

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1908
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Please don't delay your
Subscriptions for 1907. We
need the money, we
have earned it and
shall esteem it a great
favor if you remit now.

1907.

With the last stroke of
twelve o'clock last midnight
the sands of 1907 ran out and
all awoke this morning to the
reality that a new year had
dawned and was already
speeding forward on time's
fleet wing. The change from
one year to another is not
marked by any convulsions of
nature, nor by any extraordi-
nary complications of the plan-
etary system, nor any angry
mutterings of the elements.
Such is the flight of time, over
which we have no control.
Ordinarily, we divide time
into past, present and future;
but when we study the ques-
tion more closely we must
conclude that a more accurate
division would be, past and
future. The present is incal-
culable in its brevity; it is
merely a point of time; for no
sooner does the future become
present than it is swallowed
up in the past. But the past
is irrevocable; it is gone be-
yond recall; consequently the
only measure of time concern-
ing which we can make any
speculation is the future. But
when we turn to the future we
are confronted with life's un-
certainty. No one can assure
himself that he will accomplish
this and such things at a de-
finite future period, as he is
not sure he will live that long.
We can only hope regarding
the future. It will thus be
seen that there is nothing so
uncertain as life and nothing
so subtle and evanescent as
time.

The beginning of a new
year would seem to be an op-
portune occasion to give some
consideration to the matter of
properly employing our time.
We cannot promise ourselves
the future, in consequence of
the uncertainty of life; we are
powerless to restrain the pre-
sent and the past is gone for-
ever. But notwithstanding
all these uncertainties we, as
rational beings and enlighten-
ed Christians, shall be held
accountable for the use we
make of the time given to us
on this earth. In time we
must prepare for eternity, and
the use we make of our time
will be a potent factor in the
final judgment pronounced
upon us. We should, there-
fore, at the beginning of an-
other year, renew our good
resolutions to make the best
use of whatever portion of
time may yet be in store for
us.

The year just closed has
not, in a general way, been
very different from many of
those which preceded it. For
the most part, it has been a
peaceful year; no very ex-
traordinary wars have been
waged; but the preparation
for war, said to be the great-
est guarantee of peace, has
gone on as, perhaps, never
before. European countries,
as usual, have kept a watchful
eye on one another, and the
alertness and assertiveness of
Japan have by no means less-
ened the jealousy and distrust
with which great nations are
generally supposed to guard
their rivals. But it is not our
intention to enter on any dis-
cussion of these matters,
which are too large to be sum-
marily dealt with.

In Canada events generally
have pursued the even tenor
of their way. There has been
reasonable prosperity, al-

though evidences are not lack-
ing that a stringency of more
or less duration is looming up.
The year has not been with-
out its disasters by sea and
land. The most dreadful and
fatal accident in Canada was
the collapse of the Quebec
bridge, resulting in such a
holocaust of human lives. In
our Island Province we have
passed through the year in
the same way as most pre-
vious years. The labors of
the husbandman have been
fairly well remunerated, and
the people have enjoyed about
the average health. The
great reaper has, of course,
been busy here as well as
everywhere else throughout
the world, and has been as
indiscriminate as ever in the
choice of his victims. We
should be thankful for the
blessings we have enjoyed
during the year just closed
and should resolve to make
good use of the year we are
entering upon. In this spirit
we wish all our friends a pros-
perous and

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Some of our subscribes
are exhibiting rather peculiar
psychological manifestations.
They seem to be imbued with
the notion that they are under
no obligation to remit the
amounts due by them for sub-
scription to the HERALD. All
reasonable requests in this
connection are quietly brushed
aside, and all efforts to facili-
tate the remission of these
amounts, such as stamped en-
velopes, etc., are ignored
with the utmost complacency.
Subscribers owing anywhere
from one to twelve years treat
every reasonable reminder of
their indebtedness with silent
contempt. The conduct of
these subscribers would seem
to convey the idea that they
consider it the height of pre-
sumption for us to expect to
be paid for our work. Per-
haps they think the privilege
of working for nothing is suffi-
cient reward for us. Why
should we expect to be treated
with anything like reasonable
business promptitude? We
have no rent to pay; we have
no wages to pay; we have no
insurance to pay; we have
not to pay for fuel; we have
not to pay for paper and other
supplies. All these things
come to us for nothing; there-
fore what is the need of re-
questing the payment of over-
due subscriptions.

