

## The Daily Mail

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### "HALF TRUTHS"

"I am never afraid of the whole truth concerning the management of my department. It is the half truth that I fear. The fact is that our opponents bring out certain facts and conceal others, asking the public to judge on data necessarily erroneous."—Dr. Pugsley at Toronto last night.

Dr. Pugsley is not the first man who has had to make the above complaint nor is it at all likely that he will be the last. As long as there exists a certain class of politicians and also of political journals to whose nostrils these half truths are as the breath of life, so long will the cause of complaint remain.

Dr. Pugsley has been called upon to submit to rather more of the annoyance which these half truths entail than perhaps fall to the lot of many other men. Especially has this been the case in his own province, where one would think common sense would dictate other tactics on the part of his political opponents, having regard to the personal prestige which Dr. Pugsley enjoys as a man of affairs. The answer which the people of New Brunswick gave to these half truths vendors in October 1908 was crushing enough in all conscience; but there is always a certain class who never seem to be able to profit by lessons learned and upon whom experience has no effect.

Dr. Pugsley's experience is only that of a good many other men who have larger minds and broader ideas than some of their fellows, and to whom as a natural consequence success comes rather more rapidly than their less favored rivals approve of; but here in New Brunswick he need not let these half truths give him any very serious concern, for the motives of those who resort to the use of them are fully understood and condemned by all decent minded men.

### HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

Here is how Canada appears just now, as seen by Britishers at home—a British colony, won with British blood, protected by British arms and British ships, financed by British money, and developed to a great extent by British toil—closed to British men. In the opinion of the Witness Canada's new immigration law excludes assisted emigrants who do not go out as farm laborers, or in some other exclusively agricultural capacity. So that to the British artisan with a family this is practically a closed country, as there are few of them so situated who can cross the Atlantic and find their footing in a new land without some temporary assistance. Those who are in good circumstances are not those who need to emigrate. The complaint is that not only does the new order exclude "unsubstantial emigrants," but that it also excludes good colonists who have guarantees of immediate employment in Canada. An army pensioner, aged thirty-eight with a wife of the same age, a daughter eighteen, and two sons, respectively, fifteen and eleven, has been refused, although a harness-maker in Ottawa, to whom he was going, offered to pay half his fare and give him immediate employment on arrival. The man's discharge read: "Thoroughly experienced with horses; served 20 years 19 days; discharged 6 July, 1908; rank corporal; saddle; from 18th Hussars; character exemplary; no offence of drunkenness in whole service; a sadler by trade, and a good workman." The Central Unemployed Body for London reported him as of "good physique, family much above the average." He had permission from the army authorities in England to commute part of his pension on receiving a letter signed by the Superintendent of Immigration in Ottawa, saying that he had a prospect of being permanently employed in Canada. But because he was not a farm laborer, but merely a "soldier of the King," with an exemplary discharge, Canada had refused him! This good man is not a solitary example, but a type of many who have been similarly rejected within the past few weeks. The same society, as an example, has had some twenty to thirty good emigrants

rejected in that time, and has now been informed by the Canadian Government that it is no good sending any more applications on behalf of non-agricultural emigrants. This is a new version of "Hands across the Sea," with a vengeance! This is a man's humanity to man. We see no hope of getting this un-Christian stain removed from our country unless the clergy take the matter up and instill a better mind into the people. The crime cannot be shifted to the Government. All the signs are that, if the Opposition came into power, its course would be more drastic still. It is in that direction it has been bidding for popularity and apparently with sufficient success to force the hand of the party in power. It is the people who are supposed to have made the demand, and it is the people who will have to demand the reverse if Canada is not going to draw down upon herself the condemnation of heaven and earth.

"A certain writer has said that no newspaper which took truth for its standard would have a pecuniary success. The press might return the compliment by remarking that no minister who had told the truth about his congregation, alive or dead, would occupy the pulpit much longer than on Sunday afterward. The press and clergy go hand in hand with the whitewash brush, rosy spectacles magnifying little virtues and kindly throwing little deformities and the gravestone are partners into oblivion. The pulpit, the in saint-making."—Ex.

### MUST PAY TWENTY DOLLARS FOR KILLING DOGS

The dog-poisoning case was closed this morning, Police Magistrate Marsh imposing on the defendant, Miss Verna Atherton, a fine of ten dollars, with five dollars costs and five dollars damages for killing the dog belonging to the complainant, Mr. A. B. Kitchen. The total amount is twenty dollars. In default of payment, the defendant must go to jail for one month. His Honor stated that he would allow three or four days for the payment of the fine.

