

The Daily Mail

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THE ALLIANCE

Whether, from the standpoint of the country's welfare, it exists for good or evil, the alliance between the Nationalists and the Conservatives is now clearly defined. Mr. Gilbert, whose character as a representative of the Nationalists in the federal parliament is undoubted, made the alliance plain by rallying to the Conservative standard in a division in the Commons this week.

Mr. Gilbert, during the campaign which resulted in his election, declared again and again that if elected he would sit as a supporter of the Liberals in all things save as regards the naval question. In the Commons, when he delivered his maiden speech, he made a similar declaration. But what is the actual situation?

On the first occasion which offered, he ranged himself with the Conservatives in voting against the government, and this upon a question which had no bearing whatever upon the naval matter. In every way the Conservatives seek to combat the Liberals in the House. That is the game of party warfare. If it is possible to force a division when the full strength of government members cannot be obtained, the division is brought on by the Conservatives that it may be made to appear to the country that the Conservatives are stronger in the House than they really are. If it is possible so to shape a question that a government member may be led to vote against the side of the question supported by the ministers, the question is so shaped that it may be heralded about the country that there is dissension in the Liberal ranks and that the government is losing its hold upon the men who are popularly regarded as its supporters. There can be little complaint against this method of playing the game of politics. True, it is not high statesmanship but, after all, some falling away from the standard of statesmanship is to be expected in the warfare of party politics.

The Conservatives played the game of politics this week when they forced a division on the question of the production of the public accounts of more than one year. Many of the Liberal members were absent from the House, not having returned from their visit home for Sunday. It was impossible for the government to muster its normal majority and the Conservatives knew it and forced a division. The government carried the day, but with a smaller majority than would have been recorded under fair circumstances. But the important fact to be noticed is that Mr. Gilbert, the Nationalist member for Drummond-Arthabaska, voted not with the government which he had said he would support, but with the opposition, which is striving in all ways possible to discredit the administration. The Nationalists and the Conservatives were again working hand in hand to make the way difficult for the government.

Whether it be, as some men say, that the Nationalist leader, Mr. Bourassa, is aiming at gratifying a personal ambition to become a great national leader in Canada, and so labors through Mr. Gilbert and his other followers to injure Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the outstanding figure in Canadian life today, or whether it be that the Nationalists simply desire to compass the defeat of the Liberals as the party which stands for close connection with the Mother Land is not the question to be considered here. The thing to be pointed out is that the Nationalists and the Conservatives are allied together in opposition to the Liberal cause.

In one province the Nationalists will carry the standard against the Liberals on the ground that the latter are too imperialistic. In other provinces the Conservatives will shout from the house-tops that the Liberals are not doing enough for the Empire. So the sectional campaign will go in the wild effort to win back for the Conservatives the keys of that treasury which they so long recklessly exploited for party, and perhaps in some cases, personal advantage.

Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader, kept silent while his lieutenant, Mr. Monk, and Mr. Bourassa and others waged the campaign in Drummond-Arthabaska against Liberalism and Canadian naval assistance for the Empire. Hon. Mr. Foster, the nomadic politician, urged the people of the Quebec constituency to vote against Laurier while Nationalist campaigners harangued the electors in fiery declamation against the Liberal policy of close connection with the Mother Land. Mr. Borden and his followers, of whom Mr. Crockett of York, is one, made no protest when Mr. Monk declared in the Commons that what the Gilbert campaigners had preached in Drummond-Arthabaska had been "sound Conservative doctrine." Mr. Blondin and Mr. Paquet, both Conservative Commonsers, stumped Drummond-Arthabaska for Mr. Gilbert and aided in the preaching of this "sound Conservative doctrine." These facts, among others, show that the Conservatives have been supporting the Nationalists. Mr. Gilbert's announcement that he would oppose the government on the naval question gave an indication of his friendship for the Conservative oppositionists who have twisted and turned and swallowed themselves in their effort to discredit the administration. Mr. Gilbert's deliberate attempt to assist the Conservatives in making a brave front against the government on a "snap" division shows that as the representative of the Nationalists, he has sealed the alliance between Conservatives and Nationalists, an alliance which has for its sole object the defeat of the Liberal party.

