

The Daily Mail

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IMPERIAL OR AMERICAN TRADE RECIPROCITY

It has always been said that England takes her resolutions quietly and surely Canada must be making for herself the same reputation. We are today going through a process of readjustment of our ideas on international trade and the tariffs which determine the channels through which it must flow.

The tour of the west by Sir Wilfrid Laurier has brought this question to the minds of all by attracting attention to the imminence of the problem. That we have not been looking at the matter alone is evinced by the wide newspaper talk of our southern neighbors and the animated discussions on the floors of the British House of Commons. One of the most reliable of the eastern United States dailies is considering tariffs and the Premier's tour of the west thinks his utterances as "well worth attention in Washington as in London. His problem is to link the agricultural East with the industrial West, and both with the Empire. Theoretically, all approve the entire programme. Practically, the East is opposed to the West as much in Canada as in the United States, and although loyalty to the Empire is strong in both sections, loyalty to their own commercial interests inspires in both a desire for economic policies which it requires a maximum of ingenuity and a minimum of ingenuousness to reconcile."

A growing realization of the complexity of our own land, its products, interests, and problems must result from Sir Wilfrid's western trip and the comment and discussion it has provoked. The short-sighted middle west clamors for the abolition of all protection and phrases its demands in no uncertain terms. It has vast crops to market and would place them to its own greatest advantage irrespective of the manufacturer and his army of employees.

The farmers demand that these interests be accorded such protection as a revenue will allow and no more. The Western farmers will watch with intense interest the negotiations between the United States Government and our Government regarding reciprocal trade and strongly urge that everything consistent with national honor to secure such a measure should be done.

This is the cry of the wheat growing west for its advancement at any cost. A cry for the throwing wide of the competitive market of the United States for the sale of wheat—to be swamped in return by the products of its looms and factories whose operating expenses, for true economic reasons, (proximity of fuel, living conditions of operatives, etc.), are less than our own.

In responding to the memorial the Premier declared that "we offered you freer trade and we have given you freer trade. If we abolished the tariff tomorrow a financial crisis would result. It is impossible here to raise the revenue as in England. I am a free trader. My creed is tariff for revenue only. We are making progress."

The demands of the Far West, British Columbia, are diametrically opposed to those of the wheat country. Protection's friends seem as numerous on the Pacific seaboard as on the Atlantic. With three different sections of the Dominion crying out for widely different tariff policies we are indeed in a state of transition. Politics and commerce, loyalty and trade are engaged inextricably in a triangular duel much like Midshipman's.

That the foremost issue of British politics is whether or not to revise Cobdenism in the interests of imperialism, and by a tariff to promote commerce within the British dominions by discrimination against the rest of the world, is proof that the Mother Land is not asleep to the trend of events in the Canadian West. And even while Sir Wilfrid was addressing the great audiences of that section of the country the British House of Commons was discussing an exchange of trade preferences with Canada, to be made possible by a tax on foodstuffs from other countries. Mr. Bonar Law declared that the Government would not stay in office one day after they refused to treat the world. The subject which the Government would not even discuss in the colonies better than the rest of 1907 is dominant now, and the proposals of the dominions over seas must be discussed so far as not injurious to the mother country. But Mr. Vivian replied that if the United Kingdom sought to give a preference to Canada the Dominion would become a prize to be struggled for between the United States and England. The attempt to promote imperialism by a discriminatory tariff would result in the promotion of an annexation movement in the United States and Canada.

Despite the fact that the same brand of idiosyncrasy is encountered in Canada itself—occasionally—the same side had its defenders and a still closer weaving of the ties which make us an Empire may be faithfully looked for as the outcome of all this widely diverging tariff talk.

THE THORNE A MONOPOLY IN ENGLAND

King George never accompanied his father on any of those remarkably productive pilgrimages through Europe which earned for King Edward the title of "Peacemaker of the World." His opinion was probably never even asked as to the "entente" with France or the Anglo-Russian agreement; and in matters of domestic policy he was permitted no more information than he was able to gather on his own account, and had no more power to influence their direction than the youngest under-secretary. Like the Vice-President of the United States, the Prince of Wales is "aut Caesar aut nullus." As Her Majesty, the Constitution, the workings of the British system, and the invariably monopolistic instincts of the reigning Sovereign combine to reduce him to a mere figurehead. The Kings of England learn their business on the throne itself.—McClure's Magazine.

PRESS COMMENT

London's bad season, with dull gray skies and chill winds, is partly compensated for by the promise of good grouse shooting. Parliament has risen in time for the sport, and that part of society which is not already "on the Continent" is bound northward for the moors. Summerless England is exchanged for Scotland, which, when the grouse are plentiful and in good condition, is a good place to be, even if the weather is wet. Bright skies, over the moors transform the sportsman's part of Scotland into a semblance of Paradise. To be sure the Serpent is there. The guns crack and the birds are slaughtered by the thousands. But they have fulfilled their destiny. Who can do more? And mighty good eating is a well-cooked grouse from the Grampian Hills.—(The Times, N. Y.)

In the death of Dr. Herbert C. Creed the city and the province have suffered a distinct loss. Through his affiliations with various fraternal societies in which he was prominent, through his active interest in educational and religious work Dr. Creed wielded a wide influence. His scholarship and sterling personal worth have left their impress on the thousands of young people of the province who have sat beneath his tuition. In the councils of the orders to which he belonged and of the denomination of which he was a member, his opinion was looked upon as one of weight. In all the circles in which he moved he is most sincerely lamented.

SON AND HEIR.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Johnston of New Glasgow yesterday. Mrs. Johnston was formerly Miss Stanger of this city.

