

The Daily Mail

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Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 20, 1911

THEY FOLLOW DR. COOK

Conservative papers in New Brunswick have with one accord discovered that the Liberals nominated in Kings county for the Legislature last week are not men of "good standard." Like Dr. Cook, of Arctic exploration notoriety, these papers have also discovered that the "Opposition are beaten to a stand-still from the very beginning," and that the Liberal cause is hopeless. Lack-a-day, Providence is indeed unkind to the poor Liberals. The oracle speaking through the Conservative papers, tells the unhappy Grits to prepare to wander for long years in the wilderness.

It matters not that the Hazen extravagance and violation of faith with the people has stirred up a remarkable feeling against the present provincial government. It matters not in Kings county, for instance, that Mr. Murray, one of the present Conservative members, is disgusted; that Mr. Sproule's unfortunate incompetence has ended his political day; and that the nepotism of Mr. Jones and his solicitude for Messrs. Jones Brothers, have disgusted even his former friends. It matters not that from all counties now represented in the Legislature by Conservatives as well as from the other counties comes word of a steady extension and deepening of the feeling against the Hazen ministry. These facts do not effect the papers which are paid by government patronage to sound Hazen praises and to seek to bolster up the Hazen lost cause.

The Conservative press to the contrary, Kings county Liberals have nominated strong men, capable, honest men. They are men who will "wear" well gaining ground from day to day. The clean breaking of the Conservative cause in Kings and the steady gain of Liberalism in popularity in all the counties; the chagrin of the partisan Gleaner and Standard and other political journals at the prospect of having the keys of the provincial treasury placed in proper hands whenever an election gives the people the opportunity of making the desired change—these are the factors which are causing the Hazen press to abuse the honorable and energetic men placed in the field at Hampton.

THE VIRTUE OF "IF"

In an editorial on Thursday, The St. John Standard published the following sentence: "If the report of the Central Railway Commission came anywhere near the facts, the old government or their friends came out \$130,000 to the good." To quote again from the same editorial, which by the way, seems at most to smack of a Babington Macaulay: "There is much virtue in an 'if.' 'If' the Central Commission came anywhere near the facts—ah, there's the rub, that 'if.' The Central Commission was appointed by the Hazen government to make political capital against certain Liberals. It failed of its purpose so completely that in the Legislature Premier Hazen has never referred to the 'facts' contained in its report and has taken no action whatever upon that report. What the Central Commission did do was to make places for three Conservatives and to bring several thousands of dollars to another Conservative, Mr. H. A. Powell, from the provincial treasury. There is no 'if' in connection with these facts.

MR. PINDER'S RETORT

Under the heading of "New Brunswick amendments, the Toronto Saturday night publishes the following: "Mr. J. K. Pinder, one of the present members of York County in the N. B. House of Assembly, once did some work for the old Conservative Government on Grand Island Bar in the River St. John, which was very severely criticized by his political opponents.

"Some years later Mr. Pinder was making some remarks in the House which rather ruffled the temper of a member on the opposite side, who was called out: 'What about Grand Island Bar?'"

"I do not wonder at the question," replied Mr. Pinder, "for all of the honorable member's troubles in life have sprung from the work on 'bars,' but there is this difference, that there is plenty of water on Grand Island Bar."

We were not aware that Mr. Pinder ever did any work on Grand Island bar, but the public accounts of the early nineties show that he had a grand time working on Bear Island bar. The member for York is at present having troubles of his own but they did not spring from his work on the Bear Island bar.

The news of the sudden death of Rev. A. J. Mowatt, a former pastor of St. Paul's church, came as a great shock to the people of this city. He was a native of Woodstock and was recognized as one of the most eminent divines of the Presbyterian denomination in Canada. His early education was received in this city and for eleven years he was the beloved pastor of the Presbyterian church, removing to Montreal in 1891. It was during his pastorate here that St. Paul's church was erected to the worship of God. Rev. Dr. Mowatt was a man of kindly disposition, a ripe scholar and earnest preacher whose death is a distinct loss to the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

INTERESTING ADDRESS ON "CROMWELL, UNCROWNED KING"

Rev. J. H. MacDonald gave an interesting address on the above subject to an appreciative audience of men at the Y.M.C.A. yesterday afternoon. In brief he spoke as follows:

Cromwell was a great soul. Near him one feels as if he stands in the shadow of a pyramid. There was a time when men questioned his greatness, but that time is past. Gladstone ranks him with Charlemagne and Napoleon. Macaulay says, "such was his genius that he was able to overpower and crush everything that crossed his pathway and to make himself more absolute master of his country than any of her legitimate kings." Cromwell was born in 1599 and, as Carlyle strikingly said, he was always a year older than his century. Four years after his birth, Elizabeth passed away. His early life was therefore, an arch which spanned two dynasties. It is not unfair to say that he was born for such a national crisis.

