

The Daily Mail

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Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 23, 1910

TIME IS TOO PREVIOUS

The St. Croix Courier, organ of Hon. G. J. Clarke, pleads that more time be given the Hazen government in which to work out an agricultural policy and prove the usefulness of its programme. Of course, Premier Hazen is notoriously dilatory in doing what ought to be done. For instance, he has not so far taken Mr. Clarke into the government, though undoubtedly the St. Stephen man had better claims to recognition than any other one of Mr. Hazen's supporters. Then, he was slow, very slow, in giving Mr. Clarke even the Speakership of the Legislature. Indeed, if Mr. Donald Morrison had not developed the foolish idea that he could defeat the federal Liberal candidate in Northumberland County, Mr. Clarke would probably still be without the title before his name. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Hazen is slow indeed in doing what is expected of him.

Nevertheless, while making due allowance for the Premier's nature, the Mail does feel that a government which is fit to manage the affairs of this province really ought to be able to evolve an agricultural policy in two years and eight months. Surely, to do that would not call for undue haste on the part of any person. When one remembers, moreover, that the present Commissioner of Agriculture is by training a man who ought to be especially competent to prescribe the proper tonics for ending sluggishness and remembers also that it cost the province hundreds of dollars to send him and a couple of colleagues jaunting about different provinces in the search for an agricultural policy there is more reason than ever for crying out against the dangerous neglect of the provincial agricultural interests by this government which the Courier defends in half-hearted fashion.

In discussing the matter of agriculture the Courier was very unfair to the former provincial administration. The exchange declared that the earlier government had no vigorous agricultural policy. The Mail, in touching upon the matter before, sought to be absolutely fair. It did not pretend to believe that the Liberals when in power had done all for agriculture that should have been done. There were defects and shortcomings in the old days. The Liberals should have done more than they did do. But what this paper does believe is that the former administration made an honest attempt to work for the advantage of the agricultural interests of the province. A farmer was placed at the head of the Department of Agriculture. Active steps were taken with a view to assisting in the agricultural development of New Brunswick. Large grants for agricultural purposes were made. A good deal was actually accomplished. But this fact must be borne in mind: The former government held office for many years and it was not until the latter part of its rule that Canadians generally were waking up to the real importance of systematic and scientific methods in farming. New Brunswick was even slower than some of the other provinces in experiencing this awakening.

The old government advanced with the country and it developed an agricultural policy as the new ideas in agriculture spread in different lands. The ministry was steadily broadening its policy, making it of wider value and of more value.

But it was not as vigorous nor as progressive as it should have been. More should have been done. The foundations were laid and something more was accomplished, but the government failed to meet the situation wholly. But what has been the course of the Hazen government

whose members promised so much to the farmers in the campaign of 1908?

With the ever-increasing development of western provinces the need for vigor and enterprise in New Brunswick has become more evident with the passage of each year. To-day there is far more need for a progressive policy in regard to agriculture than there ever was in this province before. In the past three years new ideas in respect to things agricultural have made themselves apparent in this and in other parts of the Dominion. Has the present government shown itself either alive to the importance of successful agriculture in New Brunswick or to progressive ideas of the day? It has done practically nothing. It has allowed the roads, which are of special importance to the farming communities, to become so bad as to be disgraceful and to be difficult of travel. It has followed along the lines of the old government in respect to some few agricultural matters, disregarding the changes and developments which have come in agricultural ideas and where it has followed and it has not even followed well. Hon. Dr. Landry, having shown himself ignorant in respect to agriculture and utterly incompetent in the management of his department.

The old government made an honest effort to be of use to the farmers. It made progress in its administration of Agricultural Department affairs and sought to bring New Brunswick ever nearer the top in respect to agriculture. That it was not successful in every single detail does not detract from the credit due it. On the other hand the Hazen government contents itself with a medical doctor as Agricultural Commissioner and shows no disposition to make certain that the Department of Agriculture is administered with due regard to progressive ideas in regard to things agricultural.

But just as Mr. Clarke probably hopes that the future may somehow hold Hazen recognition for him so the people of the province may hope that the province will have a vigorous agricultural policy in time. Mr. Clarke will be disappointed, but the people will be more fortunate and see their hope realized sooner than some of them expect for more and more the signs show that the next appeal to the people in this province will see the retirement of 'the spineless leader' and with him the 'medicine man' who is expected by Mr. Hazen to fool the people into believing him a useful Commissioner of Agriculture.

