

## The Daily Mail

Published every afternoon (except Sunday) at No. 613 Queen Street, by THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited.

DONALD FRASER.....President

### SUBSCRIPTION

One month.....\$ .35  
Three months.....1.00  
Six months.....2.00  
One year.....4.00  
By mail.....2.00

Address all communications to The MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Ltd., Fredericton, N. B.

Telephones.....No. 67

Fredericton, N. B., July 22, 1910

### MR. HAZEN'S GOVERNMENT

Mr. Hazen is evidently a firm believer in the principle of the old saying that unless a man has a pretty good opinion of himself he will usually find that few others have much of an opinion of him either, judging by his utterances at the Borden Club outing the other evening. To read his remarks on the condition of provincial affairs as his government say they found them on coming into office with what he says is now their condition after two and a half years of his beneficent oversight of them, one is almost led to come to the conclusion that this is the most wisely governed community in the world. One would never expect that an audit act such as the Premier described was so loosely drawn that unauthorized expenditures can be made with as little trouble as though it never existed, and that an auditor general who was placed in such an "independent" position that "he cannot be removed except on a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, and that only for cause," can be over-ruled by the government at any time.

Again, Mr. Hazen said that the present government "has done more in its short term of office for the good of the province than even its most sanguine supporters expected of it." If by this he means that it has given the people a road law that is creating dissatisfaction in every corner of the province; has added hundreds of thousands to the public debt in two years, and has miserably failed to keep the ordinary expenditure within ordinary income, and has generally neglected to act up to the promises made before election, then most people will be inclined to agree that his description of his government's performances is pretty nearly correct, but not otherwise.

### NEW BRUNSWICK'S NEGLECTED INTERESTS

It is announced with some degree of jubilation, in the Nova Scotia newspapers that a syndicate of English capitalists are purchasing a number of farms in the Annapolis Valley with the object of entering upon the business of fruit culture on a large scale, with a view of supplying the English market. Such a course cannot be other than most beneficial for the Province; and probably for the enterprising capitalists themselves. We hope the attention of our own Provincial Department of Agriculture will be drawn to the transaction, and that the Commissioner will see that the Provincial representative in Great Britain is instructed to see if something of a similar nature cannot be done for the St. John Valley. There is ample scope for his energies in this direction as in many others. As has been pointed out on many occasions, there are fewer spots more adapted for fruit culture than the St. John Valley, and it is not at all unlikely that suitable land in that district could be purchased on more favorable terms than similar land in the Annapolis Valley. In pretty nearly every English newspaper which comes to this country may be seen some reference to Nova Scotia, either in the nature of a government advertisement, setting forth its many advantages to settlers or some news items intended to have a similar effect. Nothing of this sort is to be found with reference to New Brunswick. Even the correspondents of the English newspapers from this province seem to make a point of seeing how little they can say and at the same time fulfil their engagements. Somebody needs to wake up and see that New Brunswick gets a square deal in the contest for British capital and British labor.

### PRESIDENT TAFT ON RECIPROCITY

President Taft has recently been giving expression to his views on Reciprocity with this country. At Eastport on Tuesday last he said:

"Speaking for the Administration, we are convinced that a closer commercial relation with Canada will be well for both countries, and if in the next year we can come to an agreement to that end, we shall think ourselves fortunate."

"Neither country," added the President, "ought to be envious of the other, but each ought to be convinced that the more prosperous the one, the more likely the other is to be prosperous, and that the growth of the trade of one means the growth of the trade of the other."

The New York American, a newspaper that has always stood for the principle of protection, and for the thoroughgoing application of that principle, so far as it can be applied for the development of American industries, is of the opinion that these words deserve the greatest possible prominence in the newspapers, and the serious consideration of Americans on both sides of the long political line. The reason it gives is that "Canada and America are related in history, in geography and in natural endowment that the industrial advantage of both countries will be best subserved by the most cordial reciprocity and the scaling down of the tariff wall."

The protective principle has been falsely applied in this case.

A high tariff has driven into Canada industries that properly belong to the United States. And the raw materials of the great Northern country have in turn been barred out of their natural market.

Every consideration of sound political economy must make its appeal to Washington and to Ottawa for the clearing of meridian trade-routes and the expansion of the free field of American continental commerce."

American sentiment has undergone a wonderful change in recent years.

That was a notable paragraph in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech to his compatriots at the French village of St. Anne de Chenes, Manitoba, when he said:—"We are sons and daughters of the old world—English, Irish, Scotch, French. We love the past, we revere those gone before, but our duty is in the present. We have a great new country, our heritage. We are all Canadians. The opportunity is ours. Under the British flag let us unite—every one of us, whatever our origin, loving the old not the less but our own the more—to make of our wonderful home land, Canada, le pays de justice, de liberte et de bonheur."

Canada's foreign trade for June has jumped over ten millions as compared with June last year, and the increase the first quarter of the fiscal year has been over thirty-six millions—another reason why the people are tendering ovations to Sir Wilfrid Laurier all along the line. He has "made good."

