

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S STATESMANLIKE SPEECH

Government Leader in the Senate Believes Anglo-American Alliance Would Put an End to Wars--Reminiscences of the Past.

At Ottawa a short time ago, the members of the Senate of Canada, including both sides of the House, rendered honor to Right Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, the Government leader in the upper Chamber and the father of the Canadian Parliament in respect of long and honorable service, by tendering him a banquet in the Parliamentary restaurant.

The occasion marked his assumption of the Government leadership in the Senate, in succession to Sir Richard Scott, as well as being a testimonial to his 47 years of distinguished service in the public life of Canada. Sir Richard, in responding to the toast in his honor, gave evidence of the fact that in mental vigor and that as perhaps the best master of chaste English in Canadian public life the stress of years has not impaired his powers either as orator or thinker.

Speaker Kerr who presided, proposed the health of Sir Richard in a felicitous speech in which he noted the confidence and esteem in which the leader of the Senate was held on both sides of the House. For over four decades his name had been a household word in Canada, a leader with a character beyond reproach, as a courtly gentleman, and as a statesman who gave his best energies to the service of his country.

SIR RICHARD'S SPEECH

Sir Richard, after expressing his gratification at the honor done him, noted that his task in the Senate had been made easy by the fact that there was no factious or unreasonable obstruction. The criticism of the Opposition was salutary and he himself could not complain of reasonable criticism, for he was not in the habit of tempering his words to the shorn lamb.

"To the best of my recollection" he said "when I entered public life in 1863 I was then the youngest member of Parliament from my own Province of Ontario. Today I am the oldest, as far as the period of continuous service goes. Looking back over that long vista of seven and forty years, I cannot fail to be struck with the enormous changes which have taken place. When I entered public life the political cauldron was boiling over both in Canada and elsewhere. At that moment the United States were engaged in the most desperate and awful war of the century. At that moment the relation now so happily subsisting between ourselves and our sister Province had been strained to the very point of disruption; and speaking from my recollections then, I have very little doubt that nothing but the sight of the desperate strife which was being carried on along our border prevented the utter disruption of the legislative union between the two Canadas.

SOME NEW THINGS.

"As I have said, the changes which I have had occasion to witness both material and political, have been of very remarkable kind. Thinking over the matter but lately, there were several things which occurred to me in the material line which it is worth while remembering in considering the present condition of this Dominion. In those days we had neither cable nor telephone. In those days as I know to my cost, during many months of the year it was often as tedious and long a journey from Toronto to Quebec as it is today from Ottawa to Vancouver. In those days there was no such thing as railway of any kind or sort across the continent. The buffalo roamed in millions in my early days from the Red River to Texas. In point of fact in those days it was hardly possible to conceive a more complete revolution than has taken place in what I may call the material condition of the country. Practically there was no Northwest. Practically, in a certain sense, we had hardly any future before us at that time in Canada, at least hardly any that was visible to us.

NO GERMAN EMPEROR THEN

"And when you turn to the political side, when you look abroad on the world, the changes have been perhaps even greater. In those days there was no such thing as a German Emperor or a German Empire. In those days Prussia was an absolutely negligible quantity. In those days Japan had only been discovered by the American squadron, who, without intending it, without knowing, I think, what they were about, succeeded in creating a new and strong sea power in the place of that ancient kingdom. More than all, strangely enough, the then dominant figure, the man who of all others attracted the attention and exercised weight in the councils not merely of Europe, but of the new world, was the Emperor Louis Napoleon. He had just

checked Russia; he had defeated Austria; his armies had taken possession of Mexico, and it was a subject of very serious apprehension to which way he would throw his influence in the case of the strife between the North and the South.

AN OVERWHELMING FACT

"Sir, if in those days in 1863 any man had risen up among us in the guise of a prophet, or in any other guise you please, and had told us that within half a dozen years the great Emperor would be a fugitive and a captive, that his capital would have been occupied and besieged by the Prussian army, we would have regarded him as little better than an incurable lunatic. As for the matter of that, I am inclined to think that any one of you would ten years ago have regarded a man as an incurable lunatic who would have told you that within ten years a Japanese army would have defeated 500,000 Russian troops in the open field in battle. But to my mind there was one thing with which we are much more immediately concerned, which the future historian, when he comes to review the nineteenth century, will, if he understands his trade, say was more important than all of these put together, and that was the fact that the close of that century saw eighty millions of English speaking men assembled together in North America counting ourselves and the people of the United States. Sir, those eighty millions have grown since that time in ten years to a hundred millions today. That, sir, is the great and the dominating fact of the twentieth century.

