

# WINSTON CHURCHILL A GREAT DEBATER

**A Commanding Figure in the Political Struggle in Great Britain—Mr. Churchill Prepares His Speeches and Masters His Subjects—His Practical Work as Home Secretary.**

In the short sharp and decisive United Kingdom there is one man to whom the Liberal rank and file instinctively turn for a lead. Alone of his party he is the one man whose election speeches recall the Midlothian tours of Mr. Gladstone in the eighties and nineties. Young bold and audacious, Mr. Winston Churchill has all the flare and talents of his brilliant father, combined with a mastery of detail and a genius for taking infinite pains in which Lord Randolph Churchill was conspicuously lacking.

## HIS MASTERLY SPEECHES

With natural defects of speech that would deter the average man from embarking on a political career, Mr. Winston Churchill, handicapped on every side, stands today in the front ranks as a debater and platform orator. His speeches at the last general elections, covering the two contests in which he was engaged at Manchester and Dundee, were not only masterpieces in lucidity of style and incisive invective, but in point of constructive statesmanship and Liberal dogmas ranked with the palmiest days of grand oratory when Disraeli and Gladstone were protagonists.

## ISSUES ARE ALWAYS GRAND.

To Winston Churchill the issues are always 'grand issues' and he ever appeals from the parish pump to the bigger newspaper-reading public opinion and move the legislative machinery of the state. He is a prophet of far-reaching vision, who approaches national problems with a philosophical mind and who knows that the present is but a link between the past and the future. To him Liberalism is not a party but a creed. To him politics is no sordid market for the blatant adventurer, but a sphere of national activity in which human destiny is fashioned on the clanging anvil of party conflict.

## VISION OF HUMAN PROGRESS

Hear this young prophet as he unfolds the vision of human progress as he sees it unfolded by the constructive genius of Liberal statescraft. "We believe the title deeds of progress still rest in the hands of the Liberal party. We believe that in promoting the cause of temperance or trying to extend and improve our system of education in developing technical and scientific instruction, and giving more opportunities for young people to obtain continuous careers, in doing something to mitigate the sorrows of old age, in opening the land more widely to the enterprise of the people, in trying to adjust taxation so that the burden falls more and more on unearned increment and less and less upon the earnings of weekly wages—we believe in proceeding along these lines, we shall find session after session and year after year a means of raising the level of life in Britain to a decent minimum standard where all shall find the opportunity of enjoying something of the largeness of the beauty and of the excitement of human life. We believe that by working patiently, or let me rather say perseveringly, along these lines, which have been marked out for us by the great men who have lived in the past we shall succeed in doing something for ourselves, for our own generation in the world in which we live. We are sure we shall do much more for the children who come after us, and who, when their turn comes, will look back to us with gratitude when they find they have to tread a smoother, a less stony, and less adverse road."

Here was the true prophet with the hearing ear and the seeing eye who heard the groaning of the people in the social bondage of Egypt, and saw ahead a promised land where the veto of hereditary Peers would no longer obstruct the march of human progress. In one sentence he disposed

of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's plea for the broadening of the basis of taxation.

This talk about broadening the basis of taxation which you hear on every side means one thing, and one thing only—it means making the poor pay.

## TALKS WITH BUSINESS MEN.

His straight talks with the business men of Manchester and Dundee on retaliation and dumping, while they did not avail himself in saving his seat in Cottonopolis, riddled the protectionist theories of his opponents, with a scientific precision from which the ablest opponents of tariff reform could not save their war-worn shibboleths. Of Socialism Mr. Churchill said at Dundee:

"Liberalism is not Socialism, and never will be. There is a great gulf fixed. It is not only a gulf of method it is a gulf of principle. Liberalism has its own history and its own traditions. Socialism has its own formulas and its own aims. Socialism seeks to pull down wealth; Liberalism seeks to raise poverty. Socialism would kill enterprise; Liberalism would rescue enterprise from the trammels of privilege and preference. This was no spontaneous outburst of an enthusiastic mob orator. "What are all those books on Socialism?" asked a friend on the eve of Churchill's departure for Uganda. "They are going to be my reading on the voyage," was his brief reply. "I'm going to see what the Socialists' case really is." And on his return he was able to speak with the authority of a man who had exhausted the Socialistic library.