With one section pitching Mr. Foster overboard and another group hurling Mr. Monk to the wolves, the "grand old party" is certainly making rapid progress toward harmony and unity under Mr. Borden's peerless leadership!

### SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY COMPANY'S MEETING

The shareholders of the Southampton Railway held a meeting yesterday at the residence of Mr. James K. Pinder, M. P. P., Temperance Vale. The meeting was for the purpose of organization and seems to be shrouded in mystery. The Mail, however, has been informed that Mr. James K. Pinder is the president of the Company and Mr. P. A. Guthrie, of this city, the secretary. It is understood that there was considerable discussion concerning the grant of \$10,000 per mile promised by the Provincial Government. There has been a hitch in connection with this. Mr. Pinder is confident, however, that the grant will be forthcoming. With the grant assured the line will be begun this year. It will run from Millville south to the St. John River, a distance of about nine miles.

### ANOTHER SWELL PROGRAM

The Bijou have a star program for today. Over the Garden Wall" is one of those vitagraph features that are hard to beat. "The Cowboy's Sacrifice" is a western picture that you will enjoy. Mr. Griffin has a good song.

## LAURIER THE WORKING OPTIMIST

The triumphal progress which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now making through the West calls special attention to the magnificent success he has achieved as a leader of government, and naturally arouses question as to the causes of that success. Party love and party hate tend to becloud the discussion of such a subject, and yet, now that the question is either consciously or unconsciously before the minds of so many people, both in Canada and elsewhere it can be profitably considered.

The causes of Laurier's success are many; but his story, we believe, will say that the principal one is that the man works hopefully. There are many so-called optimists whose position is that of a man preparing to spend the night on a railway track and cheerfully declaring that he does not believe a train will run over him. Optimism that does not express itself in acts of precaution is so cheap a virtue that even a mere loaf may become its greatest exemplar. But the hopeful outlook that has will and brains behind it means not merely the joy of hope for today, but the satisfaction of accomplishment for tomorrow.

When Laurier entered public life few except himself could see hope for Liberalism. There were grim, determined fighters in the ranks, men who went on fighting party because they hated the other side and partly because they did not know when they were beaten. But from the schoolboy utterance, the word from Laurier was a word of cheer. He believed that Canadians were at heart united in love of their country and in love of orderly liberty, and he looked forward to the time when race and creed would be left utterly out of consideration when the great affairs of Canada were to be discussed. And what he preached he practised. It was not for him in those days to do more than talk, for he was a little known member of a small minority. But he kept his temper, he treated opponents courteously even when they were little inclined to be fair to him, and he avoided questions of rancor and insisted upon telling of the greatness of Canada and of the right of every man to hold and voice his own opinions.

And when the days of triumph came and with them the great opportunities for work in the public interest. Laurier neither changed the tone of his talk nor let talk take the place of duty. He has been in office for fourteen years. Let any person consider fairly the list of things actually accomplished in that time, and then say whether Sir Wilfrid has worked earnestly or not. Every man has a right to his own view as to whether any given thing accomplished was worth the doing or not, but

such opinions does not alter the fact that the thing has been done, or the labor involved in doing it. The British preference has been established, though foreign treaties had to be remade to allow for it. Already progress has been made in arranging favorable trade relations with other countries on a line that can be followed indefinitely, and that promises magnificent results. Great works, notably the National Transcontinental, have been carried out. A railway commission has been made, and relations with the great corporations of the country set upon a footing of fair understanding and protection of the public rights. A labor department has been added to the machinery of Government and a world-approved effort made to settle the vexed question of labor and capital. By such means as a forestry service, a commission of conservation and a department of mines, the duty of the people's leaders to protect the public interest in natural resources has been declared. These are but a few of the outstanding labors of this modern political Hercules.

Today Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a man who, by reason of years and by reason of things he has actually accomplished, might be expected to look to the past rather than to the future, might be expected to call upon us all to "rest and be thankful" instead of to "be up and doing." But the very opposite is the case. He goes to the West, the land of the new growth the land of the boundless prairie and the heaven-reaching mountain, the land of the young, the ardent, the ever-demanding; and the optimism of the people there is seen to be mere exuberant fancy compared with his. Where each man among them sees his own locality with its special attractions and its special needs, Sir Wilfrid Laurier sees not only all that they see but also the part each locality is to play in the development of the whole and the place of honor it is to occupy in the glorious Canada of tomorrow. He has seen miracles accomplished—he has wrought not a few of them himself—and he knows that in foretelling almost unimaginable greatness for the West he but speaks the words of truth and soberness. The people know what he has done, and, even though there may be tough problems which cannot be solved in a moment, even though there may be great works which cannot be ordered and delivered like a package of goods, even though there may be differences of opinion as to the order in which tasks should be taken up, the hard-working, ever-hoping people of the West and of all Canada love and trust Laurier for his leaderlike labors and for his national and boundless optimism.—Toronto Star.

