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GIFTS FOR MEN

Men's Gloves, Plain or Winter Lined ... \$1.00 up
Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, Hem Stitched 15c. to 50c.
New Umbrellas, the Stylish Kind ... \$1.00 to \$6.00
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London Made House Coats ... \$7.50 to \$15.00
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Knitted and Silk Ties, 50c. each
Silk Mufflers, Suits, Overcoats and Leather Goods.

W. E. FARRELL

The Broadway Store - Opposite Normal School

ARBITRATIONS RESULT BETTER THAN THOSE OF WAR

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—That the worst results of arbitration are incalculably better than the best efforts obtained through war, and that a permanent court of arbitral justice of a judicial and not a diplomatic character is the ideal for which humanity should strive in its normal task of abolishing war, was the prevailing sentiment at the opening session tonight of an international conference under the auspices of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie was the principal speaker of the evening, and from Cardinal Gibbons, who pronounced the invocation, on through the speeches of Senor de la Barra, the Mexican ambassador, Jas. Brown Scott, the president of the Society, Wm. Renwick Riddell, of the High Court of Justice of Ontario; Senator Elihu Root, of New York; President Wheeler, of the University of California; John W. Foster, formerly secretary of state, there was a concord of expression against war in favor of judicial arbitration.

Mr. James Brown Scott, solicitor in the State Department, and president of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, opened the conference with an explanation of the purposes of organization.

ACTION NECESSARY, SAYS MR. CARNEGIE

Mr. Carnegie, the principal speaker of the evening, developing his subject, 'The moral issue in war,' from a review of recent events in the movement for a permanent court of arbitral justice, characterized the appeal to conscience, not to the pocket, as the paramount question. He declared that the 'enormous sums nations are now spending upon instruments for war are ominously excessive,' and added that he did not not believe the mere cost of war or the greater cost of armaments meant to prevent war would prove the most erectal detriment to war itself. Mr. Carnegie referred to the newly-created peace foundation only briefly, urging the American Society, for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, as well as other peace organizations, not to tition in its single aim, the abolition fail to co-operate with the foundation of war between nations.

'You are engaged,' said Mr. Carnegie, 'in hastening the creation of a world court for the judicial, as against the diplomatic settlement of international disputes, as the reign of law already exists in civilized lands preventing private war between individuals. You labor to extend the reign of law over nations, a noble task, which the steady growth of international law will some day render possible, and that not as far in the future as despondent man may imagine. The peace movement never vibrated so strongly among men as at this moment. The present deplorable condition of the leading nations is rapidly bringing thoughtful men of all parties to the conclusion that something must be done.'

JUDGE RIDDELL'S VIEW OF RUSH BAGOT TREATY

Judge Riddell, of the High Court of Ontario, spoke on 'International relations between the United States and Canada.' He prefaced his argument in favor of arbitration by the statement that a nation of eight millions, neighbor to a nation of ninety millions, must needs look with troubled eye upon everything which might induce the latter to use force against it and with favor upon everything that might remove in whole or in part any chance of armed conflict.

The speaker swept aside the idea of annexation with the declaration: 'We have determined to remain Canadians and to remain British,' and he expressed his conviction that the American people would never try to force their citizenship upon a nation of free men. There is, indeed, a species of war going on in tariffs, he declared, but a war of the other and worse kind, such as England and the United States fought a hundred years ago, never should have been, and it was to be hoped that the reign of common sense and goodfeeling would continue in the future.

The speaker turned to the history of the settlement of disputes between the United States and Canada, which he declared was a record of which each should be proud.

The Rush-Bagot convention of 1818 regarding the number of war vessels to be allowed to the great lakes, was of infinite value. It had been departed from in many instances; the Canadian government even consented to the admission to the lake waters of half a dozen small American gunboats, which were ostensibly to be used for trading purposes.

'It may be well for the United States,' he said, 'to consider whether it is not unwise that even the letter of the agreement should be set aside. Canada would be considered ungracious were she to refuse to consent

to other ships being allowed to pass up the canals for use on the lakes; it would look as though she feared a hostile movement on the part of her neighbor. But both parties thought that the agreement was one that should be made, and when made should be continued, and one rather fails to see why the convenience of one party should lead to its modification.'

ARBITRATION AND SEVERAL AWARDS

On the whole, he declared, arbitration has worked satisfactorily. The worst result obtained by arbitration is enormously better than the best obtained by war. Canadians always thought Lord Ashburton gave way a large amount of territory to Maine which rightfully belonged to Canada, and when the German Emperor took from Canada the Island of Juan de Fuca, the Canadians denounced the judge, although all irritation over this had long since passed away. When the Halifax award was made it was the turn of the United States to denounce the Judge and the opportunity was fully utilized, he said. The Paris arbitration, he added was thoroughly satisfactory to both sides.