## PREPARES HIS SPEECHES.

Mr. Churchill laboriously prepares his speeches, and finds fault with some of his colleagues for not taking the trouble to carefully prepare theirs. He can be heard all day long before big meetings tramping his bedroom and emphasizing his main points on the furniture, just as Harry Grattan and other great orators of the grand style were wont to do in days gone by. But he is always ready and prompt in debate, and when he rises to address the House of Commons members flock to him, knowing that when Churchill is up things will be lively for the Opposition. His halting, stammering preface sentences soon give way to rapid-like thrusts, and the scintillation of a genius which cannot be repressed and which flashes more brightly in the face of obstruction. Unlike his father, he is too wise to rely on his natural gifts for success, and works with the same energy and enthusiasm that he displayed in the Cuban war, at Omdurman when he charged through the Dervish ambush with the gallant 21st Lancers, and in South Africa when he fought, rifle in hand, to a finish when the Boers wrecked the armored train.

## HIS GREAT CRIME

His greatest crime has been his youth, and it is possibly to lend aid to his matured wisdom that he affects a modification of the Gladstone collar, and appeared at his own wedding, in the heart of fashionable London, the worst dressed man at the function, and wearing a frock coat of the type to be seen where style in frock coats is known not. It has been truly said of him that his school was the barrack room, and his university life in four continents and has tasted of the mad joys of frenzied war in three, and yet at Dundee he spoke of war as a business in which whoever wins, both sides lose.

He has a sincere affection for his brilliant Tory opponent, Lord Hugh Cecil, the leader of the High Churchmen in Parliament, and speaks of him as "one who dwells within the palace of the King, while I stand without the gate." Like Morley, Churchill, in relation to revealed religion, is a prophet of the outer court. His father, Lord Randolph Churchill, was one of

# SPIES IN THE BRITISH AND GERMAN ARMY

The London Daily Mail of the 19th inst., has the following:

Lieutenant Helm, the young German officer, charged with making sketches of forts at Portsmouth, pleaded guilty at the Hants Assizes at Winchester on Monday, and the proceedings came to an early conclusion.

When the usual question was put by the clerk of arraigns, Lieutenant Helm at once said: "I am guilty."

The Attorney-General, then addressing the Judge, said: "The prisoner, a young officer in the German army, came to this country apparently to spend a few weeks. At the beginning of September he went to Portsmouth and stayed there on September 3, 4 and 5. On the last named date he was observed by two officers of His Majesty's army taking measurements and observations outside Fort Willey. He was close to the wire fencing which surrounds the fort. One of the officers, Captain Martelli, asked his name and the accused handed him his card. He also gave to the officer his notebook. That contained nine sketches of fortifications and of positions of searchlights and other information, all of which would be material of value to the knowledge of military officers. Lieut. Salmond afterwards arrested him, and he was in the end handed over to the police authorities."

## THE FIRST CASE

"It becomes immaterial now to go into the case in view of the prisoner's plea. It is now entirely a matter for you, my lord. This is the first time there has been a prosecution of an officer of a foreign state under the official secrets act, and the object of the prosecution has been attained, inasmuch as it has now been shown quite clearly and plainly that the taking of sketches in the way Lieutenant Helm took them is an offence against the law of England and punishable severity."

Lieutenant Helm has already served some four weeks in prison before being liberated on bail. But what weighs more than that with the Crown is that he has now acknowledged his offence, and if he will further express unfeigned regret for that offence and undertake not to repeat it I would ask your Lordship to treat Lieutenant Helm with the utmost leniency you can see fit under the circumstances brought to your notice."

Mr. Travers Humphreys, for Lieut. Helm, said the material facts had never been in dispute. Lieutenant Helm was desirous of expressing his profound and sincere regret for having violated the laws of this country, whose hospitality he was then enjoying. He gave the court his word as a gentleman that under no circumstances in the future would

be the earliest apostles of Tory democracy. Winston Churchill, more than any of his colleagues, has the fire and passion of democracy.

If he has staying powers, if those brilliant gifts do not burn up the earthly shrine, and if the latent instincts of the dashing, reckless Churchills do not weaken his faith in the common people. Winston Churchill will yet bring the race into the promised land towards which he is ever beckoning them.

Mr. Churchill, at any rate, has no fear of the future regarding Liberalism. To him it enshrines "the title deeds of human progress." "As long as the world rolls round Liberalism will have its part to play—great, beneficent, amelioration."

For this young statesman the task of British legislators is to "build not for the moment, but for the years that are to come."

## A REALWORKER.

As Home Secretary he has gone into the jails and seen for himself the demoralizing effects of modern prison methods, and endeavored to improve the moral outlook of these wrecks of civilization.

His speeches at the last general elections still point the way of Liberal progress, and Liberals, on the eve of the struggle, turn, and not in vain, to this young Rupert of debate, who, with the masterful genius of the first Marlborough, knows the weak points in the enemy's defences, and who, with the blood of Dukes in his veins, can feel the pulse of democracy with unerring political instinct, and interpret the will of the people with conspicuous power and success.