MUCH DEPENDS UPON IT

"Now, to my mind, much depends upon that fact, much for us, much for the welfare of the whole world. If it were possible, as I have often thought, and as I much desire, that that hundred millions could be brought by any honorable and fair means to form an alliance with the fifty other millions of English-speaking men on the other side of the seas then, sir, you would see presented to the world a combination which I think would make to an enormous extent for the peace of the world and the benefit of mankind. I do not undertake to prophesy, but I have seen strange things already in my time, and of one thing I do feel perfectly certain, that the hundred and fifty millions of English-speaking men dominating two oceans, controlling the two main arteries of commerce, need give themselves no concern about Indian perils or German scares. FOR THE PEACE OF THE WORLD

"More than that, I hold that should such an alliance as I speak of ever be consummated, in that fact lies perhaps the one and only chance now existing for bringing about that much desired general disarmament, which alone can insure the present peace of the world. To my mind it is a frightful thing, to know as I do that the four greatest nations upon earth, the four who call themselves the most highly civilized nations, are at this very moment expending two-thirds of their net available income in maintaining warlike preparations to cut each other's throats, while according to a recent statement of a late Prime Minister of England, there are millions upon millions of their people who do not know from one day's end to the other where they will find food for the next morning. Think, and I am not speaking without reflection or without cause, that it might well come to pass that we in Canada, who occupy a very peculiar position between the two great sections of the English-speaking race, might well be able, small nation as we yet are, to assist in bringing these great countries together for such a purpose.

CANADA'S POSITION

"I do not think I am wrong in saying that Canadians, and Canadian public men more particularly, are in a position to understand and appreciate Great Britain and the United States better, perhaps, than either of them can understand the other without us. I think that the people of Canada understand well and appreciate fully the enormous potentialities which reside in the great republic, and I know that the people of Canada, of all kinds and creeds, understand and appreciate well the loyalty, the courage, the self-sacrifice and the patriotism which have gone in great measure to make the British Empire what it now is. Now, it is perfectly true that these two great races, standing apart, can do but little in the direction that I have intimated, but it is equally true, I think, that if they stand together, occupying the position they do, dominating as I say, two oceans, it is equally true that to all intents and purposes

AT THE BIJOU
TODAY



PAT HARRINGTON
The Child Sensation
Hear Him Sing "O'Reilly" Today

CIVILIANS MUST DROP UNIFORMS

St. Petersburg, May 3—Thursday April 14—An imperial order is issued undoing one of the characteristic measures of Dehav, whose desire it was to see every man in Russia on a uniform indicating his rank and occupation. Heads of civilian departments designed uniforms resembling as closely as possible those of the military, with shoulder straps and other marks of rank, with the result that it is now almost impossible to distinguish civilian officials from officers. The emperor on the recommendation of the ministers of war and marine, has now ordered the semi-military features dropped, except for officials of the police and prison departments allowing the department clerks and officials three months to wear out the old uniforms.

there is no force or combination of forces on earth that dare treat them lightly or that dare disregard their commands. I strongly suspect, were they delegated or disposed to insist on the preservation of reasonable peace and reasonable disarmament among the nations of the world.

AN IDEAL FOR CANADA.

"That, Mr. Chairman, is the ideal which I think the people of Canada may well set before them as a thing to be striven for as possibly attainable by them. True as I have said, we are a small nation, but at the same time history shows us that small nations with high ideals have more than once exercised a potential influence in the councils of the world. A you all know Great Britain has been for centuries the great colonizing empire of the world. Great Britain counts her colonies by the score; might almost say she counts them by the hundred. She has colonies acquired in every conceivable way colonies by right of discovery, colonies by right of purchase, colonies by right of conquest, colonies by right of exchange, colonies which were made or settled by men who desired to better their conditions; other colonies which to a certain extent were brought about because the colonists had made the old country a little too hot to hold them. But as I took occasion to intimate to an English audience on a somewhat similar occasion England possesses but one colony and one colony only, of which it can truly be said that England did not found it worth any hope of bettering the condition of the colonists, but they were men who risked their lives and sacrificed their fortunes for the purpose of maintaining their allegiance to the flag. That is an honorable descent and an honorable tradition, and I hold that we would do best justice to the memory of our forefathers, the United Empire Loyalists, if in this way—a roundabout way if you please—we could succeed in bringing about some such alliance for some such purpose as I have ventured to indicate to you tonight.

CANADA'S GOOD FORTUNE.