## CANADA'S TRADE IS 66 MILLIONS FOR JUNE

The Increase was Ten Millions Over the Same Month Last Year

Ottawa, July 21.—The total trade of Canada for June was sixty-six millions, an increase of \$10,345,623 over June of last year. For the first quarter of the present fiscal year the total trade has been \$171,173,690, a comparative increase of \$36,606,000 or over 25 per cent.

The imports for June totalled \$39,705,237, an increase of \$8,363,675 over June of last year. For the three months the imports totalled \$109,384,187, an increase of \$27,281,997. The exports of domestic products for the quarter totalled 157,648,937, an increase of \$8,321,933.

The principle increase in exports was in agricultural products which show a betterment of nearly six millions as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The customs revenue for June was \$5,866,906 and for the three months \$16,568,411 increases of \$1,004,647 and \$3,675,352 respectively.

## ARBITRATION WAS THE CHIEF TOPIC

Montreal, July 21.—Arbitration was the main talk in connection with the strike on the Grand Trunk today, but so far there has been little result. The representatives of the men wired Hon. McKenzie King, minister of labor, that they would accept arbitration if they could secure their own arbitrators, naming two men who had arbitrated a number of disputes in the United States, which would practically assure them the result of the arbitration.

Mr. Hays replied to the minister by mail, but refused to make any statement as to what his reply was. It is however, understood that the Grand Trunk is willing to arbitrate, but not under the conditions offered by Vice-President Murdock.

The latter wrote in his reply that, although the time when arbitration should be considered had passed they were willing to call the strike off and submit the matter to arbitration, if their former offer, naming the arbitrators, should be accepted. This, however, is hardly expected. The Grand Trunk was able to keep

## COMMISSIONER FARRIS COLLECTS MORE FINES

Two Men Convicted at Andover Wednesday—Much Activity Along Line of G. T. P.

St. John, July 22.—Hon. L. P. Farris, chief commissioner of the Grand Trunk Railway police in New Brunswick, arrived in the city on the Boston express last night. In conversation with a Telegraph reporter he said that everything was booming along the line, and there was comparatively little liquor being sold now. "However," he added, "we had two men convicted for illegal liquor selling at Andover Wednesday. Edward Weatherby was fined \$50 and costs, and a quantity of liquor seized from him, was destroyed. The other was Thomas Wright, upon whom three fines of \$50 each were imposed. A barrel of whiskey seized from the latter was also destroyed."

Commissioner Farris will remain in the city for several days.

Sir John Cockburn says the man who cannot drive a nail into a wall is unlikely to be able to inch an argument.

All its passenger trains running and even increased its suburban traffic. The foreign business, however, was light, a few trains being pulled out, chiefly beef trains and other loads of perishable commodities, which had to be carried to avoid considerable loss. It was stated at the Grand Trunk offices this evening that many new men were being taken on; that there was a waiting list of upwards of 100. It was stated by the company today that there were making such progress in handling business that probably their shops all over the system would be reopened for business next Monday.

2,500 MEN LOSE WORK  
Today the Matthews pork packing establishment, in Hull, employing 500 hands, was forced to shut down on account of inability to have the products shipped owing to the strike. With some 2,000 men employed in the Booth lumber mills also out of employment from the same cause, the effects of the strike are being seriously felt in Hull and Ottawa. The Booth employees intend to send a committee to urge the strikers' executive to come to a speedy agreement with the company, to arbitrate or otherwise to settle their differences.

July 6, 1910

# John J. Weddall & Son

## Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department

SILK COATS  
REPP COATS  
LINEN COATS  
LINEN WAISTS  
NEW RAIN CAPES

REPP SUITS  
LINEN SUITS  
LAWN SUITS  
LAWN WAISTS  
MUSLIN WAISTS

If you are in need of anything in the Ladies' or Children's Ready-to-Wear Department give us a call and you will find a very Complete and Well Assorted Stock.

All Altering done FREE by an experienced hand

# JOHN J. WEDDALL & SON

A Few Years Ago the

# ICE CREAM FREEZER

was considered a Luxury but today it is a necessity in every home

We have several different kinds of Freezers at Prices to suit any Pocket Book.

## JUST THINK

A Freezer that will make a quart of Delicious Ice Cream for

ONLY 75 Cts.

WHO WOULD BE WITHOUT ONE?

# Tweeddale & Co.

THE UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE.

## "THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME"

Is Berry Time and Fruit Time and therefore

## PRESERVING TIME

If you have to purchase a Preserving Outfit, or procure some Article which is worn out or too small for your increased family, just turn our way as you will surely find what you require in our large and varied stock.

KETTLES, STRAINERS,  
PRESSES, FUNNELS,  
SPOONS,- Tinned, Galvanized, Wooden, etc., etc.

# R. Chestnut & Sons

The Hardware People.