R. L. C.

his conduct give cause for any suspicion of offence.

## THE JUDGE'S ADDRESS.

The Judge then addressed the accused as follows:

"In the circumstances of the case I see no necessity for passing any punishment upon you. I will simply bind you over in your own recognizances in £250 to come up for judgment when called upon. The immediate consequence is that if you give the necessary undertaking you are free to go at once."

"In conclusion I say this: I trust that when you leave this country you will do so feeling that, although we may be vigilant in the detection and perhaps from your point of view too vigilant—of offences against our laws, yet that we also in the administration of these laws are just and merciful but only to those who are subject to the Crown, but also to others who, like yourself, seek temporarily the hospitality of our shores."

Lieutenant Helm gave the undertaking required by the Judge and left the court with his friends.

## BORKUM "SPIES" IDENTITY

The trial of Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon, arrested at Borkum, Germany, for spying, is expected to take place before the Imperial Court at Leipzig, in the middle of December.

The indictment against the accused is now being drawn up. It is understood that it will be communicated to counsel for the defence, retained by the British government, in a day or two. It is believed that the proceedings will be secret.

Lieutenant Brandon is a naval officer. He is the son of Mrs. Brandon of Oakbrook, Hammersmith, W., and brother of Mr. Joseph Brodhead, L. C. C. Captain Trench of the Royal Marines is the son of one of the principal officials of the London & North-western Railway Company, an cousin to Colonel Trench, formerly British military attaché in Berlin.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, in comparing the Helm case and that of the Borkum spies, says:—"The situation is quite different in the Borkum case. Here we are spying into very important new works, a knowledge of which would have been of the greatest value to the English naval and military administration. Moreover, it was specially trained men who undertook the work, men who did not need to take their results home in black and white, but for the most part could carry them in their heads. Thus these gentlemen have become very dangerous, and it is to be hoped they will be kept in custody in Germany for a very long time, with suitable intellectual distraction, in order that what they have seen may not remain all too clear and alive in their memories."

## NEW BRUNSWICK APPLES

### MAKE A HIT AT TORONTO

Reporting the horticultural show held on the week of the 14th of November at Toronto by the Ontario Fruit Growers Association the weekly Mail and Empire of the 22nd inst. makes the following remarks upon some special features of the show:

"Six boxes of apples from Nova Scotia, one from Quebec, six from Ontario and eight from British Columbia were shown by the Dominion government, and afforded an opportunity for comparing the character of varieties as grown in the different provinces. New Brunswick sent in four boxes and a half barrel, the best apples from any outside province. They were a fine lot—highly colored, well grown and well packed."

These were some of the apples so much admired at the St. John show and taken to Toronto by Prof. J. W. Crow of Guelph at the instance of Mr. A. G. Turney, provincial horticulturist of New Brunswick.

## Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

The great Uterine Tonic, and only safe effective Monthly Regulator on which women can depend. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$2; No. 3, for special cases, \$3 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Widdowson)

# GUIDE FOR TRAVELLER

## INTERCOLONIAL

### DEPARTURES.

No. 303—Mixed for Loggieville, 5.45.  
No. 317—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 6.15.  
No. 321—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 11.15.  
No. 323—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 16.20.  
No. 301—Express for Loggieville, Chatham, Campbellton, Quebec, Montreal, etc., 18.30.  
No. 327—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 18.40.  
No. 329—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 22.00.

### ARRIVALS

No. 318—Suburban from Marysville 8.15.  
No. 302—Express from Loggieville, Chatham Junction, 13.20.  
No. 322—Suburban from Marysville 13.45.  
No. 304—Mixed from Loggieville and Chatham Junction, 18.50.  
No. 326—Suburban from Marysville, 18.20.  
No. 328—Suburban from Marysville, 19.15.  
No. 330—Suburban from Marysville, 22.35.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### DEPARTURES.

6:20 a. m.—Express for St. John, Portland, Boston, Woodstock, etc.  
8:15 a. m.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North. Leaves St. Marys at 8:35.  
9:45 a. m.—Express for St. John and points east.  
4:30 p. m.—Mixed for Woodstock, via Gibson branch. (Daily.)  
5:45 p. m.—Express for Montreal, and Boston, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.  
9:00 p. m.—Express for St. John and points east.

### ARRIVALS.

9:10 a. m.—Express from St. John and points east.  
11:40 a. m.—Mixed from Woodstock via Gibson Branch. (Daily.)  
11:50 a. m.—Express from Montreal and points east.  
7:50 p. m.—Express from St. John and points east.  
9:20 p. m.—Mixed from Woodstock, 4 points North.  
10:40 p. m.—Express from Boston, Portland, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.

