

## The Daily Mail

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Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16, 1910

### THAT LETHBRIDGE CANARD

Of all the events connected with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's western tour one of the most amusing is the Lethbridge incident which has caused such a flood of fiery eloquence from Mr. Borden and some of his corp editors.

Some over zealous correspondent of a Tory paper, having travelled as far as Lethbridge in the entourage of the Premier and found nothing that his editor would consider worthy of more than a diminutive head, wired the preposterous story that Mr. E. M. Macdonald of Pictou, N.S. had informed the people of Lethbridge that they'd get no new Post Office while they cast Conservative votes.

Of course Mr. Macdonald never made the statement charged against him. Its very absurdity is its own denial. "Ned" Macdonald, as they call him in Nova Scotia, is a remarkable able young politician, a polished gentleman and an all-round-good fellow with a strain of canny Scots blood in him that precludes the likelihood of his making any unconsidered or misjudged statement.

Of little consequence was all this to the Oppositionists. They swallowed the yellow journal tale with avidity and forthwith proceeded to insinuate that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the father of a "scandalous" and "unmoral policy" of "public bribes" and "public threats."

This little side issue needs no comment unless it be to note it as an instance of credulity almost rivaling that which most of us displayed about this time last year when Dr. Frederick Cook had just returned from the Arctic.

That the people of Mr. Macdonald's native province paid little heed to this story is evinced by the reception tendered him on his return home when, irrespective of party lines the people crowded to shake his hand and congratulate him on his success and to express the pride they felt in him as just a Nova Scotian boy gotten bigger.

The statistics of British shipping for the last year, recently made public provide unpleasant reading for those who delight to mourn over Britain's rapid descent to the demerit how-wows under free trade. The 1909 Blue book shows that of the 66,000,000 odd tons of shipping which constitute the carrying trade of the world, nearly two-thirds, or more than 39,000,000 tons were conveyed under the Union Jack.

Great Britain still holds the lead by a very long lap. Germany her greatest rival carried only 6,000,000 tons while the United States whose New England sails were once to be seen in every port in the world has dropped into the ranks with Sweden and the Latin countries.

The world pays toll to Britain on the seas; and despite the utterances of that misguided patriotism which would have the world think that England and the Empire are doomed so vast a fleet under the merchant Jack will hold us together by a bond that has no dependence on tariffs or preferences.

### CIGARETTES AND SUPERSTITION

(N. Y. Times)

On reading in the Medical Journal that "nothing is more singular than the persistence in the United States of the cigarette superstition," the natural expectation—delayed only by a wondering glance at the phrase "more singular"—is that there will come next another familiar denunciation of those who, against abundant advice, go on burning the "filthy weed" in that particular shape.

But natural expectation is for once deceived. On the contrary, what The Medical Journal proceeds to say is

that "the cigarette is by long odds the most innocuous form in which tobacco can be used, and it declares that this is 'the opinion of the medical profession.'"

The "most" before "innocuous" is almost as disturbing as the "more" before "singular"—for those whom the comparing of incomparables disturbs; fortunately they are not many—but even a fuss-budgeting purist could understand what the defender of the cigarette meant to say by what what he did say, and, if wise, the purist will hastily step away from that bold person, for fear of the half bricks that will immediately be flying in his general direction from many quarters.

Any apologist for the cigarette is in for trouble, and yet—but there! we will leave The Medical Journal man to fight his own battles.

### PRESS COMMENT

Hamilton Times—It is pleasant to note that some of the more respectable film-makers are producing pictures that have an educative effect, which does not detract from their popularity or attractiveness. The field in this direction is unlimited. If these theatres can be made to serve a useful purpose as they are in some cases already, as reported in these columns, they may become a great public benefit. Some of the film-makers are now illustrating great historic events, scientific truths and great engineering enterprises. The better class of novels are also being made use of to present these stories by illustration. Such as these can be made as attractive as the baser sort. Man may be naturally depraved, but experience shows that clean plays and clean pictures can draw as well as the other kind, and not only so, can elevate and educate their patrons. The showmen will do themselves and the public a favor if they insist that the films supplied them are above suspicion.

Montreal Star—Appalling as was the disaster which followed the sinking of the car-ferry on Lake Michigan last week, there are aspects from which the horror is almost hidden by the resplendent glory of the action of those who were the victims. Of all the crew of the ill-fated steamer, but one man was saved. Of all the passengers, but two were lost. In these two sentences are as fine an epitaph as could be written for any men.

