

## The Daily Mail

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Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 9, 1910

## THE ARTHABASKA ELECTION

The triumph of the Bourassa candidate in Drummond and Arthabaska makes this by-election most dramatic and significant says the Montreal Witness. The contest was watched with the deepest interest throughout the Dominion, as upon the result depended the question whether or not the nationalist movement was to be regarded as a serious factor in federal politics. The answer given on Thursday of last week was decisive. Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Monk and their associates have proved that they can successfully appeal to the French speaking electorate of the province in a government stronghold; and have rendered it probable, or at least possible, that the dreary and wasteful turmoil of racial divisions and bitterness is once more before us, unless, as has happened many times before, extremity converts the extremists. The sole issue in Drummond and Arthabaska was nationalism versus navy, and nationalism has won. No alleged shortcomings of the Laurier government in its administrative record had a particle of bearing upon the result. The one question was the navy, and the appeal against it by the nationalist speakers intensified in zeal right up to the point of positive disloyalty. It was nowhere a question of the respective merits of the government's navy act, and the late alternative proposal by Mr. Borden. It was simply the question of direct opposition to participation in a scheme which would involve, in any degree, Canada taking her share in the defence of the Empire. It was an appeal to sentiment only. It was steadily directed not merely to the voters, but to their wives, their sisters and their mothers, and the sentiment evoked was that of complete isolation from everything in the shape of imperialistic concern.

This is the new nationalism. If in politics it means a 'solid Quebec,' it is perhaps just as well to consider what kind of solid Quebec is meant. For years, Sir John A. Macdonald was able to carry a very solid Quebec following, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, since 1896, has been able to do the same, with this difference, that what was imputed to Sir John A. Macdonald as supreme political skill is imputed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the same critics and their followers as something like a political crime. But the solid Quebec which the new nationalism aims at is the formation of a nationalist party in federal politics, allied neither to the Conservatives nor to the Liberals, but holding the balance of power between them. The segregation in thought and sentiment from the rest of the Dominion, which has been the immediate object of the nationalist campaign, can have no other conceivable result than the formation of an independent political group from Quebec at Ottawa. The isolation must be complete or present current events are meaningless. This is the solid Quebec which thinking French-Canadians already realize as a possibility and as a danger. It is sectionalism up to the hilt, and it spells everything in the way of menace to the welfare of the country, and especially to the part engaged in it. It is a spirit which skillful demagogues can raise, but the consequences are less easy to control; and there are not wanting signs that they have summoned up a Frankenstein. Mr. Bourassa was surely scared, less for the present or the party, than for his own future, when he declared immediately following his bitter and successful sectionalist war that he and his were still fond lovers of the British connection. But by doing so he only put himself in the comic light of the friend of whom it was asked: 'Perhaps you were right to desecrate

your love; But, why did you kick me down stairs?'

## THE U. S. ELECTIONS

While the figures from yesterday's election in the United States are by no means complete, it is quite evident that the Democrats have achieved a most pronounced victory. They elected their candidate for governor in the great state of New York, and will control both branches of the Legislature at Albany. They also won out in Massachusetts and seem to have made marked gains all over the country. The returns so far to hand show that in all probability the Democrats will be in control of the next National House of Representatives.

The result of the elections seems to have been accurately forecasted and cannot therefore be a very great surprise to the country. Warring factions have developed in the Republican party, and no doubt many of the insurgents, particularly in New York State, cast their votes for the Democratic candidates.

Colonel Roosevelt, the redoubtable ex-president, personally took charge of the campaign in New York, but failed to save his party from a crushing defeat. In the language of Mr. W. R. Hearst, "he came home from his parade just in time to give the tottering edifice a final push and to be buried in its ruins." Whether or not the Republican set back will put a damper on the Roosevelt boom for the presidency in 1912 remains to be seen. It is certainly a solar plexus blow for Teddy and will cause him to do some tall thinking.

The result of yesterday's voting in the great republic is significant in more ways than one. It is an emphatic protest against the policy of high protection and its attendant evils; it is a revolt of the masses against the powerful trusts which have held away across the border for many years; it is a protest against the high cost of living; and it is a senatorian demand on the part of the common people for a square deal in the administration of the country's affairs.

Yesterday's election, following upon the recent Democratic overturn in Maine, would seem to indicate that the next occupant of the White House will be of the Democratic faith.

The St. John Exhibition Association at a meeting yesterday passed a resolution in favor of holding annual exhibitions in future. St. John might as well understand now that the provincial exhibition will be held at Fredericton next year and the dates chosen are from Sept. 16th to 23rd. The fact that the recent exhibition at St. John, which was bonused to the extent of \$50,000 by the Dominion government, showed a surplus is no reason why the people of that city should now want the earth.

## REPUBLICANS ROUTED

(Continued from page one)  
Congressmen elected:  
Republican, 9.  
Democrat, 5.

## REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Seattle, Wn., Nov. 9.—The Republicans of Washington won a sweeping victory in yesterday's election, choosing five supreme justices by a plurality of about 50,000 and electing all three congressmen, Wm. E. Humphrey Stanton, Warburton and William L. LaFollette.

The Republican majority in the legislature will be more than 100 insuring the election of Miles Poindexter as U. S. Senator.

A woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution seems to have carried by a majority of 2 to 1.

## U. N. B. STUDENTS HAVE

## BEGUN TO PLAY BASKETBALL

The Seniors and Juniors have chosen their debating teams which are to compete in the interclass series of debates on Saturday night. The subject for the debate is "Resolved, that it is in the best interests of the Dominion that the Intercolonial be owned and operated by a private company." The senior team is composed of McNair, Clark, McLean, Hoyt and Smith, and will uphold the affirmative. The Juniors have the negative side of the question. Their team is: Hebert, (leader), Barnes, Floyd, Cockburn and Macnutt.

Now that the football season is ended the prospects for basketball are being discussed. As usual an interclass league will be formed. M. W. Jennings has been elected captain of the Senior's team and C. W. Colwell will captain the 1912 team. The Sophomore and Freshmen have yet to elect their captains.

BOTTLE IN BRINY WINS  
A DOCTOR A RICH BRIDE

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Cupid used very strange tools in forging the chains of love which will shortly make Miss Winnie Bradbury, a beautiful society girl of Birmingham, Eng., the bride of Dr. Carl A. Johnson, No. 5900 Halsted Street, Chicago.

In this international romance the little love god discarded his traditional bow and arrow for—

A corked bottle.  
A professional card.  
A wide and stormy ocean.  
A strip of sandy beach in North Wales.

Many letters.  
Ditto photographs.  
Nine years ago Dr. Johnson dropped the bottle overboard in mid-Atlantic. The storms of six years carried it to the North Wales beach. Miss Bradbury's keen eyes picked it out of the seaweed and returned it to the dentist. Then came the exchange of letters and photographs, which will result in an early marriage at the young woman's home, "Lymewood, on Alcester Road, Kings Heath," a fashionable suburb of England's great iron and steel centre.

DROPS BOTTLE THROUGH PORTHOLE.

In June, 1901, shortly after graduating from the University of Michigan, Dr. Johnson started for a European trip on the steamer Commonwealth. He was developing some photographs in his stateroom one afternoon when he emptied a bottle of chemicals. He put one of his professional cards in the bottle, after noting the date, June 13, and adding a request to return. He assigned it to the tender mercies of the Atlantic through a porthole.

The young dentist speedily forgot all about the bottle and was utterly surprised when in November, 1907, a letter came to him with an English stamp, in which was enclosed the card. On the card was the added inscription:

"Picked up on the sands of Rhyl, North Wales, June 16, 1907, by Miss Winnie Bradbury, Alcester Road, King's Heath, Birmingham, Eng."  
Dr. Johnson lost no time in asking for details of the find and also for a photograph of the finder. He felt that there was a possibility that fate had something to do with casting his vagrant bottle on the shore at the feet of the Birmingham miss. He was certain that she was pretty, even before she sent her picture.

## WAITED LONG FOR ANSWER.

It was April, 1908, however, before he got an answer, and a snapshot of the Birmingham girl. Her letter read:

"I was so very pleased to hear from you. I really never expected to after such a long time. I must apologize for not answering your letter before, but I had no photograph to send."

"I found the bottle one day as I was walking with my brother and sisters near the water on the sands at Rhyl, North Wales. We were spending our summer holidays there. I think it was in July, 1907, and I have put the exact date on the card. I happened to catch sight of something yellow as we sauntered along, and, with the aid of a stick, managed to secure it. It proved to be the bottle."

"I intended to return the card as soon as we came back to Birmingham, but it got mislaid in packing. I lost sight of it until it turned up one day among some rubbish my brother was cleaning out of his cupboard. It got lost again among some papers on my desk. So the next time I came across it was some time in December. I went at once and posted it. To tell you the truth, I did not trouble much about posting it, as I thought it would be of no use after all that time. You may imagine my surprise when my sister came running upstairs one morning in great excitement to say there was a letter for me from Dr. Johnson."

## WILL BE WED IN ENGLAND.

The young couple learned all about each other through numerous letters and have decided to marry, although they have never met. Miss Bradbury is the daughter of a wealthy Birmingham steel manufacturer, and the ceremony will be performed at her home.

Since his graduation from the University of Michigan, Dr. Johnson has spent much time in experimental work and has recently perfected a new porcelain and aluminum alloy, which promises to largely replace the use of platinum in dental work. He is now arranging his professional affairs for the trip to Birmingham, which will carry him into the benedict class.

The young couple will first go to North Wales, and together visit the spot where the bottle was found. Then they will tour the continent for several months and on their return establish a home in Chicago.