No one disputes the splendid quality of Red Rose Tea. Here in the East as well as in the West it is used every day in thousands of homes where its unvarying fine quality has been proven by years of continuous use.



Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

MORGAN INTERESTS IN CANADA WATER POWERS IN DANGER

Next to New York Coterie, the Bell Telephone Co. and Mackenzie & Mann are the Hungriest for Public Franchises—J. W. McCready Addresses Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—Criticism of MacKenzie & Mann, the Bell Telephone Company and the J. Pierpont Morgan syndicate was given at the first session of the tenth annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, which opened in the city hall this morning. It came from W. D. Lighthall, secretary-treasurer. He said in part:

"We have found specially troublesome certain large combinations. One was the Bell Telephone Company, which is essentially a United States corporation—a form of the American Bell Company and follows its methods. After years of contestation we obtained our points and it is now quiet."

"Another, of Canadian origin, and which has proved the most serious and deftly managed organization the municipalities have thus far had to fight, is the MacKenzie-Mann combination, which has pulled the Ottawa political wires on a large scale against our cities for many years and has been said to 'own the house.' Their enterprise is admirable but some of their methods regrettable. Perhaps we may expect more agreement with them in future."

"But both are now overshadowed by a new combination to which the attention of every Canadian citizen ought to be directed. I refer to the Pierpont Morgan influence. We have it on good authority that this financial organization is so complete that all the principal city franchises, water powers and great resources generally of Canada are mapped out in New York for systematic invasion on the same lines as those of the United States. Consequently terminal bills and power and canal bills on a vast scale, scientifically directed, have been appearing on the horizon with the past three years and constitute one powerful New York backing for the of the most formidable questions affecting our national heritage."

DEPicts CAMPBELLTON'S MISERY

J. W. McCready, of Fredericton, honorary secretary of the Union of New Brunswick, while reporting for his union, took advantage of the opportunity to lay before the delegates the sad state of the Campbellton fire sufferers. He said the people of the dominion did not realize the destruction that had been wrought by the conflagration. A recent estimate of the loss placed it at about \$7,000,000. The dominion government was being asked to finance the town's debt of \$300,000 for ten or fifteen years.

On motion of Secretary Lighthall, the convention expressed sympathy with the fire sufferers, and the committee on resolutions was asked to bring in a report on the matter.

HON. R. LEMIEUX ON RECIPROCITY

London, August 31.—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster General of Canada, passing through London on his way to South Africa, talked today on reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

"I am," he said, "not only a most enthusiastic advocate of reciprocity but no Canadian more fully appreciates than I what a firm friend and ally-wisher Canada possesses in President Taft."

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR AVIATION MEET

English Fliers Arrive in Boston.

Boston Mass., Sept. 1.—Claude Graham White and A. V. Roe, both of England, two of the foreign aviators who will participate in the Harvard—Boston Aviation meet arrived in this city today on the steamer Cymric from Liverpool.

Graham White is said to be one of the greatest fliers in England, was a competitor of Paulhan in the flight from London to Manchester, a distance of 186 miles. He flew 113 miles of the distance being obliged to discontinue because of the intense cold and heavy wind. He will use a Farman biplane at the Harvard-Boston meet. Roe, the other English aviator stated that he will contest every event in the coming meet in his two triplanes, which he brought. They are believed to be the only triplanes in existence. Although the first of the big practice flights were to have commenced today it appeared during the forenoon that they would have to be postponed because of the cloudy and rainy weather prevailing.

ST. STEPHEN BALL TEAM HERE

The St. Stephen ball team arrived in the city at noon and together with a number of supporters are registered at the Waverley Hotel. In this afternoon's game with Fredericton, the St. Stephen team will line up as follows: Coveney, catcher; Cabrol, pitcher; Hurley, 1st base; Love, 2nd base; Fredette, 3rd base; Murphy, short stop; Lindsay, centre field; Carter, right field. Cabrol is a new twirler from Massachusetts, recently secured by St. Stephen. The game here will be his first with that team.

Aug. 29, 1910

John J. Weddall & Son's

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

Muslin Dutch Collars, Linen Dutch Collars, Black Patent Belts, White Lace Collars, Muslin Jabots, Net Jabots, White and Colored Elastic Beltings, Black Leather Hand Bags, Initials for Hand Bags, Tourist Ruching, White and Colored Ruchings.

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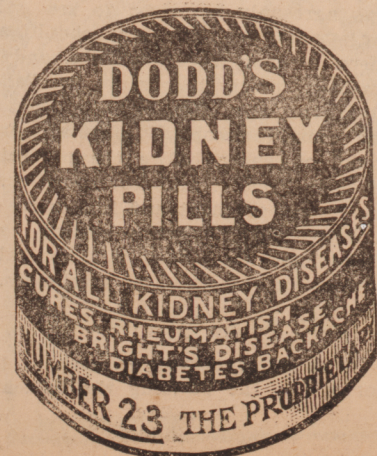
MARYSVILLE TOPICS

Sept. 1.—Mrs. Henry Fowler, Miss Fowler and Mr. William Fowler, Jr., are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Fisher for a few days.

Mrs. Alex. Gibson expects to leave this evening on the C. P. R. express for Montreal to meet her daughter, Miss Mary Gibson, who is one of the Borden party. The steamer is due the first of next week. Mrs. Gibson and her daughter will spend a few days in Montreal before returning home.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN TEXAS

San Antonio, Tex. Sept. 1.—Rain varying from a half inch to two and a half inches has fallen this week over southwest Texas. This is the first general rain in this section in three months. Water holes were filled, dry streams set running and fall crops helped.



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