

The Daily Mail

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Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 7, 1911

THE PROOF GIVEN

If anything were needed to convince the people of York county of the uprightness and ability of Hon. C. W. Robinson the fact that he is singled out by the \$8,100 Gleaner for vindictive attacks would be the necessary proof. If Mr. Robinson were not the subject of Gleaner venom there would be ground for chariness in endorsing him.

It may be granted that the opposition leader is not of the swashbuckler type of politician. It may be granted also that he is not one of those politicians whose chief stock in trade is nasty abuse of opponents. It may be granted further that Mr. Robinson is not a man who looks upon his position as a public man from the stand-point of one who asks: "What can I get out of it for myself and my friends?" If to be successful a politician must be a blusterer, a man given to abuse of those who differ from him, a man seeking personal gain from public life—if these things spell success then write the Opposition leader down a failure and decent people will be glad of his falling.

Mr. Robinson came to the premiership under conditions which were full of difficulties. With an election necessarily near at hand he faced problems which the Mail, a Liberal paper admits were troublesome. The government record was not without its instances of mistake. Mr. Robinson took hold. He prepared for the election he outlined his policy. He made no extravagant promises as did Mr. Hazen. He stated his firm intention to give the province honest progressive administration. He took steps to ascertain by independent audit the exact condition of the finances of the province. In a word he played the part of an honorable man promising no more than he could fulfil making no attempt to deceive the electors by pledges which he knew no man could keep. Premier Hazen would be in a far better position before the people today had he followed a similar course in regard to the making of pledges.

But the electors decided against Mr. Robinson. A comparatively young man, he must naturally have felt keen disappointment but there could have been no more manly acceptance of defeat than the manner in which he acknowledges the supreme right of the people to judge between political parties and leaders. And there could have been no more gentlemanly bearing in an Opposition leader than that which has characterized Mr. Robinson during the sessions in which he has directed the House forces on the left side of Mr. Speaker. Indeed it is a matter of common knowledge among members of the Assembly that there is no man of the forty-six representatives regardless of politics, who is as popular in the Legislature as is Mr. Robinson.

A man's popularity of course may count for little except as it shows that he is endowed with qualities whose excellence is recognized. But Mr. Robinson is more than a popular man. He is recognized as a capable business man, able to discuss important financial questions affecting the province in an intelligent way and to make valuable suggestions as to the conduct of those affairs. True, he is not a juggler of figures. His statements will bear close inspection by men of finance, and in this respect at least he has the advantage over Hon. Mr. Fleming, his successor as Provincial Secretary. But for some well conceived speeches on financial subjects the House has no superior to Mr. Robinson. nor is his ability confined to such things alone. As a man of ex-

tensive lumber and business interests he is familiar with many of the problems affecting the people of the province and at all times he has shown a keen recognition of the importance of agriculture and to this branch of industry he has given careful thought, a fact well attested on different occasions when agriculture has been under discussion in the House or the House committees.

This paper declines to follow the lead of the \$8,100 Gleaner and claim for its political friends all the excellences which were ever given to mortal man. No doubt Mr. Robinson has his faults. We hope he has. The perfect is always to be suspected in this world as it is today. But Mr. Robinson is a man who has shown that he is possessed of a realization of the needs of the province and at the same time of the limited resources of the province and of the responsibilities of a public man. Because he knows that prudence urges care in the using of provincial resources, because he knows that position brings responsibility he does not make unreasonable pledges in the selfish endeavor to gain power. A man of that stamp is certain to gain office as his character becomes more generally recognized. And Gleaner abuse brings the day of that power nearer.

To impute to Premier Hazen all the excellences of which man is capable and to seek to paint Mr. Robinson as weakling is mere childishness such as is to be expected from some party organs. No doubt Mr. Hazen is a man of some ability and some excellence. He would not be premier were this not the case. No weakling becomes premier of his province. But Mr. Hazen unfortunately has not shown himself possessed of sufficient ability to administer the affairs of the province satisfactorily. He has not even shown himself sufficiently strong to rid his party of the dangerous element which sees in office the opportunity of personal gain and acts accordingly. It was Premier Hazen not Mr. Robinson who was described by the Conservative Chatham World as "the spineless leader." It has been Premier Hazen whose pre-election pledges have been so grossly violated. It has been Premier Hazen who has increased the highway taxes and failed to improve the roads. It has been Premier Hazen who has sundered provincial funds in federal campaign to help Conservative candidates. It has been Premier Hazen who has utterly failed to carry on the government economically though given the largest income in the history of the province. It has been Premier Hazen who has made possible the temporary salvation of a party newspaper by means of the "no tender system" in regard to public printing. When this last fact is borne in mind there can be little surprise that the Gleaner praises the Hazen government.

