

The Daily Mail

Published every afternoon (except Sunday) at No. 613 Queen Street, by THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited.

DONALD FRASER.....President

SUBSCRIPTION

One month.....\$.35
Three months.....1.00
Six months.....2.00
One year.....4.00
By mail.....2.00

Address all communications to The MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Ltd., Fredericton, N. B.

Telephones.....No. 67

Fredericton, N. B., June 29, 1910

THE CORONATION OATH

The announcement that the British Premier has introduced a bill into the Commons to change the form of the King's coronation oath will be received by all fair and reasonably minded men. Whatever may have been the needs for such assurances as the Sovereign has been required to give that he was steadfast in the Protestant faith when the form of oath was first put into practice, have long ago ceased to be operative, and expressions which at one period in the history of England may have been considered necessary, can only be regarded now as absolutely offensive. There are few subjects of the British crown more loyal than the majority of the Roman Catholic population, and to require that the monarch should publicly profess his abhorrence of some of their most cherished tenets is not only a deliberate insult, but a very unwise policy from a public standpoint.

The consensus of opinion in favour of some change in the form of oath appears to be pretty general, in this country, for during the past few weeks meetings of the governing bodies of most of the religious sects have been held, and proposals to the effect that the meetings should pass resolutions against any change in the oath have invariably been turned down. It has now come to be generally recognized that in matters of religion every man is free to think as he is so disposed; and for the exponents of any one creed to attempt to cram the infallibility of their own particular form of belief down the throats of others who may hold different opinions can only be to their own prejudice.

DELUSIVE CALCULATIONS

Some of the Opposition papers are once more reverting to that ancient and venerable method of silencing their readers by calling attention to the fact that although the Government has a majority of fifty in the House of Commons, it has only a popular majority of two per cent. of the whole vote cast, or adding the Independent vote to that of the Opposition—for doing which there can be no reason whatever—is in an actual minority of a few hundreds. The Acadian Recorder says it knows the argument well. It is the delusive comfort of all Oppositions to calculate with mathematical conciseness just what must be done to beat the enemy. Previous to the elections of 1904, the Opposition journals provided these encouraging sums in arithmetic in abundance for their readers. The campaign of 1903 saw the same or similar calculations repeated. It is safe to say that the Opposition mathematicians have figured out a clear defeat, on paper, for the Liberals at every election since 1896. "So many constituencies, a majority of such a size in each constituency, just so many votes subtracted from the Government and so many added to the Opposition and—hey! presto! it is done, and Borden is Premier." Such is the way to win elections by the method of calculation, and such have been the nature of Conservative victories during the past fourteen years. The Republican Party in the United States has many a time had a majority of less than two per cent of the voters, yet has succeeded in keeping in power, with the exception of two terms, since 1860, and one of these two defeats was merely an accident. Popular majorities change at every election, and the Liberal majority of two per cent in 1903 is more likely to become four or five per cent than to be reduced to one per cent or the vanishing point in 1912 or 1913. Mr. Borden's Ontario trip has not caused even a ripple of excitement or apprehension among the Liberals who have followed his movements with a genial curiosity and nothing more. Meantime let the "Ready Reckoner" proceed with his arithmetical victories as of yore.

A MATTER WHICH SHOULD BE SIFTED TO THE BOTTOM

Montreal. Witness—When Mr. Rogers, of Manitoba, made the charge that a judgeship had been awarded about for ten thousand dollars, and that the proceeds were intended for the Liberal campaign fund, and to be used against the Roblin government, he had, as we are now plainly told, a specific charge in mind with names attached. The man alleged to have sold the judgeship, or alleged to have attempted such a sale, was Mr. Horace Chevrier, a prominent Manitoba Liberal, and the man who is alleged to have bought the judgeship, or whose name is intimately associated with the allegations is Judge Prud'homme. Mr. Colin Campbell, Attorney-General for Manitoba, gave publicity to the name of Mr. Chevrier at the Conservative convention in South Winnipeg, and now Mr. Chevrier has brought an action against him for false and malicious libel and slander. Mr. Campbell has asserted that the man to whom the sale of a judgeship was made was his informant, while Judge Prud'homme declares that so far as he is concerned he has never been approached in the dishonorable way alleged. So the quarrel stands at present; but the country will not be satisfied until the bare facts are revealed, if it is possible to get at them. There must be no saw-offs or compromises. Such always amount, in the popular mind, to confession and condonation of guilt. Messrs. Roblin, Rogers, Campbell and others are concerned on the one side for the truth of their charges; and the honor of all Liberals is concerned on the other.