St. John Times:—The Ottawa correspondent of the St. John Standard states that there is great interest "not to say excitement" over certain questions asked by Dr. Sproule, M. P., who is described as the most prominent Orangeman in Canada, and Col. Sam Hughes, M. P., described as "another prominent Orangeman." The questions relate to the action of Mr. Justice Girouard, acting administrator, the Speaker of the House, the Militia Department and others, in connection with the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal. Why not refer these questions to Mr. Charles Joseph Doherty, K. C., D. C. L., L. L. D., first lieutenant of Mr. R. L. Borden in place of the Hon. Geo. E. Foster.

Halifax Chronicle—Mr. Borden's congratulations to the Prime Minister were gracefully expressed, and Sir Wilfrid was happy, as always, in his response, such exchanges of personal compliments between the party leaders, help to temper the asperities of political life, and reflect the spirit which ought to animate our public life. Men may be as far apart as the poles as to politics and parties, and still be friends. In the heat of party strife hard blows are given and harsh words spoken, but, in the main the courtesies and relations which should obtain between man and man are observed. It is hoped that it will never be otherwise.

WEATHER FINE AT TRURO

A despatch sent to The Mail from Truro this afternoon Mr. F. H. S. Paisley coach of the Mt. Allison team says:—

The weather is fine here today with the team in good shape. Mount Allison will have a regular team and so it is expected will Acadia. As Richmond is in dispute reports to the contrary will probably be in line. Prospects are for a great crowd as Halifax, New Glasgow and other places will send contingents. We look for a more open game than in Wolfville with the Mount Allison backs getting more chances.

A LIVELY TIME IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. F. D. Monk Invited a Quebec Liberal Member to Meet Him Outside—Hon. L. P. Brodeur Takes a Hand in the Debate on the Address and Exposes the Bourassa-Monk Anti British Campaign.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—The commons today got away from the humdrum formalities, and down to an expression of its natural feelings.

Before adjournment the house had decided that Mr. Monk wanted to fight Mr. Gauvreau in the lobby, and that there had been some disloyal talk in Drummond Arthabaska to win the election, and that Mr. Bourassa and his followers had been neither discreet, honest nor patriotic during the campaign.

At the opening of the sitting the speaker said that the Hansard indicated that the night before Mr. Gauvreau had given Mr. Monk the lie, and that as this was unparliamentary, it would have to be withdrawn. Mr. Gauvreau said he would withdraw, at the suggestion of the speaker.

Mr. Monk said: "I did not notice that expression last night. It has just been pointed out to me in Hansard. I confess I do not like the form of the withdrawal. If he will setp outside of this house and repeat that expression to me face to face I should be much obliged."

Mr. Monk had been walking towards Mr. Gauvreau while speaking, and it looked as though there would be a scene in the chamber. However he turned and walked out. As Mr. Gauvreau did not follow, there were no further proceedings.

BRODEUR LASHES NATIONALISTS.

In the evening, Mr. Brodeur put on record some disloyal gems from Mr. Bourassa, Blondin, Lavergne and other heroes of the Drummond-Arthabaska campaign, and compelled Mr. Monk to confess that the opponents of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in that campaign had declared that the naval policy would lead to naval conscription in Canada, and that the sons of French-Canadians in their audiences could expect to be disembowelled by Japanese shells fighting England's battles on Canadian warships.

Mr. Guthrie replied in detail to the criticisms of the government policy on the navy and other matters by Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster yesterday. He noted that the German war scare had passed, but that if the naval recommendations of Mr. Borden, which were based on it, had been carried out by the government, the country would have been let in for a naval expenditure of \$25,000,000 the first year.

W. F. MacLean, denounced the arguments which had been used to carry the Drummond-Arthabaska election, and declared that they were disloyal, and that the country would not tolerate them.

MONK STILL A CONSERVATIVE.

Mr. Monk declared that Mr. Bour-

assa and he were loyal to Britain but if imperialists had the right to advocate centralization of authority, it was only fair that their proposal should be discussed.

Mr. Monk claimed that he was still a good Conservative, and that the doctrine which he and Mr. Bourassa preached was good Conservative doctrine as it was in effect simply for autonomy in municipalities and in the provinces, and the right of parents to have their children instructed as they wished.

When he heard members say that he should be expelled from the Conservative party, he asked himself where the Conservative party was heading for? He concluded with the following amendment:

The house regrets that the speech from the throne gives no indication whatever of any intention of the government to consult the people on its naval policy and the general question of the contribution of Canada to the Imperial arms."

