

The Daily Mail

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THE TERRITORIAL REVENUE

So much has been said of the lumber cut on the Crown lands of the province that it is not surprising to find the Standard claiming that there is no increase in the cut of the present year. Last year Mr. Grimmer stated at the Forestry convention held at Toronto that the lumber cut on the New Brunswick Crown lands was only 60 per cent. of the average but that the revenue the province would derive from stumpage would not be seriously impaired. The correctness of Mr. Grimmer's statement was immediately challenged and it was pointed out that no one could say with any degree of exactness what the lumber cut for the season had been until the export of lumber for the year was known. When the figures were published it was found that exports for 1909 exceeded those of 1908 and Mr. Grimmer was compelled to say in the house during the session just closed that the estimate was not his, but had been given to him, at a meeting of lumbermen held at St. John at which all sections of the province was represented. This statement was made late in the day after the premier had repeated it in a speech on the floors of the house early in the session. The statement made editorially in the Standard that the old government failed to collect an average of \$100,000 from the lumbermen has about as much foundation in fact as that of Mr. Grimmer, which he now says was not made on his own authority but on the authority of the lumbermen themselves.

The Standard has not followed this question very closely or it would not have become responsible for such a palpable misstatement as that which it repeats more than once in its editorial columns which is not only untrue but incapable of proof. A day or two after Mr. Hazen had repeated the assertion of Mr. Grimmer, Mr. Robinson gave the following notice of enquiry:

1. In view of the astounding statement made by the Hon. Mr. Hazen, prime minister, in his speech at the opening session of the legislature that the cut of lumber in the province in 1909 was only sixty per cent. of the cut in 1908, whereas the surveyor general's report shows a collection in stumpage in 1909 of \$246,742.77 which on a basis of sixty per cent would indicate that the stumpage of 1908 have been \$411,237.95, instead of the actual collection of \$191,414.63, thereby indicating a loss to the province in this one item of \$219,823.32, and in view of the further statement by the prime minister that he was informed of this fact through the government scalars, is it the intention of the government to take any steps to recover all or any of this vast amount?

2. Can the government furnish the House any further information as to who are the alleged defaulters and what are the individual amounts?

3. Why has the government, possessing such knowledge, neglected to collect the amount alleged by the prime minister to be so uncollected?

Had there been the slightest ground for Mr. Hazen's assertion it would have been a very simple matter for him to have submitted the facts upon which he based his assertion. Had the statement been true that he made he could easily have confounded Mr. Robinson by a complete answer that would have silenced the opposition for ever and shown that his government were obtaining a great revenue than ever before by a better financial administration of the crown lands. The statement was not true. Mr. Hazen had no facts behind him to justify it. He had no proof to offer that the collection of the stumpage was any better than it ever had been. His statement was mere assertion and not capable of proof and when the time came to answer the question he sheltered himself behind the rules of the house and obtained the ruling of the Speaker that the question was out of order. Does anyone suppose for an instant that Mr. Hazen would have taken this course had he been able to strike such a damaging blow at his opponents as he could have done by answering the question and giving specific evidence

of the unreliability of the scalars appointed by the old government. Some of these are still in office and they seem to be giving satisfaction to the present administration.

If Mr. Hazen had been anxious to get at the truth of the statement he gave out so glibly he might have discovered that on August 7, 1909 application was made to the Treasury board for an increase of \$5,000 for the collection of stumpage was made and the reason for the application as stated by the Deputy Manager General was "that the appropriation was insufficient was the increased quantity of lumber cut." On October 8, 1909, another increase of \$800 was asked for and the same reason given. Mr. Loggie has been in the Crown lands department longer than Mr. Grimmer and the chances of his statement being correct is much greater than that of Mr. Grimmer whose sole devil apparently is to 'shine as a public benefactor without regard to the facts of the case. The real truth is that more lumber is being cut in New Brunswick than ever before in its history. The Crown lands are being rapidly depleted, a fact which every lumberman will admit. By reducing the size of the log Mr. Grimmer has made this possible and to shirk the responsibility for his acts he now tried to fix on the old government, a dishonest collection of the revenue.

"A NICE FELLOW WHEN SOBER"

The Toronto Globe discussing a tragedy that recently occurred in the capital of Ontario, says:

His neighbor bore testimony: "He was a nice fellow when sober, but his habit of drinking led to trouble in the home." The constable said: "The money had to do with the tragedy, but, of course, intemperance was the real cause." This is the result: The mother murdered, the father a suicide, and three orphan children under ten years of age burdened and branded for life.

That instance reported in the Globe yesterday is only one of the almost daily list of murders and suicides and other crimes of violence charged up against the drink habit and the barroom. Every newspaper that reports the day's events, even in Canada, bears witness to the ruin wrought by the liquor traffic. The incidents reported are only those of open and public violence. No note is made of the unnumbered tragedies that fall short of public crime. The hearts that suffer in silence, the lives that are slowly blighted, the service that never is rendered and the success that never is won—of these no mention is made in the newspapers. But these, too, are the natural and inevitable issue of the drink habit and the legalized liquor traffic.