KAISER TAKES UP ROLE OF MATCHMAKER

Berlin, June 28.—Rumors are in circulation in military and society quarters at Potsdam to the effect that the Kaiser and Kaserin are thinking of a matrimonial alliance between their only daughter, Princess Victoria Luise of Prussia, and the eldest son of the King and Queen of England, who became the Prince of Wales this week.

The Princess, who will be 18 next September, is one year and three-quarters older than the Prince of Wales.

It is hoped in Potsdam Court circles, that when King George and Queen Mary make their first official visit to Germany, they will be accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and that the latter may then have the agreeable opportunity of forming an acquaintance with his fair-haired second cousin which may some day ripen into affection.

GIVES UP HER HOME TO ANTI-KISS CAMPAIGN

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 28.—Mrs. L. Rechten, president of the World's Health Organization, has transformed her handsome residence into an office for handling the large quantities of mail that comes to her as the head of an anti-kissing society which she formed. Nearly five thousand members have been enrolled and branches are being established in every city.

In speaking of her work, Mrs. Rechten said:

"The idea came to me in a peculiar way. I was taught by my mother that kissing breeds disease and I always disliked it. I was attending a social function at which the hostess kissed each woman guest as she arrived. There were thirty or forty women ahead of me, and I thought, 'If I only had something to show that would prevent my being kissed!' "Then the idea came to me of the button. It bears but two words, 'Kiss not.' It has worked wonders. Physicians all over the country are encouraging the work. I got hundreds of letters each day.

"It is impossible to get lovers and sweethearts to realize that they must not kiss each other on the lips. I know of one instance in a suburb of this city where a young woman was a sufferer of tuberculosis. The young man who called on her was well and strong. He became infected during the courtship, and our investigation shows that the infection was caused by kissing. They both died before the date set for the wedding. The deaths were only two weeks apart."

The solid lace yoke of a dress need not generally be removed to be cleaned. A plan which usually restores its pristine freshness is to rub powdered starch into the lace, let it lie some hours and then brush it out. The starch absorbs both grease and dust.

CAMP SUSSEX NOW IN FULL SWING--2500 MEN THERE

Notwithstanding the Disagreeable Weather, Camp was all Ready for Occupation Including the Hospital--Several Improvements Over Former Years are Noticeable, and Good Order Prevailed Generally.

Sussex, N. B., June 28.—The big government owned camping grounds at Sussex have once again donned their military appearance and, with their seemingly endless lines of white tents, dotted over the surface of the encampment, their general aspect of bustle and animation, and astly the hundreds of military men wandering about in uniforms of red, black and khaki, present to the eye a spectacle not soon to be forgotten. At the depot, at the railway siding about a mile above the station, and more especially on the grounds themselves, the defenders of our country are to be seen, so that the grounds and town are literally alive with soldiers. On all sides, scenes of activity and military life prevail—transport wagons, loaded with baggage are being driven hurriedly from place to place; the railway siding is thronged with uniformed men, attending to their luggage; the air is rent with gruff shouts of command; the familiar sounds of "tent pegging" are frequent and general—in fact, everybody seems to have something to do to keep him busy and the very atmosphere bristles with excitement and anticipation.

Seemingly, the only obstacle against the work of opening the big encampment is the weather. The troops were very much handicapped by the incessant rain today in pitching their tents, and progress was very much retarded. However, they managed to proceed splendidly under the circumstances, and as a result of their labors a "tent city" has once more been constructed at Sussex. The tents are extended on all sides of the grounds, but the location of some of the bodies has been slightly changed. The Army Medical Corps are this situated in the "Hollow," near the artillery lines, instead of, as formerly, upon the higher ground. The lines of their corps have been separated, and three divisions have been made, the sections being known as tent, hospital and transportation divisions.

HOSPITALS OPENS WITH TWO PATIENTS

The hospital tents have been pitched, and already have two patients, both artillerymen, from the 19th Field Battery, Moncton. One of the men is suffering from injuries received by a kick from a horse, and the other from having his foot jammed by a "limber" at the siding.

