THE DAILY MAIL

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916

WANT CLEANER POLITICS.

"I believe that we have arrived at a time when the people of Canada want celaner politics. I have never believed in the eyes of the other." it necessary to be dishonest in public life, while being honest in private life. I believe the people of Canada are looking for better things, and are expectwho occupy positions of trust in the Canada has there been a more opportune season than while this struggle is on. Let us have cleaner politics and more honest business in the conduct of our public affairs."-Premier Norris, of Manitoba, at London, Ont.

MESSAGE TO YOUNG MEN.

fore you; problems of race division, an unfailing light, if you remember that statement. that faith is better than doubt, and love is better than hate.

"Banish doubt and hate from your life. Let your souls be ever open to the strong promptings of faith and the gentle influence of brotherly love. Be 21,374 for the previous year. The reveadamant against the haughty; be gen. nue from the same was \$363,415.40, tle and kind to the weak. Let your against \$271,987 for 1915. aim and your purpose, in good report or in ill, in victory or in defeat, be so to live, so to strive, so to serve as to do your part to raise the standard of life to higher and better spheres."-Sir Wilfrid Laurier at London, Ont.

MADE OF GOOD STUFF.

In the early autumn of 1914 teacher of German, in the person of young Englishman, arrived at Prince ton, having just come from the Ger man University of Marburg, where he had occupied a professor's' chair.

This young Englishman stood five feet two (when he held himself erect) and the students laughed at him and at his outlandish, ill-fitting, unpressed, Anglo-German clothes. He was insignificant to look at and his insignificance was heightened by conspicuous shyness and an extremely gentle voice and manner. To some he was merely an object of scorn, to others an object of pity; some thought him rather contemptible, others rather pathetic.

When weeks had grown into months though, the students commenced to love this quaint little English teacher of German—this Englishman who could never understand why either the English hated the Germans or the Germans hated the English, and who almore liable to hurt him than he a fly.

But if this Englishman's' stature was small, his sense of duty was great, and so in June, 1915, he left Princeton and returned home, again to offer himself as a soldier, despite the fact that the British War Office had already re- shaved away again. jected him twice. However, this time he was accepted, and shortly before the Somme offensive began he had worked his way up and become Second firting over the telephone. Lieut. G. W. Glover, of the Rifle Brigade. The first day of this advance saw Lieutenant Glover push far ahead with a handful of his men until he had established himself in an apex of a salient of the third line German trenches For twelve hours, with his left arm shattered and two bullets in his body, he held this salient against great odds. He kept on bombing with his right arm and yelled to his men, "An officer does not altogether need two arms, provided he keeps his head."

Today funny, curious little Clover lies in a hespital recovering from his wounds, but after his name are the three letters "D. S. O"-Distinguished Service Order-awarded for gallant conduct and brave example in action

Among those now most lavish in praise of this bit of heroic conduct are a large number of Princeton men who once thought Glover insignificant.

BOURASSA AND HIS IMITATORS.

The ravings of Henri Bourassa at Sir Wilfrid Laurier are not the lowest or most vulgar crimes against decency which Canadian journalism has to suffer these days, says the Toronto Globe. Bourassa's judgment may be so warp ed by disappointed ambition or his mental perceptions may be so deranged at times believe what he speaks or writes. Under such conditions Bour-barrels as it is driven over a field. assa may have spoken the other day when he used this language:

ries, the fostering of race feuds, and lisregard of human rights shall serve er policy of plunder and rapacity, se ong will Great Britain, as she did in the past, find in Sir Wilfrid Laurier slave and a valet, willing and ready o use the wonderful gifts with which Providence has endowed him, to drag he people of Canada deeper into the abyss opened up by the consequences of Britain's policy. I do not hesitate o say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the nost nefarious man that not only the province of Quebec, but Canada, has ever had. Not only did he use his presige and his talents to betray his own nationality, but he also betrayed his nission—the bringing together of all races in mutual respect and justice and tolerance, and not by lowering the one

As the Globe points out, there is not man in Canada, at once honest, intelligent, and sane, no matter what his political affiliations, who holds the ing service from the public men, men opinion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier which Bourassa expresses in those words. In different. And never in the history of speaking them Bourassa proclaims that he himself is not honest, or is not intelligent, or is not sane. If he is the victim of mental disease his case is not rare, even though it is pathetic.