SIR WILFRID AND LADY LAURIER AT QUEBEC

Quebec, Jan. 6.—Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier arrived in town this evening and will be the guests of Hon. Adolard and Madame Turgeon during their stay in Quebec.

The premier will have a busy time while here. In addition to the many social functions which have been arranged in honor of himself and Lady Laurier, Sir Wilfrid will be interviewed in regard to a number of matters which are at present agitating Quebecers, among them: the re-organization of the Quebec harbor commission. The idea is to have a commission composed of three members similar to that of the city of Montreal. The town of Levis was to be represented on the commission if it be re-organized.

Another important question is that of choosing a new site for the local branch of the marine department to establish their work shops. A strong movement is afoot to have the shops removed to the mouth of the St. Charles river, while other interests want the shops to be located along the river front at Wolfe's Cove. Tomorrow afternoon Sir Wilfrid will be the guest of the Ladies' Club at the Chateau and will address them on The Trade of Furs in Canada Since the Origin of the Colony.

Miss Gibson, of Marysville, is the guest of Miss Fisher, Chatham, N.B. Miss Marion Campbell will return today after a couple of weeks here, the guest of Miss Beatrice Crockett, at Salamanca.

DIED.

At her late residence, 77 Mecklenburg Street, St. John, January 7th, Annie A. Tucker, in the 83rd year of her age. Funeral on Monday, 9th inst., from St. John's (Stone) Church. Service begins at three o'clock.

THE AMERICAN INVASION OF THE DOMINION

By William Maxwell
"Uncle Sam cannot steal over here in the dark and absorb us without our being aware of the fact." We were talking of the "American invasion" and of its probable influence on the destiny of the Dominion. In the last ten years nearly half a million people have left the United States to settle in Canada. They come at the solicitation of the Dominion Government, and not one Canadian in a thousand has any fear of their rivalry in commerce or agriculture or politics.

In 1900-1, 17,987 Americans crossed the border into Canada. In 1908-9 the figures rose to 59,832. In the twelve months ended March last they rose to 103,798. In the last ten years the total immigration from the United States into Canada has been 497,248, while that from the British Isles has been 562,054, or a balance of 64,806 in favour of British immigrants. But the significant fact is this. Last year the United States immigration was nearly double that of the previous year and 44,008 in excess of the British immigration.

THE INFLUX OF CAPITAL

Nor is the American invasion one of people only. It is an invasion of capital also. Settlers from the United States brought to Canada last year cash and effects valued at £20,000,000. The Commissioner of Emigration tells me that the average capital of the American immigrant is £220, whereas the average capital of the British immigrant is only £3. Nor is this all. American capital controls vast areas of timber land in Western Canada. Nearly two-thirds of the valuable timber of British Columbia is said to be owned by United States companies. American land companies have entered into competition with the Dominion Government and with the Canadian Pacific Railway and are settling vast regions north of the United States border. American capital is invested in Canadian mines and industries and is advanced on mortgage over many farms in the northwest and the middle west.

The building of new railways has opened up new regions in the northwest of Canada and has given new impetus to emigration from the United States and from Europe. The advantages of these new territories have been impressed upon farmers in the United States by energetic missionaries of emigration, whose organization extends from Massachusetts to Oregon. For several years these agents of the Canadian Government have been doing "spade-work" in the States of the west and middle-west. They have lately redoubled their efforts.

What will be the effect of this new and alien blood which is flowing so freely from the United States into the vigorous veins and arteries of Canada? What will be its influence in the Dominion and in the Empire? This is a serious problem upon which only speculation is possible. With that buoyant and dynamic optimism characteristic of Canadians, Canada is satisfied that the "invaders" will be quickly absorbed and in a few years will be indistinguishable from native-born citizens. They refuse steadfastly to believe that any "alien invasion" can change the destiny of Canada. There are some, it is true, who argue that as Canadian institutions are moulded under the same broad influences as those of the United States this inrush of American people and capital must inevitably tend to unite the whole continent under one Federal Republic. But this is not the popular view of the destiny of the Dominion. Among all classes there is a strong prejudice against such a union.