When imposing the penalty, the magistrate said that there was no other course for him to pursue, as the offence was serious and an example must be made. He did not believe that the defendant had poisoned the dogs without urging from other parties. Those parties were also guilty, and if found would be punished to the full extent of the law. His Honor also remarked that the complainant's valuation of his dog was rather high.

### SAME DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Royal Bank of Canada have declared quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent payable on July 2nd.

### C. P. R. EARNINGS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway for the third week in May showed an increase in earnings of \$320,000, over the same week last year.

### CALF SKINS STOLEN.

Mr. Louis Lavigne purchased a quantity of calf-skins the other day and was surprised to find that they were his own property, which had been stolen from him. It is understood that an attempt has been made to settle the matter.

### DRIVING CONDITIONS BETTER.

Mr. Chas. E. Oak, of Bangor, arrived in the city today at noon. He will leave for Miramichi this evening. When asked about driving prospects on the Miramichi, Mr. Oak said that he thought the recent rain would provide enough water to bring all the lumber out. The drives would come slowly, but would get out all right. Messrs. B. H. Griffing and G. F. Underwood of New York, are at the Queen with Mr. Oak.

### DEATH AT OROMOCTO.

The death of Claude Hugh McMinn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMinn of West Oromocto took place yesterday afternoon. Inflammatory rheumatism was the cause of death. One brother and two sisters survive. The funeral will take place on Saturday at 1 p.m. Rev. Mr. Penna will conduct the funeral service at the Methodist Church, Oromocto. Interment will be at Burton Cemetery.

### PERSONAL

Hon. Chas. E. Oak arrived in the city today. He is at the Queen.  
Mr. John Kilburn left yesterday for Quebec on a business trip.  
Mr. E. S. R. Murray of St. John, is among the visitors to the city today.  
Mr. G. B. Whitehead, C. E., is home from Grand Falls for a few days.  
Miss Lily Lynds of Hopewell Cape, who has been visiting in the city the past week, left for home this morning.

## GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION

Leading Liberal Journal Characterizes the Present Regulations as to Immigration as "Outrageous"—Many Cases of Hardship are Inflicted on Would-be Settlers in this Country, Which Loses Good Citizens in Consequence.

(Montreal Witness.)

London and England are up in arms against Canada's drastic immigration order. Instances of the hardships caused by Canada slamming the door in face of all assisted emigrants from Great Britain who go out for other than farm work and domestic service are making their appearance in the newspapers daily. One of the most outrageous results is reported by Mr. G. A. Williamson, the organizer of the Emigration Department of the Central Unemployed Body for London. He says that three gentlemen representing the Canadian Northern Railway recently attended at the Central Body's offices and selected from the application papers those of twenty-five men whose references satisfied them. They proposed to place these men in immediate and regular employment, and but for the new order they and their families would have sailed on May 12, the Central Body having agreed to lend the necessary landing money. But the Canadian authorities refused them permission to land, and so twenty-five London men, with their families, unemployed through no fault of their own, have been debarred from taking up good steady jobs guaranteed them by Canadian employers of the highest standing. The representatives of the Canadian Northern forwarded strong remonstrances by cable to the immigration authorities on this side, but without success and they are exceedingly annoyed at the veto placed upon their plans. It was expected that this batch of twenty-five would be the first of several they hoped to settle in permanent situations in various townships on their system. The distress into which twenty-five poor London families have been thrown by this shameful veto is set forth in heartrending detail by the London journals. To use a sometimes abused word, it is outrageous.

In one case the offer of the Canadian Northern was to give a man and his five children of wage-earning age permanent work in a timber mill in a new township, and because they were not going as farm-laborers Canada has forbidden them to sail and they will have to go on fighting starvation in London. By the new order no artisan can enter Canada unless, after paying his passage money, he has five pounds sterling or twenty-five dollars, capital; and if he takes his family, he must have a further twenty-five dollars for each adult and twelve dollars and a half for each juvenile. A particularly cruel aspect of the new situation is that it will prevent for a long time many families now in England from joining the husband and father who is in Canada making a home for them. The official explanation is thus given by Mr. Obed Smith, head of the Canadian Emigration Office in London: "Canada is requiring laborers for her land and she guarantees work for all who come for that purpose. She makes no pretence of guaranteeing work for skilled artisans, and therefore insists on such emigrants having the requisite landing money, in their own interests, and in those of the country. As to charity-sided artisan emigrants, she considers herself justified in saying, 'We will not admit you, whether you have landing money or not.'" To which the authorities of the British emigration societies reply that it shows an ungenerous spirit, to put it mildly, on the part of a country depending so largely for her development on British emigrants and British gold to blackball a large class of respectable British workmen, who desire to migrate there for their own as well as Canada's good. At the present time, for instance, Canada

