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HON. JAMES DOMVILLE ON CANADA'S FUTURE

Thirty-Seven Years' Service in the Dominion Parliament Qualifies Him to Speak to the Subject—Canada Wait- ing for the Overflow Fifty Years Hence—No Danger of a Break in Friendship With the United States.

(Cleveland News)

A Canada vastly increased in population, property and power, steadfast in loyalty to Great Britain, seeking advantage in firm friendship with the United States and ready to give advantage in exchange, a Canada grown populous and rich and potent enough to take her place with England and America in a tripartite understanding for preservation of world peace by Anglo-Saxon domination—this is the conception of the Dominion's future held by Hon. James Domville of St. John, N. B., member of the Canadian senate, and expressed by him while in Cleveland Wednesday in an interview given the News.

A fine and grizzled old statesman is Senator (or Colonel) Domville, for he is lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Hussars, sometimes designated as Princess Louise's. Thirty-seven years service in the Dominion parliament including a time when, as a member of the lower house, he had to go out and seek the franchise of his fellow citizens in its native lair, made him master of ways and means political. Nor has he forgotten the tricks of the trade now that he has been elevated to the senate, by appointment under the great seal, and sits with his colleagues in judgment on the acts proposed by the lower house, approving or vetoing, as seems fit.

ALMOST AN AMERICAN

Despite these signal honors received from crown and Dominion, Senator Domville feels much like a citizen of the States. "I married an American girl," he says. "I do business across the line in Maine about as if I lived there. When I go to New York tomorrow they won't ask me where I came from."

And so Colonel Domville discusses the state of the Dominion with an Ohio newspaper as freely as he would in Toronto or Ottawa or Quebec and much more freely, perhaps, than the average United States senator would discuss such weighty matters anywhere.

"When we take our census next year," said Colonel Domville, "we expect to learn that our population numbers more than 8,000,000. That may not seem much to an American, but it will be great many for Canada. When I first came over from England you had only about 30,000,000 people in the United States. Now you have 90,000,000. How many will you have 50 years from now? This much is certain: If your population grows in the future as in the past you will soon have no room for it."

AMERICAN INVASION OF CANADA

"I have lately had a look at some of our great forests. Who own them and who are utilizing them? Americans. Who built and who operate the fine sawmills and the railroads alongside? Americans. It is much the same from one end of the Dominion to the other. Enterprising men of the United States are quick to see where a dollar can be earned. If they see the place on our side of the line we are glad to have them come and show us. Moreover, a great many are quite likely to stay."

"You may hear a great deal about export duties, seal fisheries, fisheries in the Great Lakes, gunboats on the lakes, a Canadian fleet and other subjects supposed to contain something of menace to the friendly relations existing between Washington and Ottawa. These matters as I take it, are purely political. They are agitated for a time for political effect, but in the end they will be settled as reasonable men settle such things. We'll each give and take a bit and that will end it, eh?"

"As for an export duty on wood pulp and pulp wood, that will be a matter of individual action by the

provinces, each of which owns its own forests. If such a duty is levied it will be as a conservation measure, not in retaliation against the United States. In that capacity I can see no great objection to it, if it is needed. If you need our pulp you come to us and pay our price, to our mutual advantage, as we come to you for rails and butter or any thing we need."

"We don't talk about protective tariff in Canada. Our tariff is for revenue only. We have to have funds to run the government. The ideal way to collect them would be by direct tax, making each man pay according to his means and benefits. But that is impossible, since in many parts of the country it would cost more to reach the taxpayer than the tax would amount to. So we have three rates of duty—a minimum rate for England, an ordinary rate for friendly countries, including the United States, and a maximum rate for the German."

"This revenue raising process suffices to meet our needs. Last year it left a surplus of \$20,000,000. Rather better than your deficit, yes? And that was without increasing our national debt, which is only something like \$267,000,000."

THE FUTURE OF CANADA

"Three courses are open to Canada; to cut loose from the mother country and go it alone, to cut loose and join the United States, to stand by and help consolidate the empire. The last, I believe, is what will take place, though neither you nor I can tell what the countless thousands of people who will inhabit North America before this century ends will do."

"I am not in favor of a fleet for Canada myself. I believe our loyalty to the empire should be evidenced in another way. Building a fleet of our own is not so good a notion as contributing to the upkeep of the British fleet, which will serve our needs fully when they arise. Battle ships go out of date in a few years. We would do better to keep our Canadian navy in the form of money, which doesn't become antiquated."