The Y. M. C. A. tent has once again been pitched not far from the staff lines, and was thronged continually today by soldier lads, writing a message to a mother, sister or sweetheart, informing them of their safe arrival. This tent is of valuable assistance on the grounds, as in it the men are supplied, free of charge, with writing and reading material, and are also given a chance to devote an evening in the service of their

Divine Commander, prayer meetings being held each night.

As was expected the post office installed at the grounds is proving of immense assistance. The office duties are being attended to by Joseph Crowley of the St. John post office, while Charles Magee, also of St. John is acting as postman.

The new system of mail collecting and distributing, will, it is thought, prove very popular.

The members of the Army Service Corps have taken possession of the new building erected for them and are in hopes that by having more space to work in, their labors will be greatly facilitated. The new storehouse is located near the armory and is already well packed with rations for the 2,500 men under canvas.

A favorite spot on the grounds today was the infantry canteen, at which the boys quenched their thirst with temperance drinks, and looked after the needs of the inner man until their mess-tables were placed in position. It was a rather funny sight to see streaming from the canteen a continual line of redcoats, each with an eating outfit in hand, tin plate, cup, fork and spoon, which, with an endless variety of other articles, may be purchased at the canteen.

LITTLE INTOXICATION

While a few drunken men were seen about the encampment today there was no unnecessary disorder, such as might, perhaps, be expected from such a large force of men.

Col. W. M. Humphrey has taken up his quarters in the staff lines, but all his quarters in the staff lines, but all of his assistant officers have not yet arrived. He has appointed the following officers for tomorrow: Major R. H. Arnold, 8th Hussars, officer of the day; Capt. N. P. Grant, 4th Brigade O.M.O. divisional troops and Capt. Loggie, 73rd Regt., O.M.O., infantry brigade.

No. 9 Army Medical Corps, from Prince Edward Island, will probably reach camp tonight, and the bodies comprising the encampment will then be complete, being composed of the following: 8th Princess Louise Hussars; 10th, 12th and 19th Field Batteries; 6th, 71st, 73rd and 74th Regiments of Infantry, Canadian Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps, No. 8 Signalling Section, Corps of Guides and "H." Co. of the permanent force.

The first guard and picket went on duty tonight, being chosen from the 57th Regiment. The guard was stationed at the entrance to the camp grounds, while the picket patrolled the streets of the town up to about 10 o'clock, in order to see that no depredations were committed by their fellow soldiers.

Tomorrow the camp will be seen in full swing. Indications point to one of the most successful camps in the history of this district, but a great deal depends on the state of the weather which, at present, is very unfavorable.

GLOVES

June 24, 1910

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MUSIC IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Interesting Address by Professor Harrison Before the Members of the Teachers Institute at St. John Yesterday--Wherein the Advantage of Music as an Aid to General Education was Fully Pointed Out.

In the course of a very interesting and instructive address on the teaching of music in the public schools before the members of the Teachers' Institute at St. John, yesterday, Professor Harrison of this city said, in part as follows:

"Practically all methods of vocal sight reading are based on the principle of the tonic relation of tones, or the moveable Do."

At the time Curwin was developing the tonic-sol-fa system in England, Mason was developing the same principle in the United States. The difference in the two methods being the system of notation, Curwin inventing a special notation while Mason kept to the old staff notation.

Since Mason's time many different methods of developing the fundamental principles of notation and rhythm have been devised. The pedagogical side of the work has greatly improved, until today results are being obtained in the class room, that were not thought possible in the early days of the movement.

This method of Mr. Pearson's is a development of the ideas of the men who were the first to introduce

music in the schools of Boston and with whom Mr. Pearson studied with other ideas suggested by his twenty-five years experience in actual teaching in the public schools.

Thirteen years ago the School Board of Philadelphia decided to place all the schools of the city under one supervision. Previous to this the city had been divided into sections and a supervisor placed over each section, none having necessarily the same methods of teaching.

With his method, Mr. Pearson, with the help of nineteen or twenty assistants, who have a certain number of schools under their direction, has been able to direct the work of 4,000 teachers and 175,000 pupils. To get uniform results from such a large number, all faddish and unnecessary material must have been eliminated from the method.

The school board of any city having decided upon a course of instruction for its public schools, should in order to get the best results engage some one who has had a special training for this class of work.

No teacher of instrumental music

(Continued on page five.)