BRODEUR PUTS MONK ON RECORD.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur did not complete his speech but his opening aroused the house and stung the opposition. He read extracts from the speeches delivered in the Drummond and Arthabaska campaign by Mr. Bourassa Mr. Blondin, M. P., and Mr. Lavergne, which declared that the development of the Canadian navy would eventually lead to conscription, and that the sons of French Canadians would be disembowelled by foreign shells on Canadian ships in remote waters, fighting in Britain's wars.

Mr. Brodeur challenged Mr. Monk to say whether he had or not heard Bourassa make this declaration, and if he did not subscribe to it.

Mr. Monk said that he had heard the statement, and he did endorse it. There were hoots from both sides of the chamber.

Mr. Brodeur declared that this was what the Hon. Geo. E. Foster had endorsed when he had been asked by the Montreal Herald to say how Conservatives should vote in Drummond and Arthabaska, and had replied that they should vote to beat Laurier.

Mr. Foster asked to have the whole of his telegram to The Montreal Herald read, and as the hour was late, Mr. Brodeur not having a copy of the paper, adjourned the debate in order to get it.

The house adjourned until tomorrow.

Mr. Sinclair, of Guysboro, has given notice of a resolution declaring steam trawling is too destructive and to conserve the deep sea fisheries negotiations should be opened to secure an international agreement to prohibit such fishing in spawning grounds adjacent to Canada and Newfoundland.

DR. CRIPPEN

(Continued from page one)

before, he had positively refused to see anyone other than his keepers, Solicitor Newton, Miss LeNeve and Father Carey.

Accordingly, the testimony of only these persons would appear to be of great matter in throwing light on the condemned man's last hours. This morning, following the execution, the prison authorities issued an official statement declaring that no confession had been made. Miss LeNeve denies that Crippen confessed. His attorney says that so far as he knows, his client maintained his innocence to the last. What was said to the priest preceding absolution, cannot, of course, be known.

If Crippen confessed as is asserted by a newly established evening paper, he made poor work of it for the paper gives no authority for its assertions which are credited to an anonymous friend of the physician, who is himself quoted but briefly. The only alleged new facts brought out, was treating his wife for indigestion and substituted poison for the proper medicine, and that he purchased in a shop in Holborn a dissecting knife, which, after it had been used to dismember the body, the murderer threw into a neighbor's garden. In spite of this careless disposition of the tell tale weapon it has never been discovered by the police. With these exceptions the alleged confession is a recital of the well known story of the crime which might have been told by any one who had followed the widely published proceedings of the court.

AN INQUEST HELD.

London, Nov. 23.—Following the execution, the inquest required by the law was held, the jury returning a verdict to the effect that the sentence of the law had been duly carried out. The proceedings were held in the prison, Dr. Wilson, an official witness of the hanging, testified that death was caused by a fracture of the vertebrae. There was no resistance or struggle on the part of the condemned man and the whole proceedings from the entrance of the cell by the executioner, until Crippen was dead, occupied only sixty seconds. Death was instantaneous, the physician said.

The foreman of the jury enquired of the coroner if he might ask whether any confession had been made and received the reply "No, that does not concern you."

DONATE SCHOLARSHIP

John J. Weddall & Son have donated a scholarship of twenty dollars to the Summer School of Science which will meet here in 1911.

PERSONAL

Mr. D. McD Campbell, city engineer of Sydney, N. S., arrived in the city last night and left this morning. He has been touring the Maritime Provinces.

EMPRESS OF IRELAND

Montreal, Q., Nov. 23.—Canadian Pacific Steamer Empress of Ireland, reported one hundred and seventy-four miles east of Cape Race at 5.30 a. m. today. Due in Halifax at 12.30 noon Thursday, and St. John at 5.30 a. m. Friday.

Nov. 16th. 1910

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LOWER PRINCE WILLIAM

The weather which has been so mild all fall, is beginning to get colder giving warning that winter is near at hand.

Miss Ada Jordan and Miss Lizzie Clendinning spent last Sunday with friends in Queensbury.

Miss Amy Kitchen entertained the Ladies of the Sewing Circle very pleasantly last Thursday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Milton of Pokok were calling on friends here one day last week.

Mr. Cogn McAdam, of Nashwaak, made a business trip to N. E. Hoyt's quite recently.

G. L. Hoyt went to Fredericton the first of the week with a large load of pork.

Edwin Hoyt has sold his farm in the Upper District to William Rosborough of that place.

H. L. Lounsbury is busy thrashing this week for some of the neighbors.

PURE GROUND SPICES

Allspice, Cassia, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Jamaica Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Mixed Spice, Curry Powders. These spices are put up in 1-4 lb. Tins by Lyman's Ltd., Montreal. They are guaranteed absolutely pure

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