"A great argument in favor of the fleet is that it will take care of our fishermen, that it will be manned by seamen from our banks. It seems to me ridiculous to suppose that a fisherman who earns \$3 to \$10 a day would forsake his calling to go and fight in the navy for 25 cents a day. Also war vessels nowadays are not officered by seamen, but by scientists. The captain, the engineers, the gunners, the whole company except a few laborers, must be experts of long training in navigation, steam, electricity, gunnery and what not. You have a fine institution at Annapolis for such training, but we have none. If we needed a capable engineer for a battle ship we might have to come to Cleveland or Buffalo to hire him—and a fine inspiration to fight for the empire he'd have, wouldn't he?"

PETER'S RELATIONS.

Peter has awakened to the folly of throwing people about, even if they are only one's wife's relations. Peter threw his brother-in-law through a glass door, and unfortunately hit another gentleman with the human missile. The other gentleman, a total stranger, was injured by the blow he received from Peter's brother-in-law when making his forced exit, and has secured \$50 damages in a court of law. It goes to show that you cannot be too careful where you throw relations. Never throw them out of a window or door without first ascertaining if there is anybody in the road likely to be injured by the falling body. If you throw your uncle downstairs there's a chance of your hitting the broker's man at the bottom, and if you throw your father off the roof, he may hit a policeman. As a general thing, it is safest to throw your relatives down a well.

When eggs are scarce and they are needed for puddings, a dessert-spoonful of cornstarch may be substituted for one egg.

SOME IDEAS MENUS FOR AVERAGE FAMILY.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, the American Food Expert, Who Tells How to Live Correctly.

Chicago, March 3.—Dr. H. H. Wiley head of the Chemistry Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, gave out what he considers the ideal menus for the average family in moderate circumstances. His menus follow:

Breakfast—Cereal (made from natural grains.) Eggs or small chops. Toast. Coffee.

Lunch.—Thick soup. Three kinds of vegetables. Small piece of meat, if desired.

Dinner.—Soup. Three vegetables. Plenty of meat. Pastry if it's homemade. Coffee and cheese.

"The three meals I have outlined are of course subject to change," said Dr. Wiley, "as different people require different food."

"Women must be made to understand that the preparation of a meal is an art, not a drudgery. When this is accomplished we shall live both cheaper and better. Women are too willing to leave cooking to domestics."

"The preparation of a meal is not only an art; it is a fine art as worthy, in its way, at painting and sculpture. A woman who knows how to cook well, and does cook well, does not demean herself in the least. She ennobles herself and benefits every one around her; for nothing is more important in the evolution of the race than dietetics."

"Is there any known reason," he was asked, "why some people should be fat and others thin?"

"Oh, yes. There may, of course, be a diseased condition bringing about an adipose state, but as a rule it is due to the fact that people in sedentary occupations eat too much fat and starch and sweets—too many potatoes and too much rice."

"Starches and sugars are converted directly into energy," continued the doctor. "When one is doing manual labor the energy thus generated is at once used up. If you want to get a good day's work out of a fellow fill him up on potatoes and bread. But a man of sedentary life—a professor or student or an office man—who eats these things can't use the energy up fast enough and it is stored up in his body in the form of fat."

"Do you think Americans eat too much?"

"Those who live an active outdoor life do not. It is possible the rest of us may. A man who works with his head should eat lean meat and should not be too profuse in his diet."

"What is your theory of the high cost of living?"

"Well, we waste a great deal in the kitchen for one thing. The French people would live well on what we throw away. Another thing, persons of meagre means have too much false pride. They try to emulate the rich. A man who invites a friend to dinner is ashamed to take him to a moderate restaurant. He would rather take him to some place where the same meal costs five times as much."

"Do you believe a man can live healthily on a strictly vegetable diet?"

"He can live, of course. But man is naturally an omnivorous animal. Take away one-half of his natural food and you have only half a man. He loses power in proportion. The English probably eat more meat than any other nation—the English and the Germans. And look at them. They are the greatest colonizers, the most aggressive people in the world."

"Nearly all persons who profess to be vegetarians eat milk and eggs—which are just as surely animal food as a piece of chicken or a beef steak."

"I COINED THE 'SHOW ME,' PHRASE," SAYS MARTIN.

First Gave Utterance to it in New York When Standing up for His Native State, Missouri.

Chicago, March 11.—Col. John I. Martin takes issue with Gov. Hadley of Missouri and defends the slogan "Show me," as indicative of the spirit of his native state.

He even goes further and modestly confesses to having coined the phrase. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Missouri Society here, Col. Martin said:

"I was in New York many years ago with friends, many of them Democratic politicians, and we got to telling stories, each man bragging about the glories of his native state. I scoffed at their yarns and said: 'I'm from Missouri. You've got to show me.'"

"The expression was taken up and has become famous."

When veils are washed at home they usually come out quite limber and flimsy. To give them stiffness add a pinch of sugar to the rinsed water.