Mr. Lemieux, Laurier's en-
voy to Japan in the matter of
Japanese emigration, started
for home on the 26th Dec
although nothing official is
made known as to what he
accomplished, it is generally
believed that his mission has
been a complete failure, the
Japanese authorities refusing
to consent to any new arrange-
ment. It has gradually leak-
ed out that the Laurier Gov-
ernment got the consent of
Parliament to the Japanese
treaty by false pretense. This
treaty between Great Britain
and Japan, had been in exist-
ence two years before the
Ottawa Government under-
took to have Canada included
in its provisions. When it
came before Parliament, Sir
Wilfrid told the House Japan
had given assurances that
emigration from that country
to Canada would be restricted.
When it was found there was
no restriction of this immigra-
tion, Sir Wilfrid intimated
that Canada was drawn into
the treaty by the Imperial
Government. The Home
Government lost no time in
turning aside this insinuation
and making it plain that Can-
ada was as free as could be in
her action in this matter.
Then Sir Wilfrid caused it to
be published that the required
assurance had been given by
the Japanese Consul. The
latter repudiated the state-
ment, and pointed out that he
had no power to give such
assurance. The Consul was
called home to explain his con-

duct to his Government.
When Sir Wilfrid found his
subterfuges failing him, he
sent Mr. Lemieux, and the
news comes that he, too,
has failed and that the Jap-
anese stand by the letter of
the treaty. This has evident-
ly been a pretty tortuous
transaction.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley has been
spending his Christmas vaca-
tion at his home in St. John,
N. B. He and his family
came down from Ottawa in a
private car. All the Cabinet
Ministers and their entourage
travel in private cars when-
ever they move any distance
from the capital. They are
sorely addicted to the private
car habit. They doubtless
consider it their privilege to
have these private cars at
their disposal and, for the mo-
ment, we will not enter on
any lengthy discussion of the
propriety or impropriety of
this habit. But we must re-
mark that it is one of the nu-
merous proofs of their incon-
sistency, insincerity and hy-
pocrisy. When in opposition
the party at present in power
never ceased denouncing the
extravagance of the Govern-
ment of that day, if any one then
should dare to ride over the country in a
private car even when on public
business. Jeremiads and lamen-
tations without end were heard
from the Liberal Opposition of
those days anent the use of private
cars or anything of that nature
by members of the Conservative
Government. Now, the most in-
significant attaché of a Cabinet
Minister may have a private car,
and no one must take exception.
Mr. Pugsley, while at St. John,
again became eloquent concerning
the improper expenditure of money
by the Conservatives in the
election of 1904. When he was
requested in the House to disclose
the particulars of his information
in this matter he sat as dumb as
an oyster; no amount of heckling
could induce him to disclose. He
was reduced to the condition of a
whipped spaniel; but still he was
dumb. But no sooner does he get
away from Parliament Hill, than
the strings of his tongue are loos-
ened and he reiterates his former
slander. He says he wants Mr.
Borden, and no one else, to pry
into this matter. Why, Mr. Bor-
den has asked him over and over
again to tell what he knows about
this matter. Before Parliament
met, Mr. Borden denied Pugsley's
charges, and challenged him to
the proof, and he lost no time
after the opening of the session in
demanding particulars from the
Minister of Public Works. There
was no response, to Mr. Borden's
enquiries or to the enquiries of
Mr. Kemp or Mr. Leveigne.
These members administered the
most severe castigation to Mr.
Pugsley; but through it all he
sat as a dumb dog. In view of
these facts, he has only given an
exhibition of hypocrisy by his
recent mouthings at St. John. He
can deceive no one by such tactics;
he only succeeds in making him-
self more ridiculous than ever.

The midnight Mass in the Cath-
edral on Christmas Eve, was a
most solemn and impressive service.
There was a large congregation in at-
tendance, and the church brilliantly
illuminated presented a grand appearance.
The high altar, beautifully adorned
with lights, plants and flowers was a
magnificent sight. At the stroke of
twelve o'clock the Bishop and clergy
emerged from the vestry, on the
Gospel-side and moved in procession
down the aisle, to the strains of the
organ. Returning to the sanctuary
the celebration of Solemn Vespers
and Benediction of the Blessed Sac-
rament was commenced. His
Lordship the Bishop was celebrant,
Rev. Dr. Curran, arch priest, Rev.
Theodore Gallant and J. B. Mc-
Intyre deacons of honor; Rev. Father
Gaudet, deacon and Rev. F. McDonald
sub-deacon of office. Rev. Dr. Mc-
Lellan and Rev. J. A. Gallant Mas-
ters of ceremonies. After the first
Gospel, Rev. Dr. McLellan ascended
the pulpit and preached an eloquent
and appropriate Christmas Sermon.
His text was from the 1st. verse of
the first chapter of the Gospel of St.
John: "In the beginning was the
Word, and the Word was with God,
and the Word was God." Other
Masses as on Sunday, were celebrated
in the Cathedral, as well as Masses
between the regular hours. Masses
were also said in the various chapels
of religious institutions. In the
evening Solemn Pontifical Vespers
and Benediction of the Blessed Sac-
rament were given in the Cathedral,
his Lordship officiating, assisted as
at the Midnight Mass.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Government Not Ready

Budget, French Treaty and
Insurance Will Be Taken
Up After Holidays—Mini-
mum French Tariff To Be
Partly Enjoyed By Canada.
Is Now Wholly Enjoyed
By 33 Other Countries and
Partly By As Many More.