And we are told that society must not step in and prohibit a traffic that every day blasts a new home here, destroys a fresh life there, and yonder turns "a nice fellow when sober" into a murderer and suicide. Society, forsooth, may stand guard at the ports of entry and turn back the "undesirables" from beyond the seas, but it would be an encroachment on our British liberties were society to refuse legal authority to those institutions which take the brightest of our own youths and the most alert of our workmen and turn them into incapables and criminals.

This very man who was "a nice fellow when sober" was also a good workman. His work was of positive economic value to society. He made his contribution to the wealth of the country. As a result of the operations of the barroom and the drink traffic he destroyed himself, murdered his wife, and left his children to be cared for by the others. In one form or another that same tragedy is played over and over again in all parts of Canada and the agent of it all is the legalized liquor trade. The time will come when intelligence and reason will mock at this boasted "British liberty" of ours. It is done in England, of course, and England is our model. But surely this aping of England's shame is no part of the Imperial policy. Let Canada strike for the higher social standard and give to liberty the larger meaning. The barroom and the gambling house have had their chance, and the best they can show is the wreckage of those whom they changed from "nice fellows" to wastrels and criminals.

A woman should, at least, be grateful for one thing, she is never asked to be a pall-bearer.

TO TAKE BIG CENSUS AT COST OF MILLIONS

United States Starts Next Friday on Stupendous Job—Expect Total of 90,000,000 Population.

Washington, April 12—With the break of day next Friday a host of 70,000 interrogators, men and women, white, and colored, will be turned loose on the 13th census.

Uncle Sam estimates that he has a family of about 90,000,000 men, women and children, and he already has employed and will then put to work a body of enumerators considerably greater than the standing army.

The enumeration will cover all of the 45 states and two territories of the union proper and also Hawaii and Porto Rico, Alaska, the Philippine islands and Guam will not be included as especial arrangements are made in numbering the people of these dependencies.

Under the statutes governing the work the entire enumeration must be completed within a month, and in the cities the work is limited 15 days.

Director E. Dana Durand is counting upon a roll of not fewer than 90,000,000 names. This estimate is based upon calculations of his experts and makes allowance for an increase according to the tendencies shown in the last three previous censuses.

Much interest is felt as to the showing regarding the purely native increase. The enumerations between 1870 and 1900 show a startling tendency toward a "race suicide" and it is Mr. Durand's fond hope that the reports of his 70,000 subordinates may be able to check this apparent decline.

The mere getting of the information will cost the government the pretty sum of \$5,500,000. Of this amount \$4,500,000 will be paid to enumerators and the remaining \$1,000,000 to supervisors.

SALARY OF REV. DR. SMITH INCREASED TO \$2,000

Trustees of St. Paul's Church also Decided to Proceed with Erection of New Manse—Will Meet Monday.

The trustees of St. Paul's Presbyterian church at a meeting last night, decided to increase the salary of the minister from \$1800 to \$2000 per year with manse. The increase is to date from January 1st of this year. The trustees expressed their high appreciation of Dr. Smith as a minister and the hope that he would long continue as minister of St. Paul's.

The finances of the church were reported to be in sound condition.

The contract for installing a system of electric lighting in both the new and the old kirks has been awarded to Mr. H. W. Prince and the new lights are to be ready for Sunday.

Steps are to be taken at once to secure the erection of a new manse. On Monday next a special meeting of the trustees is to be held at which arrangements for calling for tenders for the erection of the new building are to be made.

The action of the trustees in increasing the salary of Dr. Smith, will no doubt be commended by the congregation of St. Paul's and also by citizens at large. Since coming to Fredericton from Sydney in September, 1908, Rev. Dr. Smith has proved himself to be an able preacher and citizen of the highest type.

MARYSVILLE TOPICS.

Mrs. Park Rowley and little daughter Bessie, who have been spending the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rowley, leave on Tuesday evening for North Sydney where Mr. Park Rowley is manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Miss Florence Tapley leaves on Tuesday for Brookline, Mass., to visit relatives.

Mr. Chas. Sadler, of Boston, formerly of Liverpool, Eng., arrived in town today. On Thursday evening, Mr. Sadler, accompanied by Mrs. Chas. Chisholm, go to St. John, where they will meet Miss Mabel W. Worthington, of Winsford, Cheshire, Eng., who is expected to arrive on the Steamer Empress of Ireland. While in Marysville Miss Worthington will be the guest of Mrs. Chisholm. The latter part of the week Mr. Sadler and Miss Worthington are to be married in the Anglican church here.

Mrs. William White left last night for Los Angeles, Cal., to visit her son, Samuel White, and family. Messrs. James Munn, Ernest Pine and William White also left last evening for California.

Mr. Millard Reid and Miss Geraldine received invitations to the marriage of Dr. Sydney Bridges to Miss M. E. Jenny, of Pittsburgh, Penn., on April 26th.

No wonder women believe in men marrying for love; they know that few women can be married for money.

April 4 1910

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