is negotiating a \$25,000,000 loan in England and people there are asking: 'Is the new emigration order a fair return to the old country for her willingness to provide unlimited capital for Canadian development?' The Hon. Sydney Fisher, our Minister of Agriculture, was interviewed by the 'Times' on his arrival in London, the other day, and he is reported to have said: 'In regard to the Canadian Government's rule insisting on the possession by non-agricultural emigrants of a certain minimum amount of money, there is certainly no intention of throwing difficulties in the way of families going out to join their breadwinners, who are willing and able to support them.'

But it is shown that this is just what this new order, among other things, is doing. Here is one instance among others. Mrs. Woolmer of Atlas street, Greenwich, has a husband who is a bricklayer in Vancouver, from whom she and her children have already been separated for over a year. He has just succeeded in making a good home for them there, and the Central (Unemployed) Body for London is prepared to lend them the landing and passage money in order that the family may at once be reunited—but the Canadian authorities refuse to allow it, because in the official language, "it does not appear that the husband and father is in 'farm work'." Here is another case: A London compositor and his wife emigrated to Quebec, leaving their only son, a lad of 15, in the care of his grandmother while they made a home for him in Canada. They have now done so, and want the Central Body's assistance to get the boy over. The assistance would have been readily given, but because the husband and father does not appear to be in farm work, Canada forbids the re-union of parents and child. The charge is made bluntly by eminent English journals that the Canadian plea of desiring to keep out 'undesirables' who are likely to prove a charge on the public funds is an insincere excuse. The emigrant that the new order keeps out, says the English journals, is the emigrant with good work guaranteed before he starts, like the twenty-five men wanted by the Canadian Northern Railway; and in the case of people who go over on the invitation of friends and relatives already settled, the following from the repayment card with which the Central Body provides every emigrant it sends out, is quoted: 'If residing in Canada you should send an invitation to your friends in England stating that you are able and willing to offer them a home until they are self-supporting, but your letter must be endorsed by a Canadian Government employment agent or other public official in your neighborhood, who should certify that you are in a position to fulfil your offer.' It is, therefore, absurd to contend that the effect of the new order is only to exclude the worthless emigrant, and in the absence of better explanation than has yet been offered, the only interpretation that can be placed upon this latest greeting from the Briton's 'kith and kin beyond the seas' is that insisted upon in Britain: 'Canada has slammed the door upon all British colonists who do not happen to be farm hands.' For it is a perfectly known fact that there are not many workmen's families that can afford to cross the ocean and settle down in a new country without some assistance. It is natural that a remark of Mr. Dooley should be bitterly referred to: 'The colonial "hand across the seas" is sometimes extended for the purpose of giving the old Country a nasty one under the chin.'

Mr. A. M. McNair, of Dover, Me., is in the city.

Mr. S. N. Knowles, of St. John, brother of the late Mr. Thomas Knowles, of this city, is here on a business trip.

### OROMOCTO.

May 26—Miss Ida Estabrooks of Boston, Mass., has returned to the village to spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Judith Estabrooks.

We are glad to report that little Pearl Smith has completely recovered from an attack of diphtheria.

Mr. Justice Landry and Miss Flewelling, court stenographer, were here yesterday on official business.

Mrs. George Hughes of St. John West, spent the holiday here the guest of her sister, Mrs. Akery.

Miss Frances Rutledge has gone to Fredericton to attend the funeral of her friend, Mrs. William McGoldrich.

We are sorry to report the critical illness of Hugh, the six year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Parker McMinn, Oromocto West.

Mrs. Brophy, accompanied by her daughter, May, of Fairville, are spending a few days here the guest of Mrs. T. J. McElroy, River street.

Mrs. Churchill spent yesterday in Fredericton the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Thomas O. Monahan, George street.

Miss Foster of Mauderville, spent the holiday with her friend, Miss Alice Clowes.

Mr. Alex. Burnett has opened a restaurant and ice cream parlor in Barnett Hall. The rooms present a very pretty and attractive appearance and we wish the proprietor great success.

Mrs. Mahoney, of Mauderville, spent yesterday in the village the guest of her daughter, Mrs. B. J. McCaffrey.

May 16, 1910

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