How will New Brunswick Conservatives appreciate being allied with the men who preached separatist doctrines in Drummond-Arthabaska? The Mail, a Liberal paper, is convinced that the Conservatives of York and other New Brunswick constituencies are Canadian-spirited enough to be opposed to the Nationalist course. Naturally, the Conservatives in this country and elsewhere wish success for the party with which they have been associated. We do not believe that they will be ready however, to endeavor to purchase that success by throwing in their lot with the men who parade Quebec with assertion such as fell from the lips of Nationalist speakers during the recent by-election. A united Canada, even under the party which they have sometimes opposed, is more to be desired, fair-minded Conservatives of this and other countries than a Canada would be in which politicians gained success by clamor against close connection with the Home Land and against standing ready to assist in maintaining the integrity of the Empire, even by force of arms if necessary.

The Victoria Colonist, the chief journalistic bulwark of Conservatism on the Pacific Coast, has become dizzy trying to follow the gyrations of the Ottawa Opposition on the naval question. It pathetically says:

"Two years ago Parliament was unanimous in declaring in favor of the participation of Canada in the naval defence of the Empire. The Government adopted as its own a resolution to that effect moved by the Opposition. That resolution was said to represent the people of Canada. Could such a resolution be carried unanimously now, and, if not, why not?"

The local Tory organ is evidently becoming panicky over the Crockett criminal libel case. In its issue of last evening it declared in glaring headlines that the complainant had sworn to a deliberate falsehood and cites Col. Baxter as its authority. It is generally the rule of lawyers when they have no case to abuse the fellow on the other side.

Miss Tillotson, of London, Eng., arrived in St. John yesterday and went to Marysville last evening, where she will be the guest of her uncle, Rev. J. C. Berrie, for the winter.

Mrs. W. C. Good spent yesterday in St. John.

TORY MEMBERS HAVE NOT PAID PRINTING BILLS

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—Today, for the first time this session, the commons got down to the passing of supply and put through a substantial number of votes. There was some other business dealt with before the Honey question came before the house.

E. N. Lewis introduced bills to compel all vessels of substantial tonnage on the lakes to instal wireless telegraphic equipment, and to make it manslaughter for a hunter to mistake a man for a deer with fatal results. The same member called attention to the new regulations of the militia department requiring everyone, including members of parliament, to have passes to get into the militia department.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson thought that this was hedging the department with an unwarranted dignity. Sir Frederick Borden explained that the regulation was necessary to protect the employees of the department from the importunities of canvassers, sellers of mining stocks and solicitors for charitable enterprises. He wanted the members of his department to be unmolested and have their time placed entirely at the disposal of the business which they are called upon to transact.

MANY TORY M. P.'S OWE.

Mr. Best of Dufferin, called attention to the fact that the auditor general's statement showed that some thirty members of parliament had not paid for speeches which they have

had printed at the printing bureau. It is understood that twenty-five of these are members of the Conservative party, who have been most active in charging the government with allowing the departments to be swindled. It is expected that there will be a rush of members to settle bills at the bureau, which have been standing for the last three or four years.

In supply, Mr. Sharpe, of Ontario, asked if Mr. Newcombe, deputy minister of justice, practiced in a private capacity before the courts, or confined himself strictly to the duties of the department for which he paid \$7,000 a year.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth said that he had never enquired whether Mr. Newcombe pleaded cases for private parties but from something he had seen in the press he judged that he did in some cases. However, he could say that Mr. Newcombe was a most capable deputy and that the business of the department was most ably and promptly looked after by him.

On an item for militia salaries and contingencies, Sir Frederick Borden stated that hereafter the engineering branch of his department would look after the erection of the smaller armories costing up to \$15,000. These have heretofore been looked after by the department of public works.

Sir Frederick said that it was the policy of the department to undertake the erection of a considerable number of additional small armories throughout the country for the convenience of corps in small places.

J. M. ROBINSON & SONS WEEKLY STOCK MARKET REVIEW

Further declines in stocks this week were somewhat unexpected after the fairly strong liquidation of the preceding week. It was, however, not altogether to be wondered at as there has been a considerable period of high prices with practically no set back.