Sydney Record—This is the twentieth anniversary of the passage of the McKinley tariff which though apparently a vital blow at Canada was in reality a blessing in disguise. The twenty years have brought their revenue in the turning of the tables. Two decades ago it was Canada which was seeking reciprocity with the United States; today it is the United States which is anxious for reciprocity with Canada.

St. Andrew's Beacon—The Hazen Government boasts of its increased territorial revenue. The people are wondering what is being done with all this money. They would like to see it spent in providing a system of permanent roads, or in repairing the highways that need it so badly.

Toronto Globe—The farmers of Canada are said to be in favor of the free interchange of farm products with the United States. If this be so the various farmers' organizations would do well to say so in some official way before negotiations with the United States are begun.

Halifax Echo—England may be a little behind in the yachting game as compared with the States—but in big ships and aeroplanes she holds the lead. Grahame-White had an easy victory over his American competitors at Boston, though many of them had far more experience and fame than he.

Montreal Herald—The Washington Post, looking over results, hopes for "better luck next time we go fishing with John Bull."

### PICNIC AT MEDUTIC.

One of the most pleasant and most successful affairs ever held at Medutic was the Sunday School picnic held there on Labor day. The members of the Medutic Sunday School, augmented by those of other schools from the surrounding country assembled formed a procession headed by the Salvation Army Band of Woodstock and marched through the village. A hayrack beautifully decorated with evergreen containing the children of the Temple school caused much applause. After the parade Edna Ash of the Woodstock Corp of the Salvation Army gave an address on Sunday School work. N. W. Brown, who was to have spoken, was unavoidably absent. The committee in charge of the affair was composed of the officers and teachers of the school under the competent chairmanship of Councillor H. B. Scott. In the evening at the public gathering the Army string band rendered a fine selection of music. The whole affair was a pronounced success and will no doubt become a permanent day for the schools to celebrate.

## TEN BIG PACKERS INDICATED IN CHICAGO

### Heads of Swift, Armour, and Morris Concerns Charged with Conspiracy and Monopoly—Three Indictments Each.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—The Federal Grand Jury which has been investigating Chicago packers, today returned indictments against ten high officials of the Swift Armour, and Morris concerns. There are three indictments against each charging combination, conspiracy, and illegal monopoly.

The men indicted are L. F. Swift, President of Swift & Co.; Edward Swift, Vice President of Swift & Co.; Charles H. Swift, Director of Swift & Co.; Francis A. Fowler, Director of Swift & Co.; Edward Tilden, President of the National Packing Company; J. Ogden Armour, President of Armour & Co.; Arthur Meeker, General Manager of Armour & Co.; Thomas J. Connors, Superintendent of Armour & Co.; Edward Morris, President of Morris & Co.; and Louis H. Hayman, manager of Morris & Co.

The first indictment in detail charges all defendants with engaging in a combination in restraint of interstate trade in fresh meats. The second charges conspiracy. The third charges the defendants with monopolizing the trade in fresh meats by unlawful means.

That the purpose of the Grand Jury was the indictment of individuals rather than of packing corporations was shown when Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, who imposed the famous \$29,000,000 Standard Oil fine instructed the investigators.

"It sometimes happens that a person about to violate the law takes a name other than his own," said Judge Landis in his charge to the jury. "John Jones, undertaking to counterfeit gold dollars changes his name to John Smith, or the Metals Fabricating Company and under that name does the thing forbidden by law. If your investigation discloses such a case do not indict the mere alias, but follow the trail wherever it may lead until you have found, identified, and pointed out the real offenders."

The investigation just ended was the second started by Judge Landis within a year. On Jan. 20 he ordered a Grand Jury inquiry which on March 20 resulted in the indictment of the National Packing Company and ten subsidiary concerns. Attorneys for the packers filed a demurrer to the indictments. On June 23 Judge Landis sustained the demurrer, killing the Government's case against the packing companies. At the same time he issued an order for a special Grand Jury venire of seventy-five men for July 14.