CANADA CAN LEAD WORLD  
IN PAPER BUSINESS

The extraordinary development of the export trade in Canadian pulp and paper lends interest to an announcement sent out by Mr. John Norris, chairman of the American Newspaper Publishers' Committee on Paper that "The Tariff Board invited the representative of the Association to appear at Washington Oct. 3 to furnish information which might be useful to that body in ascertaining comparative costs of producing newspaper paper. Mr. Charles M. Pepper, of the Bureau of Trade Relations at Washington, recently visited Newfoundland to ascertain possibilities with respect to reciprocal action on free pulp wood, and a news print paper supply. The reciprocity negotiation with Canada which President Taft and Minister Fielding initiated last spring will take formal shape within a few days. Free pulp wood and print paper will enter largely into that negotiation."

Mr. Norris does not usually talk at random. He has been working for three years for the removal of the duty on news print paper entering the United States, on the ground that the International Paper Company is a trust that controls the United States market and regulates the price of paper by the co-operation of its allies in Congress who fix the paper duties at a figure satisfactory to the trust. From his statement it seems probable that one of the proposals to be made by the United States Trade Commissioners will be in favor of the free admission of Canadian paper and the removal of the retaliatory duties levied under the Payne-Aldrich tariff on pulp entering the United States from provinces that forbid the export of pulp wood cut on Crown lands. A year's experience shows that this retaliatory clause is simply a "stuffed club." The provinces that forbid export of pulp wood from Crown lands have not been penalized. The export of pulp wood from privately owned lands has gone on just as usual; in fact the exportation has increased, while the United States importers have had to pay on the wood pulp brought over under the retaliatory

clause a duty of \$1.67 per ton.

The taste of retaliation they have had during the past years seems to have induced the publishers to close up their ranks for a demand that all duties on wood pulp and paper from Canada be wiped out, provided the people of Canada remove the restrictions on the export of pulp wood, which have been shown to do not effectively prevent the export of pulp wood, but merely drive those exporting it to cut from privately owned instead of Crown lands.

Would the absolute removal of the United States news print duties be of value to Canada? asks the Toronto Globe. A publisher who knows the conditions of the trade thoroughly says that it would mean the transfer to this side of the border within five years of many large paper mills, and would unquestionably make Canada the largest producer in the world of news print.

Even under present conditions Canada is beginning to get a grip of the paper trade. The figures are quite striking. Of pulp wood the raw material which goes to feed other people's paper mills, we sent out \$50,000 in 1890. In the year ending March 31 1910, we exported \$6,076,628 worth, a quantity that would have given employment to tens of thousands of workmen had it been made into paper in Canadian mills. Of pulp wood chemical and mechanically ground, we exported last year \$5,204,597 worth four-fifths of the total amount going to the United States. Twenty years ago the exports totalled \$168,180. Of paper mostly news print, with small quantities of wall paper and wrapping paper, the total export last year was \$3,156,096. The Canadian news print mills already send their products all over the world. The United States took our news print last year to the value of \$1,246,795; Great Britain, \$527,851; Australia, \$445,549; New Zealand, \$179,208, and other countries, \$212,840. The business is at the initial stage. If the publishers of the United States, having driven Aldrich into private life, prove strong enough to secure the removal of the paper du-

Nov. 1st. 1910

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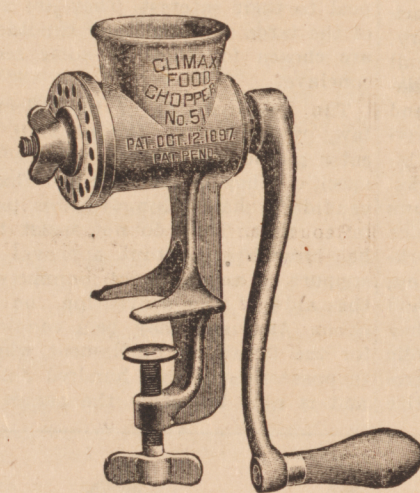
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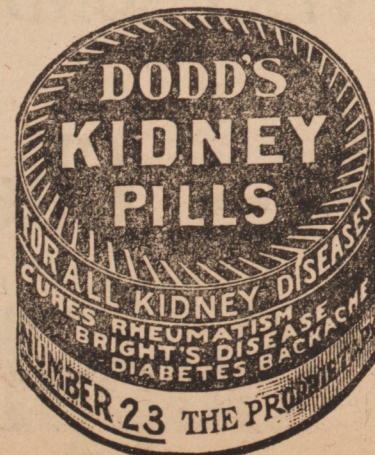
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THE HARDWARE PEOPLE

ties, the item of news print will with in a decade be among the largest in Canada's export trade, and the item of pulp wood will probably be a good bit smaller than it is today. Paper-making is one of Canada's great natural industries.

GENERAL OTTER THE  
NEW COMMANDANT

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—An order in council has been made transferring Brigadier General Otter from chief of staff of the militia to inspector general, in succession to Sir Percy Lake, and appointing Major Collin MacKenzie the new British officer, as chief of staff, and first member of the militia council. After some service in his new position, General Otter will accept superannuation with the maximum allowance.



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