GOVERNMENT WITH-
HOLDS JAPANESE
PAPERS

Ministers Continue To Speak
of Assurances Which they
Will Not Produce.—B. C.
Members in a Bad Fix.

IMMIGRATION BOOD-
LING

N. A. T. \$182,000 Profits,
Costly Special Tourists and
Queer Local Agents.

POISONING THE WELLS

An Old Cartwright Sermon
With a Modern Applica-
tion.—Poison Fund Now
Nearly a Million a Year.—
In doses of \$29,500 and
Under.

Ottawa, Dec. 21 1907

On Wednesday the house ad-
journing for the Christmas holi-
days, having been sitting 14 days
besides the day of opening. Vac-
ation will continue 23 days, and
some complaint was made that
Government business was delayed
by this discussion. But as in
the following week, the budget
speech was not made, nor the
necessary information for the dis-
cussion of the French treaty
brought down, and as the Insur-
ance bill was introduced only at
the last sitting of the house, and
no other important government
measure was introduced, it is
clear where the blame rests that
little business has been done.

NO SPECIAL ADVANTAGES
TO CANADA.

Concerning the French treaty
this much was learned through
questions put by Mr. Ames on
Wednesday: The French mini-
mum tariff of which Canada is to
have the benefit on certain articles
is already applicable in part to
United States, Brazil, British
India and a long list of other
states. The whole of the mini-
mum tariff of France is enjoyed
by 33 countries, including Ger-
many, Austria-Hungary, Belgium,
Denmark, Turkey, Spain, Great
Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan,
Holland, Russia, Roumania,
Serbia, Sweden and Norway and
most of the South American Re-
publics. These got the whole
benefit of the French lowest tariff
while Canada under the new
treaty will get only a part of it.

It is also found that the tariff
concessions which Canada is mak-
ing to France are by other treatie-
now thrown open to the Argentine
Republic, Austria-Hungary, Den-
mark, Japan, Russia, Spain
Sweden and certain other coun-
tries.

Evidently Canada is giving a
good deal and obtaining by this
treaty very little that is not en-
joyed by nearly all the world.

UNHAPPY B. C. MEMBERS

British Columbia members, all
of whom are government support-
ers, are painfully struggling to
free themselves and the govern-
ment from the blame in the matter
of the Japanese treaty which
authorizes unlimited immigration
of Japanese into this country. Sir
Wilfrid long ago stated that this
was a British Columbia question
and should be dealt with accord-
ing to the view of the members
from that province. Yet six of
them sat in the house last year
while the law was passed per-
mitting Japanese immigration,
and said never a word against it.
The seventh member did speak,
and was assured by the Premier
that Japan had agreed to keep
the Japanese out of Canada.
Since then 8,000 Japanese have
come into British Columbia and
the people of that province are
up in arms. Members who were
silent last year have been making
passionate anti-Japanese speeches
at home, some of them declaring

that if the immigration is not
stopped there may be another
Boston Tea Party on the Pacific
which seems to mean that a cargo
of Japanese may be thrown over-
board. In the House, on Monday,
five of these members who voted
for the Japanese treaty in 1906,
denounced the immigration clause
of it in all parts of speech, ap-
parently in the hope that they
would thus square themselves
with their constituents.

THAT MYSTERIOUS GUAR-
ANTEE

On Wednesday Mr. Borden took
up the discussion which was con-
tinued in a remarkably strong
speech by Mr. Monk. As Parlia-
ment had passed the treaty bill
with the immigration clause in it
on the statement of the Premier
that Japan had given assurance
that no immigration would follow,
Sir Wilfrid has repeatedly been
asked to bring down the papers
containing this guarantee. Not
only last year but on several oc-
casions this year, both in and out
of the house, the Premier and his
colleagues have referred to this
Japanese assurance. Mr. Field-
ing declared that this was the
basis upon which the government
and parliament acted. Mr. Fisher
had been to Japan and was
said to be the bearer of the pledge
from that country. All the British
Columbia members plead that
they were misled by this declara-
tion. Yet the papers themselves
have never been made public,
though on one occasion Sir Wil-
frid announced that he was laying
them upon the table.