JEW DID NOT PUT CHRIST TO DEATH

(Copyright, 1910, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.) (Special Cable Despatch to The World.)

Paris, Feb. 26.—"In spite of the tradition which has been accepted for nineteen centuries, Christ was not put to death by the Jews."

Such is the positive announcement made by Edward Holton James, nephew of Henry James, the noted author, and of William James, the famous psychologist of Harvard. In an interview with The World correspondent today, Mr. James related some of the historical discoveries he has made in the course of preparing a new life of Jesus, the first volume of which has just been printed in pamphlet form.

Mr. James, whose original home was in Concord, Mass., is a graduate of Harvard University and a lawyer. Formerly he practised his profession in Seattle, Wash. Now he is in Paris engaged in biblical research work, to which he intends to devote the rest of his life.

The book he has written will provoke much discussion in religious circles, as it attempts to overthrow long cherished ideas. Although sensational in its conclusions, the first volume shows careful, scholarly research and long study.

INCREDIBLE OVERSIGHT.

"To me it seems incredible," said Mr. James, "that the historians and the other writers should have passed over the facts which I have been able to establish. Apparently they were blinded by preconceived ideas and prejudices; and their work was hampered by accepting unquestionably past traditions. I believe my book will convince the unprejudiced reader that Jesus was a political leader who was put to death by Romans for the crime of lese majesty at the instance of Pilate by certain Jews, who really were Romans, even belonging to the order of Equestrians or Knights."

"This discovery that Calaphas and the members of the Sanhedrim were really Roman knights appointed by Pilate and were his political creatures, therefore doing his work, after the manner of modern politicians, I regard as the most important discovery that I have made, since it revolutionizes our entire idea of the manner and causes of Christ's death."

"I have been able to demonstrate this through the history of Dion Cassius, a Roman historian, who wrote in Greek—although, strangely, no translation of his works has ever been made into English—and also through the remarks of Josephus and other writers, all taken in connection with statements made in the gospels."

"Josephus expressly states that certain men, although by birth Jews, were members of the Equestrian order, with the privilege of Roman knights. Florus, the cruellest of the procurators, even ordered some of these men scourged—a thing never done before—because they were guilty of lese majesty, which was the most severely punished of all crimes under Tiberius because it was a crime against an emperor who was regarded as a god. Therefore, when Jesus said blasphemy against the emperor and was punishable under the Roman law when it was enforced in Judea."

"I have found in numerous descriptions of dress and in inscriptions (Continued on page ten.)"

FROM MILL HAND TO LUMBER KING

Alexander Gibson Combines in His Make Up All the Good Points of Carnegie and Rockefeller.

(From Busy Man's for December.)

If Alexander Gibson had achieved his success in the United States he would long since have been featured in the Sunday newspapers and popular magazines. Had he lived his life in the England of the early nineteenth century, his name and deeds would have been embalmed in such valuable books as Samuel Smiles' "Self Helps." But, as he has spent his days in a quiet corner of the Dominion, working away unostentatiously at his chosen calling, doing his good deeds so that his right hand knew not what his left hand was about, his life story has not yet been drawn upon to illustrate the great lessons of industry, thrift and obedience to the Golden Rule.

were accepted and the name of Alexander Gibson was inscribed on the pay roll of the mill, his wage being at the rate of \$1 per day. In this humble way, the career of the future mill owner and manufacturer began.

His advance was rapid, as might be expected from one endowed as he was. It was not many years before he had gained control of one of the Milltown mills and set up in business for himself. Transferring the scene of his operations to Lepreau, where he learned that the lumbering industry was not being successfully handled, he soon brought about a new state of affairs and presently withdrew from the St. Croix river with considerable profits.

REMOVAL TO NASHWAAK.

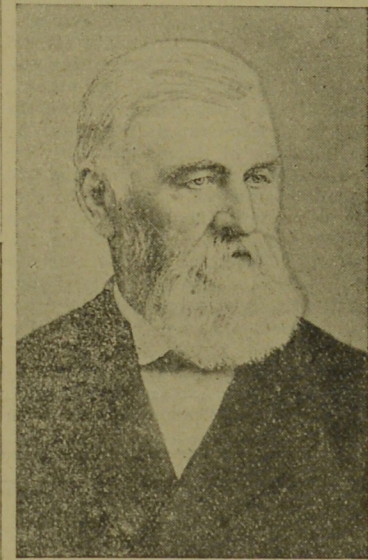
He then removed to the Nashwaak and purchased the lumber mills there, together with a large area of timber lands, to which he added from time to time by purchasing reserves from the New Brunswick government. Here he continued his lumbering operations with marked success until he was recognized generally as the lumber king of the province.