But almost to a man, he continued the Canadians believed that Canada did not get justice in the last boundary arbitration, and it was felt that this was not a judicial but a diplomatic decision. 'Our people,' he said 'were not so angry at the result, but they thought fair play had not been shown. All this may, of course, be without foundation or justification, and certainly little reference is now made to the matter among us. In any event, most of the anger was vented upon the head of Lord Alverstone, and I presume he did not feel it much. But once again I say the worst result consistent with honor by arbitration is enormously better than the best war.'

In conclusion Judge Riddell pointed out that the main objection to a general and absolute treaty of arbitration lies in the want of an authoritative code of laws governing states and he asked whether it would be too much to hope that the Hague Conference or the permanent board of arbitration might be able to draw up such a code. Said he: 'We have got far away from the old club law in most instances. Is it too much to expect that the two great English-speaking nations will set the example to the world of the total abolition of this fiendish law in international matters? God speed the day.'

THE METHODS OF THE MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES

Of late the militant part of the suffragist party in England has been unusually active. They have according to the papers been breaking windows, assaulting Cabinet Ministers, storming the House of Commons and getting arrested in large numbers.

Consequently the wrath of a large proportion of the population has been aroused against them. 'Are women who can behave like that' they ask indignantly 'worthy of a vote?' And again 'I don't believe in votes for women. Just see how the suffragettes are behaving in London. I call it scandalous.'

But look at the other side of the question. These women believe and believe most firmly that they are entitled to the vote. They cannot see and how can anyone with a sense of justice see—that a woman should pay taxes and not be entitled to some say in the government of the country. They ask 'Why should a woman who possesses the necessary qualifications, owns property pays taxes, and rent, not be entitled to vote while the uneducated laborer, who works in her garden and is paid by her is entitled to a vote?' Is there any logical answer to such a question? And in England there are thousands and thousands of such women who are clamoring for a vote. According to a letter in the Outlook the heads of all the principal women's colleges are with the suffragists, Ewingham, Girton, Lady Margaret Hall, Redford College; University Hall; Bangor; Queen Margaret College, Glasgow; Mason Hall Edinburgh; and Alexandria Hall, Dublin. So are the heads of all the principal schools. Take then this tremendous movement and picture it up against the subterfuges and wily diplomacies of practiced politicians.

Is it to be wondered at that a certain proportion of the women—for it is well to remember that all suffragists are not militant—consider the only way is to resort to violence? Suppose for instance that a large proportion of the men who now vote were to be deprived of the franchise. Would they not resort to violence beside which the violence of the suffragist would be very mild indeed? What happened at the time of the Reform Bill when Englishmen thought they were being deprived of their rights? There was rioting and burning all over the land. Even the

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL AND HIS OFFICIOUS ZEAL

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Sir,—My attention was drawn a few days ago to a letter of Preadier Hazen in the daily press addressed to the registrar of probates for the County of Northumberland, whereby in impressive terms the premier absolves the Hazen government of having brought to bear any pressure upon that official in office, and by the accompanying reply thereto the same official duty answers 'yes' and 'no' to the minister's interrogatories.

Now, in the light of the reluctant admissions wrung from the Honorable Harry F. McLeod, Solicitor General of the Province of New Brunswick, during the progress of acrimonious proceedings in a prosecution for criminal libel, involving the subject matter of the premier's letter to the said registrar and the latter's obedient answers thereto, can anybody easily escape the reasonable inference that the 'pressure of the government' was in truth and fact directed upon this official in question?

We trust that Mr. Hazen was not a party to it. Indeed, we rather suspect that he was not. But, would it not be well for his official peace of mind, and not less for the dignity of his cabinet, if he would vigorously repress some of his fresh subalterns in the government.

Heretofore the impression has been sought to be conveyed in these eastern counties that the honorable solicitor general was so much overworked by the proper duties of his office, that paid assistants have to be provided to relieve the work devolving upon the crown at the criminal assizes. Hence, the question people now are asking is why should this member and official of the Hazen government interfere in his official capacity in private concerns and ill-natured quarrels, and by resort to long distance telephoning prosecute in behalf of Mr. Crockett an inquiry which Mr. Crockett himself was well able to make. Why, unless, forsooth, the official capacity of the Honorable Mr. McLeod solicitor general in the Hazen government, was to give to the inquiry some needed weight, or the requisite 'pressure' to extract information, which in its absence would be refused.

We have great sympathy and not less admiration for the King's officer whose zeal sometimes betrays him into indiscretions, where like the hero in Marryatt's Midshipman Easy it was to be ascribed to 'All zeal, Sir; all zeal.' But we suspect that officious zeal has betrayed a member of the Hazen government into a pretty mess. The zeal in this instance not only prejudiced his judgment but evidently perverted his hearing.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
MACCLESFIELD
Sackville, N. B., Dec. 15, 1910.

