

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SEERS

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1907.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 35

Beautiful Japanese China

Exclusive Designs.

Only one piece of each decoration. Special importation. Most suitable for

Wedding Presents

Goods you cannot duplicate in any other store in Prince Edward Island.

Prices Low Quality High

A pleasure to show this ware, whether you purchase or not.

CARTER & CO., Limited.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing HATS and CAPS

Don't forget to give me a call first day you are in town.

When you buy your

SUMMER SUIT

I will save you a dollar.

When you want a HAT or CAP or anything in the Furnishing line I can show you by far the largest assortment of up-to-date goods in the city.

If you have any wool for exchange bring it along with you.

H. H. BROWN,

The Young Men's Man.

Queen Street, just around Hughes' Corner.

This Bedroom

SUITE



3 pieces as shown, \$12.50, at any station on the P. E. Island Railway.

We are headquarters for everything in Furniture and Carpets!

And we guarantee you Better Goods for Less Money Than you'll find anywhere else.

MARK WRIGHT Fur. Co.

OAK BRAND TEA.

In order to introduce our Oak Brand Tea we will ship and prepay freight to any station or shipping point on P. E. Island an 18 lb. caddie, and if you are not satisfied in every way return at our expense, and we will refund your money. Cut this out and enclose \$4.00 and mail to us.

McKenna's Grocery,

Box 576, Ch'town, P. E. I.

Enclosed find \$4.00 for which you will send us a caddie of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name)

(And Address)

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames, Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters Newel Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home industry.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Japan, America, and the Anglo-Saxon World.

There has been a good deal of uneasiness during the past week in regard to the relations between Japan and America, caused by the news that an American fleet has been ordered to proceed to the Pacific—a fleet composed of practically all America's fighting ships. The anxiety thus created, although it was at once explained officially that the resolve to send the fleet to the Pacific was an old one, and dictated rather by considerations of naval training than of international policy, was maintained by a very alarmist communication sent by the special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at the Hague Conference. It was there alleged that diplomatic Notes of a grave character had been passing between the two Governments, and that their relations were rapidly drifting to an impasse. This pessimistic forecast, however, has also been contradicted, and it has been semi-officially stated that there is nothing in the negotiations that have been proceeding between the two Governments which can at all warrant the conclusions set out in the Daily Telegraph.

Careful consideration of the situation as a whole, enforced by information from trustworthy sources, has led us to the conclusion that matters are at the moment by no means so serious as has been represented. There is, we feel convinced, no immediate danger of hostilities. Both Governments are absolutely determined to avoid war. Neither will in the existing circumstances strike till it has been struck, and neither means to be the first to strike. That being so, we are, we believe, amply justified in dismissing the notion of war at the present moment wholly creditable. But, though there is no present risk, we must reluctantly admit that the situation, considered not as regards the present but the future, contains many elements of anxiety. Those who look forward to a conflict at some time or other caused by the determination of the Anglo-Saxon overseas, both in America and in Australia and New Zealand, to resist the claim of the Japanese to enter and to help to develop territories bordering on the Pacific which the white man considers reserved for his special occupation, can, unfortunately, not be described as mere visionaries or dreamers. The hard, practical facts of the case are with the pessimists. We may sum up the situation, indeed, by saying that though things at present are not nearly as bad as "the man in the street" supposes, the future outlook, though not necessarily a near future, is probably a good deal worse than he imagines.

We find ourselves in agreement with the leading article in the Daily Telegraph on Wednesday, which dwells upon the indisputable fact that the people of Australia and New Zealand are determined to keep their several countries to themselves, and to receive only the immigrants they can assimilate, and "are prepared to make any sacrifice" to maintain this principle. As the Daily Telegraph goes on, "they have been infinitely wiser, calmer, and more decent in their procedure than California has been, but to their determination, as we have described it, it is well known that there are no limits whatever." This view is strongly supported by a very striking letter from an Australian which we publish in another column. We may dislike this view, and we may wish that it were possible that the Britons overseas would be willing to count the Japanese as white men, and to consider them as fit to be assimilated into their communities. Whether we like it or not, however, we have got to admit the fact that the opinion we have just suggested is not held, and in all human probability never will be held, by the inhabitants of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, or the Pacific provinces of Canada. The inhabitants of these communities realize, in view of the immense possibilities of the Japanese for emigration, that if they were once to allow the Japanese full and free rights of access and occupation, they would be obliged to look forward in the future to a mixed European and Japanese polity, and to abandon their ideal of a white Anglo-Saxon self-governing State. Much as we respect the Japanese, much as we deprecate the racial and color prejudices, strongly as we condemn and sternly as we would punish the monstrous outrages which have occasionally been committed by the white man on the yellow man, we are bound to say that in the last resort we cannot wonder that the self-governing English-speaking communities of the Empire are determined to remain white men's countries, with all that involves, and