The witnesses who were summoned

included employees of the Chicago companies. Eastern packers, small independents, New York wholesale, and retail meat dealers, and packers from as far west as Denver. A. T. Fuller, Vice President of the National Packing Company; C. C. Snow, Secretary and Treasurer, and Arthur Colby Assistant Treasurer were among the witnesses, and were said thus to have obtained immunity.

Moses H. Joseph, Secretary of the New York Butchers' Dressed Beef Association, was the most important witness early in the investigation. He told how the Chicago packers got control of an independent concern founded by the butchers to fight the alleged trust. Altogether more than 200 witnesses were examined.

The Grand Jury continued its work quietly for about a month. Then, on Aug. 11, Thomas G. Leal, manager of the dressed beef department of Armour & Co., was indicted for perjury. The Grand Jury also returned a report charging Alfred R. Union, chief counsel for Armour & Co., and President of the Chicago Board of Education, and three Armour office employees with having destroyed stenographers' notebooks after the books had been demanded by the inquisitorial body.

The Grand Jury continued its work after a hearing lasting several days. Judge Landis dismissed the case against Union on testimony that they were destroyed before the Grand Jury asked for them and without the cognizance of Mr. Union. Disposition of the Lee perjury case was set for Sept. 19. In this it is charged that weekly meetings were held in Chicago, at which meetings the packers fixed prices and decided how much business should be done by each company during the week.

The first Federal Grand Jury investigation of meat packers began March 22, 1905. On July 1, 1905 indictments were returned against sixteen individuals and five corporations. On Dec. 13, 1905, the only trial of the packers on these indictments began. This dragged along until July 1, 1906, when Judge Humphreys gave his famous "immunity bath" to all individuals on trial. He declared the defendants had been compelled to furnish testimony which resulted in their indictment and that the cases against them should be dismissed.

In December, 1908, another Federal Grand Jury inquiry began. This dragged on until April, 1909, when it was dropped with no indictments and no reasons given.

### BOARD OF TRADE

(Continued from page five)

C. W. HALL

Mr. C. W. Hall thought it would be well for the city to grant the loan. It might however create a precedent which might become awkward in the future.

H. G. WINTER

Mr. Herbert G. Winter favored the granting of the loan. He felt the city would get a large return for its money. (Hear! Hear!)

P. W. CASS

Mr. Percy W. Cass, who had signed the Palmer Company's petition said that if the city's money was to be safeguarded the loan of the ten thousand dollars would be a good business transaction. The city did not want to lose industries. It wanted more of them. If Fredericton had ten such industries as that of the Palmer Company it would be better for the city. (Hear! Hear!)

WM. FLETT

Mr. Wm. Flett was of a similar opinion. Concerning the resolution on the matter of the loan passed by the Labor Council he said that it had been passed by the unanimous vote of one hundred and fifty or sixty men.

### SHOE-FACTORY BONUS

Mr. Dibblee remarked that the granting of a bonus to the Hartt Boot & Shoe Company had been a good business transaction, even Ald. Calder would say so.

Ald. Calder replied that he would bonus five such industries as the Hartt Boot & Shoe Factory if he had the chance. (Applause.)

MR. McLELLAN REPLIES

Mr. McLellan stated that bonusing of industries was not a thing of the past. New cities in the West had commercial secretaries whose duty it was to attract industries. Port Arthur, Ont., was endeavoring to attract the McAvity Foundry at present in St. John.

The criticism had been made that

### TAFT STAYS ON THE FENCE

Beverly, Mass. Sept. 15.—No difference between so-called progressives and regulars will be recognized by President Taft hereafter, but all parties will be treated alike as representatives in the matter of federal support. The president's views to this effect are given in a letter from Secretary Norton to a republican leader of Iowa, whose name is not disclosed.

Beverly Mass., Sept. 15.—In the latter secretary Norton stated that while important republican legislation pending in Congress was opposed by certain republican leaders the President felt that his duty required him to withhold federal patronage from senators and representatives who seemed to occupy a position hostile to efforts to fulfill the pledges of the party platform. That attitude on the part of the President ended, however, with the more recently primary elections and nomination conventions in which the people have declared themselves and the president now looks upon "progressives" and "Regulars" alike as republicans and as such in justice entitled to his support of the party on the fall elections. Secretary Norton's letter says must settle the question whether the differences of the last session of congress shall be perpetuated or forgotten.