FAKER GETS IN WORK ON NORTH SHORE

Chatham Commercial:—A few weeks ago an individual whose manners were as smooth as his face, blew into town and registered at one of the hotels as G. D. Elliott of Montreal, though he is said to have come here from Sidney. His business; ostensibly was the sale of a preparation called 'Waxol,' which was intended to be used as a polish for hardwood floors. As a preliminary, he inserted an advertisement in a local paper for 'a young man to do some demonstrating and collecting; also some travelling; must be able to furnish references as to character, and \$50 each.' He represented himself to several local merchants as being on the look out for suitable premises to establish his business, and so plausible was his story that he succeeded in obtaining from them, on credit, various commodities, including a barrel of oil, varnishes and utensils for mixing these ingredients in. Besides this, he purchased a watch from a commercial traveller, the cost of which was \$18, payment for which he promised in a day or two. He also succeeded in 'borrowing' \$5 from a local hackman, and \$15 from another 'friend.' Then he made himself scarce and has not since been seen. Whether he has started to introduce 'Waxol' into any of the neighboring towns is not known but apparently he is a gentleman whose movements will bear watching.

windows of the Duke of Wellington's house were smashed. The fact that he was the hero of Waterloo paled before the fact that he was keeping Englishmen from their political rights. Other examples of the rage of men who considered themselves wronged could easily be given. Let those who condemn the suffragist think of such things. There is plenty of excuse for them; there are numerous precedents for more violent methods than they have yet resorted to. As to the wisdom of their course there are many opinions. To some it would seem that slower and more educational steps would be better. Educate the mass of women to see the need and the justice of women voting and in time they will be granted the vote. Sometimes the slower methods are faster in the end. Slow and sure is a way of getting forward not always to be sneered at.

XMAS PRESENTS

Many are at this time deciding what to buy for Christmas presents. Following is a list of Goods suitable for Christmas Giving, which are appropriate and much appreciated.

FOR MOTHER

A Nice Fur, Dress Length, Waist Length, Net Waists, Umbrella, Kid Gloves, Handkerchief, Muffler and lots of other things.

FOR FATHER

A Nice Umbrella, Necktie, Silk or Satin Muffler, Kid Gloves, Braces, Fancy Hose, All Linen Handkerchief, Etc., Etc.

FOR SISTER

Angora Gloves, Kid Gloves, Nansen Muffler, Coat Sweater, a Set of Furs, a Pretty Belt, a Fancy Collar, Fancy Hat Pin, etc.

FOR BROTHER

A Nice Pair of President Suspenders Necktie, Lined Mocha Gloves, Muffler, Sweater, Underwear, Hose, Umbrella, etc.

TENNANT & HOLDER.

GOOD PIPES

THE SHIELD BRAND at - 35c
THE OXFORD at - 50c
H. B. B. SPECIAL at - \$1.25

Also a choice line of Silver Mounted Case Pipes in Briar Meerchaum and Calabash. Moreover every Pipe is guaranteed against cracking or burning.

HUNT & McDONALD
DRUGGISTS - QUEEN ST.

G. T. WHELPLEY'S

One Car of Ontario Apples

50 Bbl. Bishop Pippin Apples

All Winter Varieties.

Good Keepers.

G. T. Whelpley

508 Queen St. - FREDERICTON, N. B.

INVITATION

You will not make any mistake in supplying your Christmas needs from my stock of Perfumes, Sachet Powders, Toilet Waters, and Toilet Articles of various kinds. It is well assorted and comprehensive. Your inspection is respectfully solicited.

C. Fred. Chestnut The Quality Drug Store

572 QUEEN ST.

XMAS GIFTS

We have just received another shipment of the

Rayo Lamps

In Old Brass and Nickel Finish

Nickel Finish with White Shade	\$2.25
Nickel Finish with Green Shade	2.50
Old Brass Finish with White Shade	2.50
Old Brass Finish with Green Shade	2.70

See Window Display

LEMONT & SONS Ltd.

Escaya Cream, Pompeian Massage Cream, Ingrams Milk Weed Cream, Knowlton's Massage Cream, Hinds Honey and Almond Cream, Sanitol Face Cream.

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386 Queen St. Fredericton, N.B.

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SEAL SHIPPED OYSTERS.

E. G. HOBEN GROCER YORK ST.

SKATE GRINDING

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We also repair and put them on boots.

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WHITE WOOL BLANKETS

to be found. Extra large, Pink and Blue Borders, marked at a great reduction during Xmas. No more useful gift can be given to a friend. Anyone who likes a good thing for little money will find it in our BLANKET DEPT.

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