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**Premier Borden Vindicated**

In the British House of Commons on Thursday last, Right Honourable Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, made his statement regarding the estimates for the building of warships. His exposition of the policy of the Imperial Government in consequence of the rejection of the Naval Aid Bill by the Canadian Senate, confirms in detail the announcement he made in on June last that "immediate action" was necessary, and once again shatters the ridiculous assertion of the Liberals, that there is no emergency. Mr. Churchill regards what occurred in the Canadian Parliament as a matter of grave importance in connection with the general defence of the Empire, and goes on to say that since he had last addressed the House "a serious event has occurred, regarding the Canadian ships." Emphasizing this thought, Mr. Churchill says:

"The rejection of the Canadian Naval Aid Bill has, for the time at least, deprived us of aid upon which we had been depending, and unless that gap is filled, by sacrifice of the British taxpayer, the general defence of the Empire, apart altogether from the defence of the United Kingdom, would be three ships short of the Admiralty requirements from the end of 1915 onward."

From this emphatic statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty, it will be seen that the Imperial Government were depending on the three Canadian battleships, and that their failure to materialize was a serious disappointment. Continuing Mr. Churchill explains how the gap thus caused may be filled. Two ways were open to the Government, he said,—either to lay down three additional ships or to accelerate the construction of three of the five vessels on the Admiralty programme for the present financial year, which it was intended to begin in March next. The adoption of this second alternative will meet for the present, the needs of the situation. This decision leaves the way still open for Canada to contribute three ships, and is entirely in accord with the position taken by Premier Borden when he announced as "the firm intention and determination of the Government to bring down at a later date a proposal for the acquisition or construction of three battleships as was proposed in the Naval Aid Bill of 1912."

Mr. Churchill expressed the belief that the question of Canada taking an effective part in the general defence of the Empire is by no means closed, and that there is an "overwhelming consensus of opinion that action should be taken, and that soon." In entertaining this opinion, Mr. Churchill is quite justified; the desire of participating in the defence of the Empire is growing stronger and stronger, and will find a way to assert itself.

The declaration of Mr. Churchill, which we have here quoted and the whole trend of his remarks in connection with this subject prove the anxiety of the Imperial Government regarding the Canadian ships, and their disappointment at the unpatriotic attitude assumed by the Sen-

ate. Would the Imperial Government and the Admiralty manifest all this anxiety; express their keen disappointment and appeal to the British tax payers for further sacrifices for naval equipment, if they were not convinced that an emergency exists? not by any means; It is this conviction that has been the dominating idea in the naval programme of both the Imperial and Canadian Governments.

From the inception of their bitter opposition to the Borden naval aid bill, the Laurier party have occupied illogical and untenable ground, and have sought to buoy themselves up by specious arguments. Starting from false premises their conclusions could be none other than sophistical and misleading. The latest utterances of Mr. Winston Churchill has completely shattered whatever was left of the tottering fabric of misrepresentation our Liberal friends had labored so hard to erect.

They now find themselves completely stranded; but falling back on their reserve force of sophistry and bringing into play their inexhaustible versatility and their unlimited political effrontery they seek, through their organs, to distort the declarations of the First Lord of the Admiralty from all semblance to their natural and logical meaning. Driven to bay they seek to brazen it out on the most false and contradictory lines. Could the political mind of man conceive anything more preposterous! In their attempts to galvanize into plausible shape their specious and sophistical arguments, the Liberal press here and there, expresses the true sentiments by which they are animated.

The Halifax Chronicle, a regular fire eater, furnishes an example of this, and plainly shows that Laurier and his followers in Parliament were unable to present any logical argument against Premier Borden's Naval Aid Bill. Their whole desire and design was to bring about an election if possible, and because the Prime Minister would not play into the hands of his political opponents, he was met with all kinds of contemptible opposition and obstruction in his conduct of the country's business. The following extract from an article in the Chronicle unwittingly exemplifies the attitude of the Liberal opposition: "In declining to pass the Naval Bill until it had been submitted to the people, the Senate by fair implication committed itself to the acceptance of that Bill if favorably received by the people. Mr. Borden and his supporters claim that the people are overwhelmingly with them in that measure. They have only to prove their claim to get their measure through Parliament at once."