The danger, if there is indeed a danger, is not imminent. It is prospective. Three years after his arrival the "homesteader" must become a naturalized Canadian citizen or forfeit his grant of government land. Canadians say that before that time he will have become a true Canadian, more than reconciled to the winter climate and proud of the laws and institutions that give order and absolute security.

THE AMERICAN AS CANADIAN CITIZEN

That the American settler will make

a good Canadian is the common judgment of Canadians. But the same judgment admits without reserve that "he will not necessarily make a good Britisher," since he brings with him none of the blood and traditions of the British Empire.

"At the same time," say Canadians "there are ways of weaning him from the memories and prejudices of his early Republican connection."

The emigrant from the Republic comes to Canada under the impression that the Dominion is a British Colony administered from Downing Street, paying tribute to Great Britain, and ruled directly by the King. He soon learns that the Dominion Government is not the mere shadow of authority, that there is no tribute to pay—except the tribute of sentiment and allegiance—and that the Government of the province in which he lives has as much liberty and power as the State Government of which he has ceased to be a citizen. This knowledge quickly reconciles him to institutions based on a Constitutional Monarchy instead of on a Republic.

"And," said a shrewd Canadian to me, "there is no man on earth who loves a big thing more than your Republican from the United States. Let us show him that the British Empire is a big thing and a real thing and we have him, body and soul."

MID WINTER FICTION

A roaring fire a comfortable chair, a magazine, and let the weather outside be what it will it cannot spoil a winter evening's enjoyment.

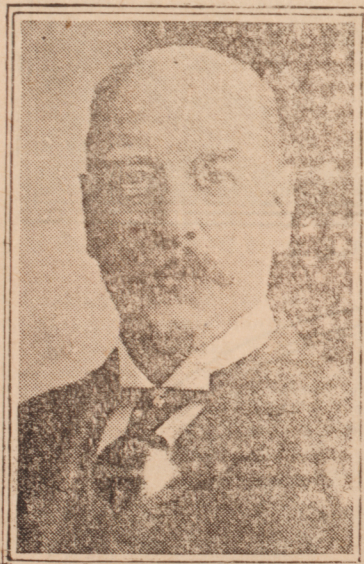
January number of Canadian Home Journal contains a number of stories that will make the evening pass all too quickly. "The Ontarnal Serpent" is an amusing character sketch of a happy-go-lucky Irish family. Johnny Cochrane's enjoyment and misuse of big words as well as a hint of his past and his reclamation are contained in his account of his wife's last words. "She says to me, 'Johnny forsake the Ontarnal serpent. Keep a home for the little children and keep them clean!' I have determined to carry out my wife's behests. I have forsook the Ontarnal Serpent which has possessed me, and I am after a cake of soap and a fine comb to carry out my wife's destruction."

Western girls learn self dependence, to decide quickly and act promptly. It would not be possible for Gertrude Powell to remain inactive when Jack Sprague was in trouble and lying witnesses testified against him. What she did is told in "The Law and the Lady," by Mable M. Clament.

Grace E. Denison (Lady Gay) in "An After Dinner Sensation" tells of the very light coffin and the lady who enjoyed life many years after she was thought to have been buried and who very effectually repaid old scores. "Jeanna of the Marshes" the serial by E. Phillip Oppenheim, is maintaining interest. There is a mystery suggested by what?

Mrs. Albert Ashford went to St. John this morning to visit friends. Mr. A. Proudfoot, of Hopewell, N. S., is at the Queen.

Mr. J. A. Haines, of Toronto, is in the city.



GEORGE W. WANMAKER
PHOTO BY S. TAYLOR

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JANUARY 7, 1911

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AND

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BLANKETS, DOWN QUILTS AND TACK DOWNS

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THE HARDWARE PEOPLE



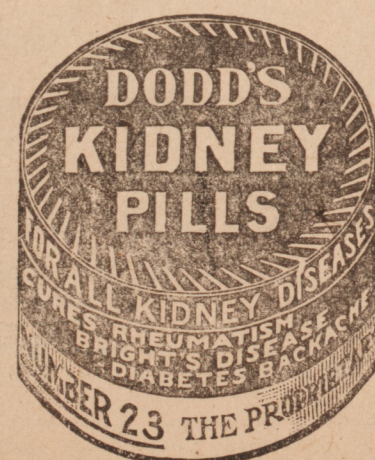
MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday the 17th February, 1911 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years THREE times per week each way, between CANTERBURY STATION and NORTH LAKE from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Canterbury Station, North Lake and route offices and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at St. John.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

Post Office Department,
Mail Service Branch,
3rd January, 1911, Ottawa.



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