A notable feature of this week's market was that it was almost entirely unaffected by the President's message, information in regard to the tenor of which had been pretty well guessed at in advance by Wall Street. Though this message was very long it contained but little that was valuable so far as the security markets are concerned, the principal recommendation being against further anti-corporation legislation. This is coupled with the recommendation for the withdrawal of some previous recommendations of pro-corporation laws and this advice is naturally favorable.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

General news of the week contains no good reason for a falling off in the prices of stocks. The Mexican situation is apparently well in hand and order is restored once more in that State; Portugal is, as usual, somewhat disturbed but not sufficiently so to affect the situation; the English elections are on in force and, though in some quarters the decline in Wall Street was attributed to apprehension in this regard, there is almost no doubt that these elections are not a factor, through, considering the importance of the questions now before the British people and certainty of further unsettled conditions in Great Britain until these questions are satisfactorily settled, it is rather remarkable that these elections have not played a greater part in international finance.

MONEY.

Monetary conditions are not in that settled state in which financiers would like to have them. While at the present time money rates are comparatively easy and the question of the Bank of England and of the various American banks is comparatively good, there is everywhere an excess of loans over deposits and a tendency towards a decline in the rate of reserve which gives an unhealthy appearance and which undoubtedly has a very considerable effect on the stock market.

U. S. STEEL.

It is a subject of no little comment that U. S. Steel, common, should sell at present prices in the face of the fact that it is running at only 50 per cent. of its capacity. The statement of unfilled tonnage due the end of this week is, however, expected to show better conditions than those recently published but is not likely to be sufficiently favorable to warrant \$70 a share for the stock. The market price, however, is due to market conditions and apparently has little bearing on the standing of the Company.

COMMODITIES.

A feature of the security market this Autumn has been the rapid fall in the price of commodities, particularly provisions. In the past this feature has usually preceded declining business. Whether such will prove the case in this particular instance remains to be seen. It is certain, however, that with the exception of cotton which is out of all proportion, prices of commodities have shown a very remarkable decline the result of which will shortly be noticed by reducing the cost of living and will no doubt make its effect felt on the market for securities later on.

COTTON.

So far as cotton is concerned, the census report showing slightly over 10,000,000 bales of cotton ginned up to the 1st of December, has been followed by a government estimate of 11,400,000 as the total production of the country. In view of the fact that in no year has 90 per cent. of the cotton crop been ginned by the 1st of December, it seems unreasonable, in face of the above ginning figures, to expect a crop of less than 12,000,000 bales.

The market is in such a nervous condition that it readily responded to both reports showing a very marked fall after the ginning report on Thursday and a still more remarkable advance after the government estimate on Friday.

CANADA.

Canadian securities have been particularly strong, strength in the bank stocks being particularly noticeable. The annual statement of the Canadian

(Continued on page two)

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MARYSVILLE TOPICS

The Knights of Pythias held a very successful fair in Orange Hall on Thursday evening. There was quite a large number present who seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves. The gate prize for the ladies was won by Mrs. Geo. B. Hanson, \$2.50. The gents gate prize was won by Mr. Brown. The name of the doll was guessed by Miss Annie Hanson who became its possessor. Ball board prize was won by Geo. Wilkes, a mirror donated by McMurray & Co., Bean Toss, Wm. Mehan, pipe given by Arthur Ryan, Hand bag won by E. G. Merritt, chair, No. 111 donated by Howard Rogers, won by Miss Rachael Bailey. Fredericton. Clock won by Thomas McDowell. The Bean toss was won by Howard Dunbar, a marmalade jar and spoon.

The tables were in charge of Mesdames, Johnson, McPherson, Grant and Cameron.

The orchestra played a number of selections during the evening and was much enjoyed. The following are the members of the orchestra:—Prof. Cadwallader, Wm. Johnson, A. Taylor, Miss Smith pianist, and Bertrand Smith.

The train from Fredericton brought quite a number of people and was kept until eleven o'clock.

Some of the venturesome young people are enjoying the skating on the Nashwaak above the mill dam today.

Mrs. John Christie who has been in Campbellton for the last week is expected back today. Mrs. Christie does not intend to return to Campbellton to reside until after the New Year.

PURE GROUND SPICES

Allspice, Cassia, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Jamaica Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Mixed Spice, Curry Powders. These spices are put up in 1-4 lb. Tins by Lyman Ltd., Montreal. They are guaranteed absolutely pure

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