"Be that as it may, sir, whether my aspiration in that respect can ever be carried out or not know and I will not undertake to prophesy although I have seen far stranger things happen in my own time already. Be that as it may, I can congratulate you all that whatever else has happened, the material progress of Canada at any rate during the last decade has been most remarkably rapid. It has been of a phenomenal description. Sir, apart from that other nations are now engaged in averting perils, from which we may learn how to escape similar dangers. Other nations are engaged in solving problems with which we will have to grapple some time or other, but I think we can benefit to a very great extent by their example in the way we shall deal with them."

NEW YORK BAKERS GO OUT ON STRIKE

Gothamites Go Short of Bread When Bakers go Out Demanding Improved Conditions.

New York, May 3—There is a bread shortage in many hotels and restaurants the city because of a strike of the journeymen bakers. Manager Fleischmann of the Fleischmann Company admitted yesterday that he had been unable to supply many restaurants, while it is also known that there was a scarcity of bread at the Waldorf-Astoria, the Hotel Belmont and the Hotel Astor. One hundred bakers employed at these hotels appeared at the headquarters of the strikers at the Labor Temple Eighty-fourth street, near Second avenue, and were greeted with cheering.

Mr. Fleischmann said last night: "The shortage caused by the strike has affected many restaurants supplied by this and other large bakeries. We have advertised for men however, and believe we will soon have a sufficient number to man all our bakeries. There will be no surrender on our part; we will fight the strike to the bitter end."

WHAT THE STRIKERS ASK.

The demands of the strikers are \$1 a week increase in wages, a nine-hour workday and recognition of the union. At present the men are working ten to twelve hours a day and are earning from \$13 to \$18 a week. The employers are willing to arbitrate as to wages and hours of employment, but will never consent they say, to arbitrating the question of recognition of the union.

As a matter of fact, the strike has affected almost all the big bakeries in the city. Already 6,000 men have quit work and many more are expected to go out today.

As the strike began on Sunday there was no great hardship yesterday, but it was admitted that it would cause much inconvenience and grumbling on the part of the public at the restaurants and hotels today. The men already on strike supplied more than 5,000,000 loaves of bread and rolls daily. The Fleischmann concern alone has a daily delivery of 30,000 rolls.

STRIKERS ARE CONFIDENT.

The strikers are confident of victory as they believe the employers will be unable to obtain men to fill their places. Strike Leader August Ganzer was surrounded all day at strike headquarters with adherents, who congratulated him because of the alacrity with which the men obeyed the call to quit work. Almost every man called out so far has done so without a murmur.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM SERIOUS INJURY

New York, N. Y., May 3—Miss Mary Freed, who lives at Hamilton Station, Long Island, was tossed into the water from a fast moving train on the Long Island Railroad as it rounded a curve on a trestle over Jamaica Bay today. She was caught by the incoming tide and carried more than 100 yards and then rescued without having received a scratch. She owes her rescue to the heroism of Robert Cannon, conductor of the train. Miss Freed was passing from one car to another when the train swept around the curve. She was flung from the platform. Cannon dived through the blinding fog into the water. He called out and the girl answered him. Guided by her cries, he swam about until he found her, clinging to an old pile. He seized her by the shoulder and struck out. It was impossible to see land because of the fog, but he guided his movements by the tide until his feet struck bottom.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY MUST PAY FINE

New York, N. Y., May 3—The United States Court of Appeals today handed down a decision affirming the decree of the United States Circuit Court in which the Standard Oil Company was fined \$20,000 by a jury before Judge Noyes in the western district of New York for violation of the interstate commerce act.

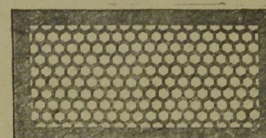
KILLED BY LIGHTNING

Chatham, Ont., May 4—John C. Steen, farmer who resided on Prince Albert Road Chatham township was struck by lightning during an electric storm yesterday afternoon and instantly killed. Steen had gone into the field with his daughter to cover some chicken coops. Daughter was unhurt.

The government of Victoria (Australia) is promoting an immigration scheme to secure 40,000 settlers within two years.

RUBBER BATHMAT

A small thing
in its self



It is a welcome
addition to the
Bathroom

Used in the bathtub it prevents serious accidents which sometimes occur from slipping

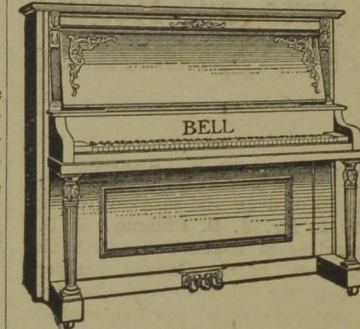
Used on the bath room floor it protects the bathers feet from contact with the cold floor when emerging from the tub

Size 10 x 30 inches. Price \$2.00

D. J. SHEA,

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Fredericton, N.B.