To understand Cromwell we must understand his age. The age does not make the man but the time in which he lives puts its image and superscription upon his genius. When Cromwell came upon the stage, England was intoxicated with chivalry and romance, the din of arms and the clash of the Armada. Elizabeth's age was yet a time of incomplete religious reformation. The church was not a thoroughly reformed church. It was also an age of decaying chivalry. The purity of knighthood had lost its glory. The court of Elizabeth was far from being the pure court of Victoria. Chivalry with its storied purity, had departed. But Elizabeth died, and the Stuarts came to the throne. In 1603, when James assumed the sceptre, the people of England were as loyal as they are today. In 1649 Charles Stuart's head fell from his shoulders. What produced the change? In 1603 England was the England of the cavalier and the churchman; in 1649 England was the England of the commoner and the Puritan. Puritanism had entered in. It came men knew not whence and went they knew not whither. Puritanism was not the thing shallow people think it to have been. It was a revolt against hollowness and insincerity. It was an exodus from the Egypt of falseness into the Canaan of truth. It was not the gracious type of New Testament Christianity. It patterned after Moses and Elijah rather than after Christ. But better Moses and Elijah than Pharaoh and Ahab. It believed in purity of life; it stood for equality and brotherhood. But what was the seed from which Puritanism sprung? That must be answered in one word—the Bible. The book had come into the hands of the people till they became saturated with its teaching. The Bible begets new life and it begat Puritanism. Cromwell was a Puritan. As Moses

NO GENERAL REVISION OF TARIFF BEFORE 1917

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—Echoes find their way to Ottawa of the kind of campaign that is being waged in the centres of population against the tariff agreement.

With the complaints of individuals and firms who believe they foresee some dislocation of their present trades we have been familiar. The cry of "annexation" from Toronto, and its echo from Washington, has been heard and has been pandered. What is new, in a way, is the evidence which comes from time to time that men in business, who ought to know better, are in fear of something that does not and will not exist.

Notwithstanding the most positive assurances that the tariff on manufactured articles would not be interfered with, and in face of the fact that the tariff agreement broad as it is, leaves untouched the schedules which apply to their cases, there would appear to be a determination in some circles of the manufacturers to assume that these schedules will come in for almost immediate revision.

Really the most interesting psychological development of the whole controversy is this outcropping of a determination of some people to believe that they are going to be hurt, when the natural thing would be for them to calmly recognize that they have been definitely assured that they are not going to be hurt.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

The Ministerial attitude towards the new development as it is expressed in the corridors and as it will be expressed in the House when the debate rises from its present dead level, is convincingly simple.

"We mean what we say and have said; we mean to have established Canadian industry free to take advantage to the full of the increased purchasing capacity which will result from this agreement; we contemplate no general revision of the tariff before 1917 and when that is made it will be as in 1897 and in 1907, what the then situation of the country calls for; and if there are some who will not believe us when we say so, we are confident that there are many who do believe us, and that the others will come to do so when they see their fears falsified by the events." It is recalled that when the Grain Growers waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in their thousands, with a demand for reciprocity, and when it was proposed to bring a delegation of manufacturers to urge the con-

was prepared for his great task in the solitudes of Arabia, Cromwell was being prepared for his mission as on his farm he mused on God's word and sought to know the Divine mind and will.

Cromwell saw Puritanism spring up. He lived under the Stuart tyranny. The Stuarts were weak. Men will forgive almost anything in their rulers but weakness. James was a pedant, Charles was an egotist and as false as king could be. The people began to say: "Why should we have this weakness to rule over us?" So the revolution grew as naturally as the wildflowers of springtime. The struggle to which Cromwell found himself called was liberty's contest. Its battle was fought on England's soil, but it was a world conflict. Cromwell saw at the outset that the struggle was not between social classes but between liberty and tyranny. So he declared we must have God-fearing men. Thus it came to pass that he trained praying, psalm-singing battalions and hurled them against the foe. The world looked on and wondered, but Cromwell knew he was there to win, and he knew why he won.

Three greivous charges have been laid at the door of Cromwell's character—charges of cruelty, hypocrisy and treason. The speaker briefly dealt with those charges and proceeded to point out the outstanding features of the man which had made him great, namely his military genius, his vigorous statesmanship and the simplicity and purity of his manhood.

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trary view, those who made the suggestion were told that no interview was necessary, that the Government's mind was made up not to allow manufactured products to be discussed in the negotiations for freer trade, and that, except in the case of agricultural implements, where some slight reduction must be looked for, the tariff schedules applying to manufactures would be left undisturbed. That was the assurance that is what has happened, and that is the permanent policy.

MANUFACTURERS UNTOUCHED.

Publicly and privately, those who came from the United States looking for a new arrangement were told that there was nothing to be done about manufactures. "You have had the advantage of us in point of time, of extensiveness of speculation, of all that follows from the possession of a great market," they were told; "our manufacturers could not hope to compete with yours and we do not propose to subject them to the trial." The Americans were told precisely what Canadians were told, and they accepted the situation as reasonable.