## STAR LINE S. S. CO.

Steamer Victoria leaves for St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock a. m. Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4.30 p. m.

## ST. JOHN RIVER S. S. CO.

Steamer Elaine leaves for St. John every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at seven o'clock. Arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p. m.

Steamer Hampstead leaves Fredericton every week day for Gagetown at three o'clock p. m. Arrives from Gagetown at 10.30 a. m.

Stage line for Meductic and point on western side of river leaves the post office Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7.30 a. m.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Extension to Breakwater at Lorneville, N. B." will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m., on Wednesday, November 23, 1910, for the construction of an extension to the Breakwater at Lorneville, Reed's Point, St. John County, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B.; Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster at Lorneville, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of two thousand eight hundred (\$2,800.00) dollars, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

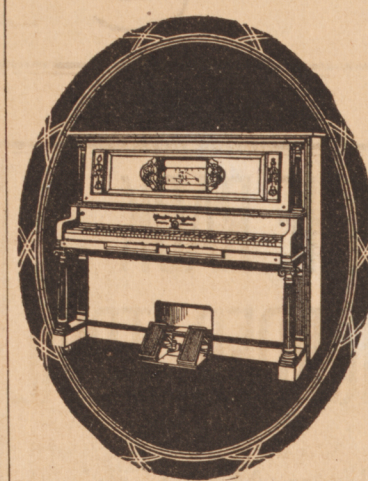
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.  
Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, October 25, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

# Special Sale of Pianos



We are offering a very large stock of Pianos at Special Low Price for the month of December. Call and see them and prices.

The Gerhard Heintzman, Bell, Gourley and Heintzman & Co.

# McMURRAY & CO.



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all doctors know that pure drugs are necessary to the proper compounding of their prescriptions, and the restoration of the health of their patients.

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are absolutely pure, and devoid of injurious substitutes. When we compound your prescriptions we give you exactly what is called for, and the best of the various compounds. We keep a very complete line of toilet articles and can safely look after your needs in this regard. Prices right, too.

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Mail and telephone orders will receive prompt attention.

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## NAVAL SERVICE OF CANADA

### NOTICE CONCERNING TENDERS FOR VICTUALS FOR THE NAVAL SERVICE

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Victuals" and accompanied by a certified cheque for 10 p. c. of the amount of the tender will be received up till noon on Wednesday, 30th November, at the Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, for the supply of the following commodities, to be delivered at the Naval Dockyards at Halifax, N. S. and Esquimaux B. C., Beans, (haricot) Chocolate, Flour Jam, Marmalade, Meat, preserved (Corned Beef, Mutton, Brawn) Milk, condensed, Mustard, Oatmeal, Marrowfat Peas, Split Peas, Pepper, Salt, Suet, Sugar, Vinegar, Tea, Coffee, Rice and Raisins.

The period of contract is for one year from December 1st 1910.

Forms of tenders may be had from the undersigned.

Unauthorized publication of this Notice will not be paid for.

G. J. DESBARATS.

Deputy Minister of the Naval Service

Department of the Naval Service,

Ottawa, October 25th, 1910.

In all the new fur coats that have dash and style to them, the right side is crossed far over toward the left hip and lifted a little where it is gathered into soft folds and fastens over one large button in the form of a rosette.

Handsome gowns and wraps for fall are making extensive use of colored and metallic laces in conjunction with the fine malines, chantilly, alecons, etc. Garnitures, bands and flounces are in demand for the purpose.

The Chanteleur on the hat pin has given way to the spider. Some of the newest pins have these unattractive creatures for the head. They are seen in gilt, silver and gun metal, and are usually mounted with semi-precious stones.

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

## WANTED

WANTED.—Smart boys wanted to sell The Daily Mail. Liberal inducements to hustle.

Wanted—Clerks for general Dry Goods Store—Experienced and learners; men and women. Apply GOLDEN FLEECE LTD., 588-594 Queen Street, Fredericton.

WANTED—Maid for general housework by Mrs. Fred P. Colter. Apply at house, King Street.

Wanted—A girl for general house work. Apply to MRS. ALEX. MURRAY, Carleton St.

## TO-LET

Modern 7-room lower flat, with bath on Charlotte Street, near University Avenue. Immediate possession. McLELLAN & HUGHES.

## FOUND

Found—Sunday night on York St., woman's cloak. Owner can have same by applying to Mail Office and paying for this advertisement.

## NOTICE

Those retaining property belonging to me or the late Daniel Tobin will be prosecuted. MRS. H. O. ANDERSON.

## PROFESSIONAL

R. W. McLellan P. J. Hughes  
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