THE DEFINITION



When you don't know or are not sure you consult some one who Does Know, Some one who is sure, don't you. In other words when in doubt you look for information. Now in buying a Piano you want the Best Value for your money. THE SECRET of our success along these lines are due to the fact that WE KNOW THE BEST.

Our experience covering a period of over twenty-five years has taught us what are the Best Piano on the market. Namely the HEINTZMAN & Co., BELL, GOURLEY. LOOK US UP [WE EMPLOY NO AGENTS.]

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THE PIANO PEOPLE

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

To Albert E. Everett of the City of Fredericton in the County of York an Province of New Brunswick, Hotel Keeper, and all others whom it may in any wise concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of sale contained in certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-sixth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and made between the said Albert E. Everett, of the One Part, and me, the undersigned J. S. Ranney Murray of the City of Saint John in the County and County of York, all men, of the Other Part registered in York County Records in Book J-5, pages 301, 302, 303, and 304, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture, default having been made in the payment thereof, contrary to the Provisions of the said Indenture, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office in the City of Fredericton, on Saturday the Twenty-eighth day of MAY NEXT at the hour of twelve o'clock Noon, the leasehold lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in Block Number Seventeen in the Town Plat of Fredericton aforesaid and comprising bounded as follows:—Beginning at the point of intersection of the South Western side of Brunswick Street with the North Western side of Westmorland Street in the City of Fredericton, thence from the said point running South Westerly along the North Western side of Westmorland Street aforesaid one hundred and thirteen (113) feet, thence at right angles North Westerly and parallel "Brunswick Street aforesaid one hundred and sixty-four (164) feet three (3) inches, thence North Easterly "right angles and parallel to Westmorland Street aforesaid one hundred and thirteen (113) feet to the South Western side of Brunswick Street aforesaid and thence along the same South Easterly one hundred and sixty-four (164) feet three (3) inches to the place of beginning, containing one rood and twenty-seven perches more or less, an being part of Lots Number 23, 26 and 27 in said Block Seventeen Town Plat of Fredericton (except as therein except "ed.)

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging, or in any way appertaining; together with the Indenture of Lease relating to the same and all benefit and advantages thereunder. Dated this thirty-first day of March A. D. 1910.

(Signed) E. S. RANNEY MURRAY

A. J. GREGORY, ESQ. (L. S.)

Solicitor for Mortgagee.

AMUSEMENTS

Bijou TO-DAY

PAT HARRINGTON
Child Character Singer

Feature Film.
HER SWEET REVENGE
Comedy.

Illustrated Song
"HOW DO YOU DO"
MISS JOSEPHINE

Come in the afternoon
Children 5c.
Evenings 10c. to all

The days of the traction smoker of Chicago are numbered. The smoking car, the smoking vestibule and the smoking person utilizing the same soon will be consigned to a forgotten unhygienic age.

CLASSIFIED ADS.
not exceeding one inch, one insertion, 25 cents; three insertions, 60 cents; one week \$1.00; one month \$3.00.

WANTED

Wanted—A plain cook. Good wages. Apply after 8 p. m. to MISS GREGORY, At Judge Gregory's, Corner Church and George Sts.

BOYS WANTED—To sell the Daily Mail. There's money in it.

WANTED, to rent with option of purchase, a small piece of land near city for erection of summer camp. Write "Camp" care of Mail.—tf.

HARD PINE LUMBER

uitable for Building, also for Posts inches square. Telephone 413

R. T. BAIRD

FOR SALE

One pure bred Holstein bull calf, 2 months old. For sale at reasonable price. For particulars apply to W. D. HAGERMAN, Mouth Keswick.

SPRING

Have you seen the robin, Sitting in the tree, In his song he's telling you, To drop a line to me. Your ceilings want whitewashing, Your walls need paper too, And now's the time to have it done So send your order through, TO

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The only things as contagious as vices are virtues.

The American Locomotive Company at Schenectady has turned out the most powerful locomotive ever made. It is a Mallet articulated compound, weighs 441,000 pounds without a tender, has a maximum horse power of 3,370—sufficient to generate electric lighting for a large city—and its fire-box is the size of a modern living-room.