"It is difficult to believe," said one to whom I broached the subject, "that manufacturers who know with what jealous care Mr. Fielding and the Government have striven to maintain a condition of tariff stability during fourteen years, should doubt that we mean to continue on that road. We do know however, that there are manufacturers who believe what we say, for we have their assurance of it."

PROSPERITY THE REMEDY

"The simple fact is that all our institutions, industrial, commercial, and financial, will, we hope, and expect to be soon busily employed in taking the profits ensured to them by the prosperity arising from an increased purchasing capacity. We mean to stand by our manufacturers. We do not mean to be annexed to the States, and we do not see any reason to apprehend being forced by events to abandon either the one attitude or the other."

From the best and most authoritative sources I have been able to reach, I am confident that the foregoing accurately represents the policy of the Laurier Government and the Liberal party, and I shall be much surprised if, before the debate closes, it is not affirmed in the most public and convincing manner by those whose word the Canadian people have become accustomed to trust.

WILL LECTURE FRIDAY

Dr. Tyron, assistant secretary of the American Peace Society will lecture in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Friday night. The lecture will be under the auspices of the U. N. B. and the Canadian Club.

PRIME WESTERN BEEF

A carload of prime beef cattle has arrived here from Toronto, for Searle & Lamson, the York Street provision dealers. The animals are in prime condition and will be slaughtered for the firm's local trade.

THE UNIQUE

An exceptionally strong bill at the Unique tonight. The Redemptive Criminal (a great detective story) All on Account of a Lie (an Essayney comedy) and two others, also Newcombe's novelty act. Patrons would be wise to attend the first show thus avoiding the crowding at 8.30.

MR. CROCKET HEARD FROM.

Mr. Crocket, M. P., for York has given notice of the following enquiry in Parliament:

Mr. Crocket—On Wednesday next—Inquiry of Ministry—What is the general standard of the National Transcontinental Railway through New Brunswick as referred to in the Government notice of motion respecting the proposed St. John Valley Railway?

2. What is the present estimated total cost per mile of the New Brunswick section of said railway.

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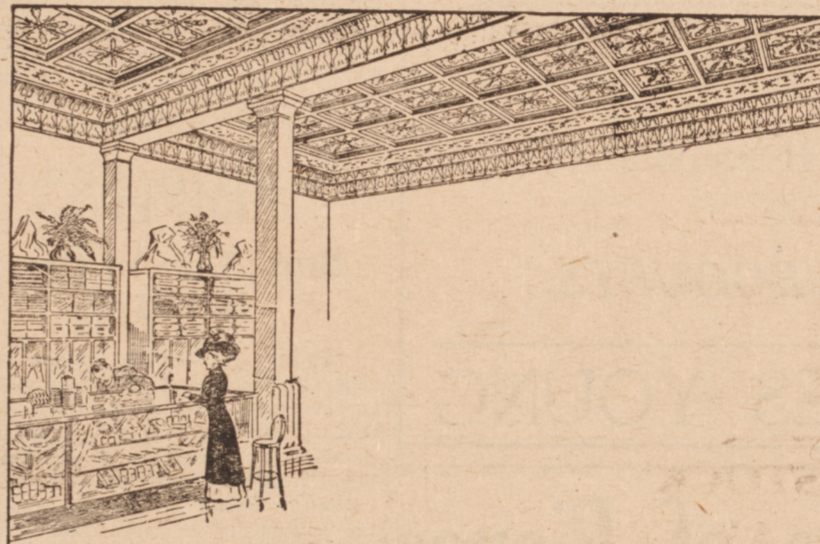
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BIJOU PROGRAM

Miss Foley of the Nickel circuit a singer who has always met with great success. Pictures "Dr. Cupid" this is a Vitagraph comedy which is all laughs. "A Striking Resemblance" a real scream and others.

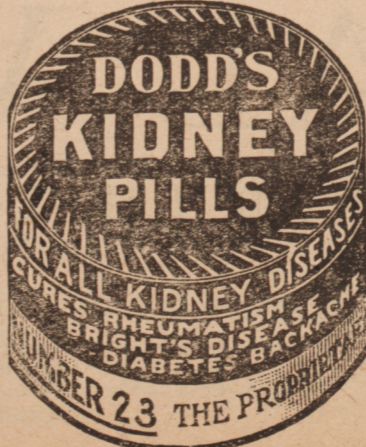
GEM

A Reliance picture for tonight, Artistic Detail in stage settings, and beautiful photography. A Bison Western picture. This is a masterpiece of western subjects with beautiful scenery and splendid riding action throughout, and two other pictures. A splendid program.

PROF. KNECHTEL COMING.

Prof. Abraham Knechtel, Inspector of Dominion Forest Fish and Game Preserves, will deliver a lecture in the City Opera House on Friday, March 3rd. Prof. Knechtel has lectured in this city before and his ability is well-known.

Mr. H. M. Evans of St. John, is in the city.



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