There you have the opposition policy on the naval question. Put in plainer words the Chronicle says: We would like to have another election before you are much longer in power; because we know that in a few years more our chances will be completely wiped out. Laurier advised the Liberal Senators to block the naval bill in the hope of getting the election. Now Mr. Borden, if you will only give us this election, your naval bill will go right through the Senate after that, no matter which party comes in.

Here we have the true attitude of our Liberal friends. They are aware of the emergency which calls for the Government's naval aid bill; they have no logical argument to bring against it; but they know that once it passes and the Borden Government has a little more time to carry into effect its projected undertakings, the Liberals will be further than ever from power. In the face of these conditions they are willing to swallow all logical convictions and praise

the Senate majority for perpetrating a great wrong to the Empire. Logical and patriotic to be sure!

In the recent by-election for the Ontario Legislature, held in North Grey, a Liberal majority of 741, secured at the last general election, was converted into a Conservative majority of 278. This is the sixth by-election lost by the Liberals of Ontario. Hon. Arthur Meighan, Solicitor General of Canada, is returned unopposed to the House of Commons. These are some of the evidences of Liberal gains throughout the Dominion. Not very encouraging.

The following telegram received by Premier Mathieson on Wednesday last as evidence of the promptness with which attention has been given to a matter of the utmost importance, speaks for itself.

Ottawa, Ont., 16th July. Hon. J. A. Mathieson, Premier, Charlottetown.

In the absence of the Minister I have your wire of the 15th re black foxes. In view of the immense value of this industry to your Province, steps will be taken at once to protect it by establishing in prospect of all foxes from outside points by a veterinary inspector. Any diseased foxes detected will be refused permission to land and quarantined in a suitable place for proper treatment.

GEO. F. O'HALLORAN, Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Construction of the first section of the enlarged Welland Canal has been provided for. The Federal Government has accepted the offer of the Dominion Dredging Company of Ottawa to build the first section. The firm offered to do the work for \$3,500,000. This was the lowest tender. It provides for the construction for the first few miles of the Canal from the Lake Ontario end. Tenders for other sections of the Canal, which is to have a depth of 34 feet, will be called shortly. It will, when completed, allow the largest lake boats to reach the St. Lawrence with full cargo from the west.

According to statistics filed in the department of agriculture, Ottawa, the past year, for the first time in over sixty years, Canada shipped no butter into the United Kingdom. Canada is now on the other hand, classed among the butter importing countries. During the past fiscal year there was an enormous increase and butter imports reached a total of some 7,000,000 pounds, mostly from New Zealand. The total exports of butter was the smallest on record, amounting approximately to half a million pounds which consisted chiefly of tinned butter to the West Indies and dairy butter to the United States. There was also a decrease during the year in exports of cream to the United States on account of the high prices of butter in Canada. The dairy branch of the agriculture department claims that the decline in Canada's export butter trade and the increases in the imports of butter did not indicate any decline in the dairying industry. The growth of the home market is given as the principal cause for the change in the situation. According to the officials at Ottawa the production of milk in Canada is larger at the present time than it ever was in the history of the country. It is also claimed that in addition to the increase in consumption due to greater population, there is a large per capita increase in the use of milk, cream and ice cream.

Minard's Linciment cures Neuralgia.

The British battleship New Zealand, sailed from Honolulu on Friday last for Vancouver, B. C., after a week of entertainment. During the week the officers of the New Zealand were royally entertained by United States officers. While the big ship got underway the United States band played God Save the King. The New Zealand band played The Star Spangled Banner.

The department of justice, Ottawa, will likely grant a petition of right or fiat to Messrs. Kirby and Stewart of Ottawa to sue the government in the Exchequer Court for their claim in connection with the Temiskaming dam construction. The difference between what is conceded and what is claimed is \$100,000. The firm were contractors for one of the Ottawa river storage reservoirs, and after receiving \$104,000 on progress estimates the work was taken off their hands as unsatisfactory. It was finished by the Department of Public Works. After the defeat of the late government, but prior to its resignation, Hon. William Pugsley arranged for a settlement with the contractors on the basis of which they claim \$144,000. The present government held up this order and after investigation tendered \$38,000. The full amount is still sought and a petition of right was filed some time ago. It is now about to be granted so that the case may be aired in the courts. It will be recalled that the deal was reported on and the late government's action strongly criticized by the public service commission.

"All Red" Scheme.

London, July 15.—It is officially announced here that a contract for over one million sterling has been signed for the construction of a railway and new harbor on the west coast of Ireland in connection with the All Red route scheme, which the Canadian government has now approved.

