912

This showed an increase of \$4,403,912 in the liability under this government. It must be manifest that the province was going behind, and the revenue was not equal to the demands. He did not propose to charge extravagance and graft against this government and he did not think it was the best policy on the part of hon. gentlemen opposite to make such charges against the members of the old administration. While the old government had its faults, as all administrations had, it must be admitted that they had managed the affairs of the province with a fair degree of economy and considering the limited means at their disposal, had done well. It must be apparent that, despite the increase in the revenue under this government, there were not sufficient funds to carry on the public works of the province in the manner that all would like to see them administered. He proposed to review conditions and endeavor to point out where improvements might be made that would serve to surmount the present difficulty.

### THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

In the matter of dairying, the province was not making the progress it should. Dairying had commenced to retrograde under the old government, but it had gone farther behind under this government despite the efforts of the commissioner of agriculture. The maximum production of butter and cheese had been in 1903, when it amounted to \$387,637, while in 1910 the production had decreased to \$321,000, despite the fact that prices had been considerably increased. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of the government to paint everything in glowing colors, but he would take an unbiased view on the matter and make suggestions that he considered of value.

There was evidence to show that the lumbering industry was not the most satisfactory. The old government had been censured over its administration of the Crown Land Department, but it was a fact that they had increased the stumpage returns from about \$100,000 to \$300,000. While it was true that the revenue had been further increased under this government, there had been no figures presented to his hon. friends to prove their contention that the cut on the crown lands had been decreased. It had been claimed that the cut for the first year under this government on the crown lands had been sixty per cent, less than the cut under the old government, and that the cut last year had been less than the year previous. Assuming that these statements were true, the time would arrive that the revenue would decrease as the cut decreased. There might be something in the paper of Professor Miller of the University of New Brunswick that, while the province was blowing the trumpet over the increase in the territorial revenue, it might be sounding its own funeral. All these things must convince intelligent citizens that conditions are not as good as they should be.

### FEDERAL REPRESENTATION.

He commended his hon. friend the premier over his (Flemming's) endeavors to secure a settlement of the representation claims of the Maritime Provinces and particularly New Brunswick, for the Dominion parliament. It was a proper move, but there were other matters of importance in addition to the representation question that demanded attention. The conference of the premiers of the province should consider all matters appertaining to the relation of the provinces to the Dominion. A strong argument had been presented by the press of Halifax in support of the claims of the Maritime Provinces against the Dominion government. The extension of the territorial boundaries of the Province of Manitoba by the Dominion government had meant the granting to that province the hinterland of the north, which was the property of all the provinces of the confederation in 1867. Manitoba had no right to obtain this territory unless recompense had been made to the Maritime Provinces and the other provinces which entered confederation. The Maritime Provinces had contributed very largely to the upbuilding of the west and it was only just, right and fair that they should receive their fair due. When the numerous happenings since confederation were re-

viewed it must be significant that New Brunswick had not received its just due from the Dominion parliament. There had been no adjustment of the fisheries question. The province had not received fair treatment from either government in this regard. The present administration at Ottawa was assisting the other provinces and it was high time the government went to Ottawa and secured what was due the province in the settlement of the fishery claims. If the premier and the members of the government could not secure a settlement all the members on both sides of the House should go to Ottawa and demand what was due the province. In addition to the fishery dispute there were also the Quatawagudgewick and Restigouche claims wherein settlement had been secured. In all these claims New Brunswick had been apparently treated as a child.

### P.E.I. LOOKED AFTER.

He noticed that Prince Edward Island had received an increased subsidy of \$100,000, while Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba had been given substantial increases in their territory. New Brunswick had not received any remuneration. But this province held a share in these lands and should have received something in comparison to what had been granted the other provinces.

Hon. Mr. Flemming—"The government is dealing with the matter along the lines suggested by my hon. friend."

Mr. Robinson continuing said that he was pleased to know that the government was doing something in the matter but it would do no harm to point out the grievances on the floors of the House. It would have been better for Hon. Mr. Borden to have deferred the making of grants to the other provinces until the Provincial conference had been held and a settlement arrived at, as had been the case when the increased subsidies to the provinces had been granted.

### THE VALLEY RAILWAY

He agreed with Mr. H. A. Powell and other leading Conservatives that the Dominion government should have taken the full responsibility for the construction of the Valley Railway and particularly to in view of what had been done for the other provinces. With all the safeguards that had been made there was danger of the project involving the province in a large liability. There was no assurance that Mr. Gould or his company had sufficient financial backing to complete the construction of the road from Gagetown to St. John after the Andover-Gagetown section had been finished, and in fact assurance was lacking that the company would even be financially capable of constructing that much of the road. When the Dominion government was giving such substantial assistance to other provinces this government would be perfectly justified in asking them to build the whole road. New Brunswick was not as prosperous as she might have been had she not entered Confederation, but he was sure that no man could be found who regretted that the province had entered into the agreement, but on the contrary all were proud that this province was doing its share in the building up of a great nationality in this hemisphere to support the Mother Land and the old flag. Nevertheless, the province should receive fair play and justice. It was all very well to say that the Dominion Government was doing a great thing under the projected arrangement for the building of the Valley Railway but he felt that they were not doing as much as they should. This province should demand that the Dominion government construct the whole road and he felt that that suggestion would appeal to hon. gentlemen of both sides of the House. If the Federal government took the responsibility for the construction of the railway a large amount would be saved the province would have that much more of its resources to devote to other deserving demands.

### SOME GOOD LEGACIES

The hon. gentlemen opposite were fond of discussing the legacy which the old government had left and they seemed to be impressed with the idea that all the legacies left by the old government which would redound to their credit and the benefit of which this province would enjoy. It was true that the old Government had left a debt but the past administration was not to be blamed for that but were rather to be commended for the economy they had displayed in the management of the affairs of the province whereby they had only increased the net debt from \$1,150,000 to \$3,500,000 in the twenty four years that

(Continued on page five.)

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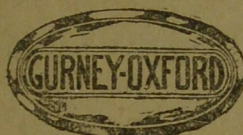
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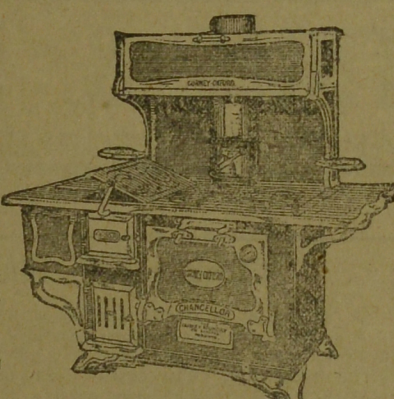
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Johnny Kilbane the new featherweight champion, who is in New York talks like a fellow whose head has become inflated by success. He declares he would meet Wolgast if the division of the money was right. Kilbane would better keep in his class.

The St. John Exhibition Association are to hold an exhibition this year and will be in need of funds. They should get after Mr. Perley, M. P. P., and make him refund his sum of two dollars which he says was paid him by mistake some years ago.

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