But Mr. Gibson did not limit his activities to lumbering. He became interested in cotton manufacturing, and at Marysville, near Fredericton, the provincial capital, he erected one of the largest and best equipped cotton mills in the Dominion. This mill gives employment to five hundred hands and has a capacity for many more. It has been pronounced by English experts to be superior in its equipment to many of the great British cotton mills. For several years the mill was operated by Mr. Gibson personally but with advancing years he deemed it wise to transfer the control and management to younger men, and now the Marysville mill forms one of the chain of mills operated by a Montreal syndicate. It will stand, however, as a monument to his genius.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISES.

The necessity for adequate transportation facilities early impressed itself on Mr. Gibson, and he was personally instrumental in constructing a good many miles of railroad in his province. The Canada Eastern Railway, now a part of the Intercolonial system, was his most important undertaking. This road runs from Fredericton along the valley of the Nashwaak river, crossed the Miramichi portage, and then follows the river of that name to Loggieville, five miles below Chatham, on the main line of the Intercolonial. He was also interested in the construction of what is now the Gibson branch of the C. P. R., running from Gibson to Grand Falls. Another important undertaking was the big steel bridge across the river St. John at Fredericton.

Personally, Mr. Gibson is a man of exceedingly temperate character, and (Continued on page ten.)



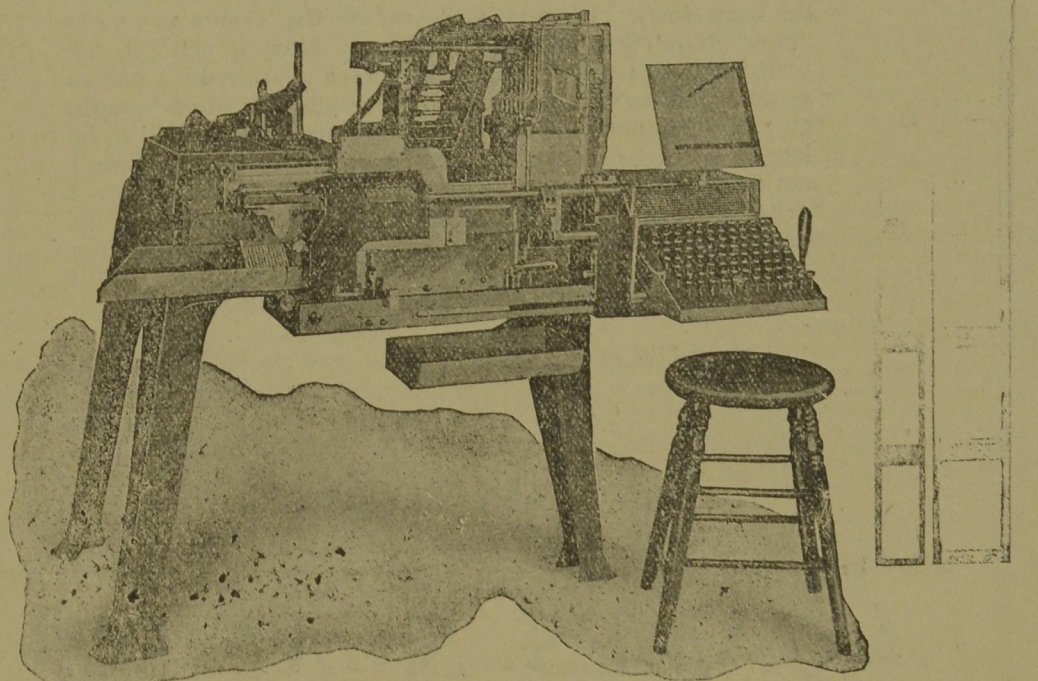
ALEXANDER GIBSON, SR.

In his native province of New Brunswick, Alexander Gibson, of Marysville is looked up to with universal respect and admiration. In the eyes of his friends and neighbors he is regarded as combining in his person all the good points of Rockefeller and Carnegie, with none of their defects. He has made Marysville an important point on the map commercially, and a place of happy homes socially, in which dwell a contented and prosperous people. What better service could any man render to humanity than this?

STARTED AS A MILL HAND.

It is many a long year ago that a youth appeared before a foreman of one of the saw mills at Milltown, a pretty little burg near the mouth of the St. Croix river, and applied for a job. The youth had come in from the country near by. He had no capital except a good constitution, a practical mind, a determined will and a great capacity for work. His services

THE MONOLINE TYPE-SETTING MACHINE



The style of type-setting machine which daily casts the splendid face of body type used by the Daily Mail. This machine is manufactured by the

Canadian Lynotype Company of Montreal and is in use in almost every town in Canada. A lady operator with one of these machines can

set as much type as five men using the old method of hand composition, and there is the advantage of having the paper printed from new type each day.