will not run the risk of letting the land they live in and the land they love be made the ground for an experiment of a community of mixed European and Asiatic blood, founded on a mixture of the social, religious, and moral ideals of the two continents. People sometimes talk as if it were possible to segregate the Asiatic and the European, and to let each live his own life side by side without jealousy or interference. Those who argue thus do not realize the conditions of Colonial life. It is, no doubt, quite possible in Egypt or in India for a small number of highly paid officials to segregate themselves, and to produce a European community governed by European ideals within the Asiatic world. When, however, working men of the yellow race live side by side with working men of the white race, no such life in water-tight compartments is possible. The races must either mix, or they must go.

Let our readers who are made impatient by the logic of these facts place themselves for a moment in the position of a working man in Australia or New Zealand. Can they honestly say that they would like to live as poor men in a close community side by side, and on an absolute equality, with men and women of the yellow race, with their children in hourly intercourse with the children of that race, and with those children and themselves called upon almost daily to choose whether they would conform to the moral, intellectual, and social standards set by Asia upon all sorts of questions, including matters of religion and sex, or those set by Europe? We do not wish to argue here whether the European standards are necessarily better, and we are fully aware that a Japanese may often put to shame a European in matters of morality, temperance and self-restraint. The fact remains, however, that the moral and social and political ideals are different, and we, at any rate, have no hesitation whatever in declaring that for our people the Christian civilization is infinitely the better, and that every effort and sacrifice must be made to maintain it, and to reject its dilution with that which we think is lower, and which, at any rate, all must admit is conflicting in essentials.

Stated in its simplest and most concrete terms, the problem comes to this. Can the Anglo-Saxons and the Japanese, maintaining their mutual respect for each other, manage to divide the Pacific world between them in such a way that they make keep their laboring populations in their relations true friendship and freedom of intercourse? Circumstances have forced the Americans to be the pioneers in working out one portion of this problem. No one can say how soon another series of accidents may bring us face to face with similar difficulties. That being so, it must be our hope that the Americans will settle their differences over a conflict so brutally and so shamelessly raised by the California mob without resort to hostilities, and on lines which will be consistent with the national honour and dignity both of Japan and of the United States, and so afford a precedent for a similar settlement on our part. To help on a result which must be beneficial to us is clearly the most immediate and the most important of international duties, and we sincerely trust that not only Sir Edward Grey, who is primarily concerned, but the Prime Minister and the rest of the Cabinet, will bend their minds to procuring by all the means in their power a peaceful and lasting solution of the Japanese problem. Happily, our relations at this moment with the Japanese are of the most friendly kind, while with America we have not merely the sympathies of race, but also of a common perplexity. Probably our good offices may best be exercised in private and semi-officially; but that they will be exercised, and with the most earnest endeavor to find a solution, is our devout prayer.

Meantime the Press and the public here can do something to promote the solution. In the first place, journalists should remember that a very great and special responsibility rests upon them to understand and to state fairly both the Japanese and the American case. If they do not, they may find they have created the most embarrassing of precedents. Suppose that we in our turn should be called on to give satisfaction to a demand on the part of the Japanese logically and morally just, which involved the coercion of some portion of the British Empire that had placed itself not merely technically but actually in the wrong in a particular case, though action on an instant would seem enough in itself. Such a case is by no means incredible, and if it arises we shall not find it easier to meet if we can be confronted with heavy and indiscreet expressions of opinion in our principle

newspapers. Probably this is one of the occasions on which the less said by the journalist the better; but such a declaration, we are fully aware, is not of any very great particular value. After all, we must remember that publicity is the business of the Press, and that if newspapers are to exist—and, on the whole, we are convinced that the world is benefited by their existence—they must not only publish the news, but comment upon it. Here it is always better to urge discretion rather than silence on the Press, for to preach silence to a newspaper is not unlike urging the tide not to flow.

We must, in conclusion, express our hope that nothing we had said either here or in our comment upon our correspondent's letter will appear unfair or derogatory to the Japanese. Nothing could be further from our desire than to give to "a people so generous, so high-minded, and so rightly sensitive on matters of national honor." We have the highest admiration for the valour the patriotism, the genius, and the great spiritual qualities of the Japanese, and none desire more ardently than we do to live on the friendliest terms with them, and to see them play the great part in the world's history which we believe they are destined to play if they are content to move at first slowly and prudently. At the same time—as they, we are sure, will be the first to admit—be the claims of logic and pure reason what they will, our duty in the last resort is to our own flesh and blood. We must stand by our own people, and by the communities which form part of our Empire. This does not, of course, involve standing by them in outraging any moral or religious or political obligation, but stand by them we must when they are vindicating with reason and moderation and a due regard to justice their instinctive feeling that they can only develop their national life on the highest scale if they remain white men's countries, governed in accordance with the ethical and religious ideals of the Western races—The Spectator.