The railway will run from Cullinoy to Black Bay, County Mayo, which is to be the port for steamers, which will make the run to Halifax in three and a half days.

Generosity of Indians.

Ottawa, July 15.—The Department of Indian Affairs is taking steps to accord substantial recognition to two Indians, Chief Weemanosekis and Sam Batiste of the Babine Agency in British Columbia, for acts of great heroism and generosity.

Chief Weemanosekis, who lives at Blackwater, cared for an insane white man under most trying circumstances. It was winter, and with but a scanty supply of food the white man waited the promised return of his friends with provisions. He waited in vain. His food supply exhausted, the man who was nearly two hundred miles from civilization, lost hope and reason. He was found by the chief. The Indian supplied food, nursed and guarded the deranged man, restraining him with difficulty when he struggled to rush unclad into the forest.

A still more recent case is that of "Sam Batiste," also of the Babine Agency, who last winter furnished provisions to two men, Frank Rahnor and W. H. Wrigley, who wintered, for prospecting purposes, in the Indians' hunting grounds. The men's provisions were exhausted, and they were in the utmost extremity when found by the Indian. He supplied their necessities, so far as he was able. He and his family even went without food for days as the result of his hospitality. The Indian's kindness only availed to save the life of one of the men, Frank Rahnor succumbed to the privations from which he suffered, but Mr. Wrigley survived. Two of the Indian's dogs died of starvation, and after return to civilization one of his children also died, no doubt as the result of the extreme privation suffered.

The department is taking steps to recognize in a substantial manner the noble conduct of these two men, and the cases are also being brought to the attention of the Royal Humane Society.

**Cloud Burst Sweeps Ohio.**

Columbus, O., July 14.—Railroad and interurban traffic out of Columbus will be paralyzed by a cloud burst which swept a large part of the Central Ohio early today. Small rivers and creeks were swelled into raging torrents which resulted in washing out bridges, causing landslides and doing other damage.

At Zanesville, the temporary bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio went out during the night. This is the only connecting link Zanesville has with the west. The Muskingum River is said to have risen nine feet during the night.

Pennsylvania service between Columbus and the east was paralyzed during the night. A Baltimore and Ohio train from New York and Pittsburgh due in Columbus early today detoured at Cambridge on account of washouts. It was still there at 10 o'clock this morning.

**Average Crop Production.**

Although there is need of a progressive policy to benefit the farmers in the Old Country it is noteworthy that the average yield per acre of the various crops is greater than in many other countries. The United States Department of Agriculture recently published in one of its Crop Reports a table of the index figures showing the relative productivity of over thirty different countries. These figures were based on crops—wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn and potatoes—comprising the bulk of crop production in most countries of the world.

In order to ascertain the index figures the average yield per acre for a series of years was obtained and these average yields were reduced to their percentage of the average yield of all the countries examined. The percentages for each country were combined and weighted in proportion to the relative acreage of the various crops in each country to obtain the index number of production.

Taking 100 as representing the weighted average of all countries the eight leading nations were: Belgium with 221, Switzerland 202, Netherlands 190, United Kingdom 177, Germany 169, Denmark 168, New Zealand 167 and Egypt 161, Canada with 108 and the United States seventeenth with 105. Then followed fifteen other countries in diminishing amounts, including 84, Australia 76, Russia 71 2 and ending with Tunis 37. From this statement it is evident that the United Kingdom still stands high among the nations of the world in the productivity of the crops.

**Can Cure Lepers.**

Ottawa, July 17.—That the dread disease of leprosy is curable is shown in a statement made by Langis, medical superintendent of the Lazaretto at Tracadie N. B., to the public health department here. Two patients who were at the early stage of leprosy have been discharged during the past year from the Lazaretto after treatment from Dr. Daye's Nattin Theasby followed since May, 1911.

Dr. Langis had at first fifteen patients to treat and gave between thirty-six and thirty-eight injections of natin to each. With this, as with any other treatment, a few patients attributed intercurrent illness to its use, and refused it, after a few injections. Generally the patient suffers from ten to thirty minutes from the burning sensation produced by the medicine at the place of the injection, but after this abates he has a general sensation of warmth, feels stimulated and stronger.

With mostly all patients there is an elevation of temperature for a few hours after the injection, which varies from one to two degrees.