But more despicable than Bourassa nore deserving of public rebuke, are the journalists who believe in Laurier's integrity, in his unfaltering patriotism, and in the unblemished quarty "After a long life I shall remind you of his statesmanship, but who, day in that already many problems rise be- and day out, falsify every fact they present and corrupt every mind they in problems of creed differences, prob. fluence with the reiterated declama lems of economic conflict, problems of tion: "A vote for Laurier is a vote for national duty and national aspiration. Bourassa." No editorial writer in Let me tell you that for the solution of Ontario can be so utterly ignorant of these problems you have a safe guide, recent events in Canada as to believe

> The volume of receipts from the regstration of autos in Maine continues to grow. The total number of registraions for the year 1916 is 28,513, against

Toronto Globe: How would it do to abolish the tariff taxes on foodstuffs as a first step toward abatement of the high cost of living? The farmers know that the manufacturers of prepared foods and not the producers of feod-

Through Our Sieve

The autumn leaves seem to know how to fall while the fallin's good.

Might as well make market baskets

How the bread ought to raise these

day, with flour on the jump! And we used to think that any corpu lent Englishman was a British tank.

Sometimes the war news is just one Rotterdam despatch after another.

Summer holidays are hardly over be fore Christmas holidays are in sight.

Some newspapers are even discovering that the difficulty of exporting

food is causing the high prices. up the vices that men have discarded

t's a gross libel—the men haven't dis carded any vices. A fashion page hint announces that whiskers are coming back. They come

back every morning and have to be Among the things an old man real-

It is said that teaching a child to sing will cure it of stuttering. Then perhaps it may be harder still to cure it

Reputations rise and fall—what was fine old rooster on Friday is one of pair of chickens" in the market on the market on the chickens of dinner he's the chickens. Saturday; on Sunday at dinner he's a tough old bird.



A machine invented by a Maine man by intellectual perversions that he may digs potatoes, frees them from vines and earth and pours them into bags or barrels as it is driven over a field.

The strawstack's in the medder and the reaper's in the shed.

Mrs. Ford S. Smith returned on Monday from Sussex, where she has been visiting her parents, Judge and Mrs. Folkins, for the past two months.

the King vs. Capt. John T. Merrill, on the charge of murder, opened here today with Mr. Justice Chandler presiding. Attorney General J. B. M. Baxter appeared for the crown, the accused being represented by Major C. L. Hanington, of Dorchester, and E. R. Mc-Donald, of Shediac. W. H. Chapman acted as clerk of the court in place of Major Hanington.

brought into court and on being ar raigned pleaded "not guilty." The At torney General then moved for trial and the selection of the jury occupied the attention of the court for some time, the greater part of the special as well as the regular panels being almost exhausted before the jury 'was com

Hon. Mr. Baxter outlined the case for the Crown and pointed out to the jury that it was an established fact that i Fletcher Rogers in the city of Moncton on the 17th inst. He further pointed out that it was his idea that the defence intended to try and prove insanity, and the question then would be as to whether Merrill was responsible when the deed was committed. He also drew the jurors' attention to the different phases of the law bearing on the case, their classification, and gave a brief outline, after which Thomas Walsh, an employe of the General Of fices, took the stand.

Walsh stated he saw Merrill in the basement of the General Offices on the afternoon of the tragedy with another man, whom he presumed to be Rogers. He overheard the report, saw smoke from the revolver and saw the man fall. He saw no indication of a strug

swore that he saw the accused flourishing a revolver in front of Rogers.

Ferdinand Landry, another clerk in the offices, followed Dryden and corroborated the evidence previously giv en, and told how he and Walsh held the prisoner until the police arrived.

Samuel Alward, Harry Bray, and Harold Newnham also testified along

Dr. F. J. White, of Moncton, who attended Rogers after the shooting, gave evidence as to his condition when he arrived and explained the nature o the wound. He also swore that he considered Merrill intoxicated and that he was in that condition when he saw him that evening, and did not consider him insane at that time.

Herbert Trites, policeman, gave evilence just before court closed, that the prisoner did not show any signs of inoxication when being taken to the po ice station in the patrol wagon.

The case has created great excite nent in the shiretown and the court louse was packed to the doors at this afternoon's session. The prisoner feels is position keenly and during the af ternoon sat with his counsel and wep

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Can Cottons.....

oacco Fund may be left at the Board of Trade rooms or with the Canadian

MRS. J. LOWE

Will Demonstrate

Dorchester, Oct. 25.—The case of the King vs. Capt. John T. Merrill, on the charge of murder, opened here to-lay with Mr. Justice Chandler presid-

-: ON :-

Promptly at 2 o'clock Merrill was brought into court and on being ar-October 27th and 28th.

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