Good sugars, when handled should not feel sticky, but perfectly dry. chairs may be cleaned by being rubbed with dry bran and flannel.

men concerned in the organization of the Palmer Company who were well able to furnish the ten thousand dollars required. There were also men in Fredericton in the same position who could not be induced to put five cents in the company. (Hear! Hear!) He felt sure that the industry would prove itself successful within five years.

President Hodge thought it was merely a matter of granting a loan or losing the industry. He favored granting the loan.

Sept. 16, 1910

## John J. Weddall & Son's After-Summer-Sale

ON

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17th.

AT 7.30

SOME OF THE ARTICLES TO BE ON SALE ARE

10 only Black Coney Fur Ties	:	:	:	65c ea.
10 " " " " " "	:	:	:	85c ea.
18 " Colored Cloth Skirts	:	:	:	\$2.50 "
18 " Childs Cloth Reefers	:	:	:	1.00 "
Tan Kid Gloves, Sizes 6, 6 1-4, 6 1-2	:	:	:	25c "
3 Pieces Bordered Gingham 17c yd.				

## JOHN J. WEDDALL & SON

STANDARD FASHIONS

OCTOBER DESIGNS.

## SOME ADVICE

FROM

THOSE WHO KNOW

## DO OUTSIDE PAINTING IN THE FALL REASONS

"1. In the fall the surface is thoroughly dry. During the spring a surface which needs repainting is sure to contain moisture and dampness or frost, and it cannot be successfully painted until it has thoroughly dried out.

"2. When the wood is dry it absorbs more of the paint; the paint penetrates deeper into the wood there fore gets a firmer hold on it, giving the paint coating greater tenacity or holding qualities.

"3. Paint cannot be as successfully applied in damp, cloudy or unsettled weather, as in warm sunny weather. In the fall the weather is more settled and uniform and is warmer therefore it is an excellent time for painting.

"4. A house needs its protecting coat of paint more in the winter months than at any other time. A house in need of painting should never be allowed to go over the winter without this protection.

"5. It is easier to keep the winter's moisture and dampness out by applying a coat of paint in the fall, when the surface is dry, than it is to get moisture or dampness out of the wood if you want to apply a coat of paint in the spring.

FULL STOCK OF

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE, "ENGLISH" LIQUID PAINT

## R. Chestnut & Sons.

### GUARANTEE PROPOSAL

Ald. Calder asked Mr. McLellan if the company could borrow ten thousand dollars if the city would guarantee the interest at a five per cent. basis.

Mr. McLellan said he could not answer the question off-hand.

Mr. J. J. F. Winslow said he could not see much difference between the two propositions.

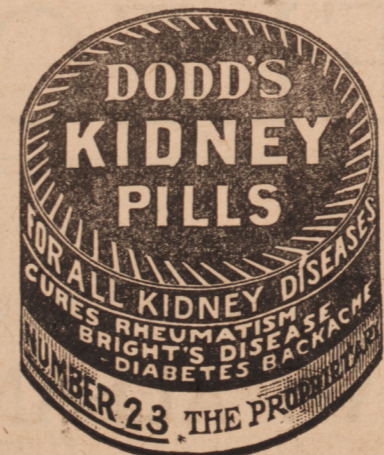
Mr. Arthur J. McCluskey, business manager for the Monitor Manufacturing Company was also heard. He strongly favored the granting of the loan.

### RESOLUTION PASSED

On the motion of Mr. M. Tennant, seconded by Mr. George Y. Dibblee, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this meeting of members of the Board of Trade and citizens heartily recommend that the City Council grant the prayer of the petition of the John Palmer Company, Limited.

The meeting then adjourned.



## DR. BARK'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

SURE REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA

PRICE 75c.

Money Back If Not Satisfactory

George Y. Dibblee

Druggist

Opp. City Hall.

## STYLISH FALL OVERCOATS

NOW READY FOR MAN AND BOY

Dark and medium Light Grey Cheviots and Vicunas, \$8.50 to \$12.50.

Light Striped Effects in Fancy Lweeds, Cheviots and Black Vicunas, \$12.50 to \$18.00.

## BOY'S TOP COATS

Made of Fancy Tweeds and Covert Cloths. Colors are Light Grey, Olive and Brown shades, \$4.00 to \$7.00

## OAK HALL

C. H. THOMAS & CO.

F'ton's Greatest Clothing House.