**TWO PATIENTS CURED.**

Old anaesthetic cases are very little helped by natin, but, two patients were discharged at the early stage of the type of leprosy. One man of thirty-nine years, left a year ago he received only twenty injections of natin. He has been visited twice since, and he remains well. The other case a man of sixty-seven, left in November last. He has received sixty injections. Dr. Langis saw him recently and found him in good health, free from the disease. Both had been taken the old treatment, chaulmoogra oil, strychnine, etc.

Another case of mixed leprosy is so much improved that Dr. Langis has great hopes to discharge him in the near future.

With five nodular cases there has been, for a certain time, arre-

the leprosy process with some retrogression of the leprosy symptoms. Three of these are certainly better today, the two other's are in the last stages of the disease.

The patients are supplied with musical instruments and some games to help them pass away the time and divert their thoughts from themselves.

They are taking advantage of these amusements and seem to enjoy them. The sisters make every effort to contribute to their physical and moral comfort and respond to their many calls by day and night.

**TWENTY ONE IN LAZARETTO.**

There are at present in the lazaretto at Tracadie, N. B. twenty one patients, eleven males and ten females. Seventeen of these are of French Canadian, two of English, one of Icelandic and one of Russian origin.

No deaths and no admission occurred during the year. The leper lazaretto at Darcy Island, B. C. was used during the year for accommodations of four Chinese lepers while waiting deportation under the immigration regulations. The death of one of these men occurred at Darcy Island, the other three cases were deported to China. They were given the address of the leper mission hospital at Canton and given money enough to pay for their stay there for some months.

**Snatched From Niagara Falls.**

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 18.—Trueman Chapman, twenty-two years old, of Hamilton, Ont., was rescued from the very brink of American Falls tonight by four men, one of whom took desperate chances to reach him. Chapman was sitting on the railing just above Prospect Point, about nine o'clock, when the loiterers in the park were horrified to see him suddenly topple backwards and fall into the stream.

At this point the current is swift and the pull towards the brink of the falls almost irresistible. After striking the water Chapman's body lodged against two small projections of rock and this undoubtedly saved him from almost instant death.

**HEROIC RESCUERS.**

When the cry went up that a man was in the water John Hughes and Thomas Winders, of Niagara Falls, Thomas D. Thomas, of Toronto and a fourth man who did not give his name to the police, leaped over the railing.

The unidentified man waded out several feet from the shore, but could not reach far enough to get a secure hold of Chapman, who seemed to be unconscious or unable to help himself. Hughes, Winders and Thomas formed in a chain from the iron fence and clinging to the unknown man's hand enabled him to get a few inches nearer Chapman.

When the unconscious man was pulled away from the supporting hold of the rocks there was another moment of intense suspense for the rescuers. His body was a dead weight and the pull of the current toward the brink of the falls, less than five feet away, was tremendous.

**A THRILLING MOMENT.**

A break in the chain meant not only Chapman's life, but also that of the unknown man, who was then too far out to get back to the shore unaided. Twice the man at the end of the chain was swept from his feet, but he clung desperately to the helpless burden, and the united efforts of the three men nearest, who had a better footing, finally swung the two of them out of the grasp of the current.

Chapman was unconscious for over an hour after being taken ashore. Relatives said he was subject to fits and undoubtedly was stricken while sitting on the rail.

**Steamer Affre At Boston.**

Boston, July 12.—The wooden side-wheeler, City of Bangor, of the Eastern Steamship Company's Kennebec river line, was tied to her wharf today, when flames originating in the boiler room swept through her forward part with startling rapidity.

Flanked by city fire engines and fire boats that pumped tons of water on her the steamer, valued at two hundred thousand dollars, escaped destruction after her crew had made a brave but hopeless fight with her own hose lines. As it was, the fire moved so swiftly that one man was burned to death, several others were injured and Capt. Charles Blair barely escaped with his life.

The forward end, including the staterooms, saloon and pilot house was gutted and the loss in money is estimated at fifty thousand dollars.

The steamer plies between the city and points on the Kennebec river, and was scheduled to sail for Bath, Me., at six o'clock. She carries a crew of one hundred men and had accommodations for several hundred persons. So far as is known no one was on the steamer except the officers and crew, many of whom were in their bunks when the fire started. Before the crew were well awake the flames had worked up through the three decks and belched through the cabin top around the smokestack.

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