In these days of anaesthetics and anti-septic dressings, when appendicitis and blood poisoning are so prevalent, it makes one wonder whether all the progress in surgery has done anything more than counter-balance the degenerating tendencies of the race, when we read what one of the early missionaries to Canada, —not one of the early martyrs of Rome,—endured without being any the worse for it in the long run. Antonio Bressani, whose work in Canada is described by the Rev. T. J. Campbell, S. J., in the July number of the Messenger, was captured by the Iroquois, when on his way from Quebec to the Huron missions in April, 1644. For several months he remained in their hands and was wounded in every part of his body from head to foot. They tore all but one of the fingers piece by piece from his right hand, and left him naked and exposed to the cold spring weather. Some time in August they sold him to the Dutch at Albany, who sent him to New Amsterdam,—the present New York,—and thence to France. At the end of his journey Father Bressani writes: "After forty-five days of wearisome navigation I arrived in sailor's dress at the Isle of Rhe in better health than I have had thus far in the eighteen years and over in which I have been in the Society!" He returned to Canada and endured many hardships and dangers again, but no more torture. In the midst of his apostolic duties he found time to make and record scientific observations on the tides of the St. Lawrence, and the declination of the needle. In 1650 he was recalled to Europe and preached in the great cities till his death in 1673.—Casket.

The New York Sun discussing the new syllabus remarks: "Hereafter it will be impossible for such a scientist as the late Saint George Mivart to call himself a Catholic." Upon this the Catholic Standard and Times makes the comment: "Saint George Mivart had long been wavering on the verge of unbelief, and at last he had to be put outside the Church formally by Cardinal Vaughan. Such men are neither true scientists nor true Christians." Our contemporary is correct in stating the case as it appeared to the world. But we have private information which appears to us reliable that Professor Mivart's family asked Cardinal Vaughan to give him Christian burial on the ground that his physician had assured them that he was mentally irresponsible at the time when he wrote the things which incurred ecclesiastical censure. The Cardinal agreed to grant their request if the physician would make a public statement of his opinion, but this the latter refused to do, saying that it would be a breach of professional etiquette. The Cardinal thereupon informed the family that he could not give Catholic sepulture to a man who, as far as appearances went, had died outside the communion of the Church

MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS SAVED HER LIFE

Mrs. John Q. Yensen, Little Rock, N.B., writes: "I was troubled with a stab-like pain through my heart. I tried many remedies, but they seemed to do me more harm than good. I was then advised by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after using two boxes I was completely cured. I cannot praise them enough for the world of good they did for me, for I believe they saved my life."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.50, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hewitt—Were you ever in an awkward position?
Jewett—I am all the time.
Hewitt—How is that?
Jewett—I have two girls living in the same street.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mrs. Fred Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough, so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

Staylate (11 p. m.)—I understand you have a new gasoline runabout?
Miss Oustique (strangling a yawn) Yes, and it reminds me of you in one respect.

Staylate—Indeed I in what respect?
Miss Oustique—I have an awful time getting it started.—Chicago News.

Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills." Price 50c a box.

The Clubwoman—You have no mind of your own, you microbe! You're merely one of those persons who think they think!

Only her husband—You flatter me, dear. I often fancy that I imagine I only suspect I think!—Puck.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents, all dealers.

Doctor,—I don't think it is anything very serious, but you will have to stay in bed at least two weeks.
Patient,—But, doctor, do you know that this is a very expensive hotel?
Doctor.—Yes I am a friend of the proprietor.

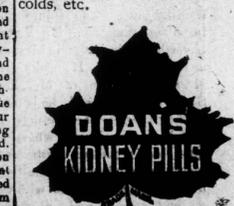
Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Mamma," said little John, "I just made a bet."
"What was it?" she asked.
"I bet Bill Roberts my cap against two buttons that you'd give a penny to me to buy some apples with. You don't want me to lose my cap, do you?"
He got the penny.

Sprained Arm.

Mary Orvington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Haggard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days." Price 25c.

Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.



CURE ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Eirian Revoy, Marmora, Ont., writes: "I was troubled for five years with my back. I tried a great many remedies, but all failed until I was advised by a friend to use Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so, and two boxes made a complete cure. I can heartily recommend them to all troubled with their back. You may publish this if you wish."
Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.50, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.