CONFIDENTIAL AND NOT
CONFIDENTIAL

Now when Mr. Borden, Mr.
Monk and other members ask for
the text of these assurances the
Premier refuses to bring them
down, stating that they are con-
fidential papers, and that while
negotiations are going on they
must be withheld. If they are
confidential papers which must
not be shown during negotiations,
what right has Sir Wilfrid Laurier
to speak of these assurances
in debate while negotiations are
proceeding? Either the terms of
that guarantee should be known
to the whole House or else Minis-
ters have no right to use it to
bolster up their bad case. They
are trying by insinuation to throw
the whole blame of the situation
upon Japan, practically accusing
that country of breaking a solemn
engagement, and at the same time
withholding papers which will
show whether there was such an
engagement and whether the Gov-
ernment itself has deceived the
House. The growing impression
is that the papers do not justify
Sir Wilfrid's assurance of last
year to the House, and that the
Government is withholding them
in the hope that Mr. Lemieux
may be able to make an arrange-
ment for the restriction, and that
thus the whole matter may be
quieted down.

USELESS BUT COSTLY.

Meanwhile there are other
immigration questions. From
many centres of population comes
the cry that employment is get-
ting scarce and that multitudes
of newly arrived immigrants are
looking in vain for work. Mr.
Wilson of Lennox, who has given
much attention to immigration
matters, spoke on this subject on
Tuesday, showing that a great
deal of money is wasted in the
immigration service, some of it to
bring in people who ought not to
be here, and a great deal in boot-
ling operations such as that of the
North Atlantic Trading Company.
No less than thirty-five special
agents were sent last year to
Great Britain in addition, to the
regular staff. These cost over
\$20,000 for the tour, and one of
the tourists was the brother of
Mr. Aylesworth. Mr. Wilson did
not ascertain that they did much
good. He finds that the system
of paying bonuses is bringing in
undesirable immigrants, and our
Government is a good deal less
careful than that of the United
States in protecting the Country
from unsuitable arrivals.

CANADA PAYING FOR
SETTLERS IN THE STATES.

The Government has also an
army of agents in the Dominion
many of them engaged in politics
in the campaign seasons, who re-
ceive \$2 each for placing immi-
grants in farm employment. Mr.
Clements of Kent declares that
the agent in his County received
\$1,280 for placing immigrants on
farms, and that within twenty
days the half of them had gone
into the United States. He states
that this Government grant was
paid for locating persons who did
not remain 24 hours. All of
which goes to show that the
North Atlantic Trading Company
swindle, which cost the Country

\$265,820 and gave the company
a net profit of \$181,592, was not
the only bootling operation con-
nected with this department. The
Government is evidently provid-
ing at public expense for its own
army of unemployed campaigners
in the off season.

POISONING THE WELLS.

The operation which Sir Rich-
ard Cartwright called "Poison-
ing the Wells" has been going on
with great activity during the
last years. Sir Richard applied
this term to the payment of pub-
lic money to partisan newspapers.

There is one act which even
among savages and barbarians is
looked upon as inhuman,—not to
be tolerated even under the ex-
tremest exigencies of war, and
that is the poisoning of the wells
from which friends and foes alike
must quench their thirst.
"But here in Canada we have a
government which does worse—
which does not hesitate delib-
erately to poison and corrupt the
very sources of information from
which alone the ordinary voter
can learn how public affairs are
being administered, and whether
he is well or ill served by those
to whom he must porforce entrust
the guardianship of his interests,
and I say that of all the corrupt
acts of the government, of all the
signs of the degradation and de-
basement of public opinion which
are everywhere manifest, there is
not one act so fraught with evil
consequences, not one sign so sig-
nificant of degradation, as the
manner in which the public press
has been openly and systemati-
cally debauched year after year.

HEAVIER DOSES NOW.

Sir Richard was in the habit of
reckoning the payments by the late
government for printing and adver-
tising as a corruption and poisoning
fund. As a matter of fact a portion
was and is paid to printers and litho-
graphers who have nothing to do with
the newspapers. But Sir Richard in
his way worked up a fund as high as
\$300,000. What would he say to the
bills of the last three years for exactly
the same services?

Table with 2 columns: Years Advertising, Printing, Total. Rows for 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1907 (monthly), 1907 (quarterly), 1907 (yearly).

A FEW PRESCRIPTIONS.

The portion of this which went
to the press is very much larger
than in the days when Sir Rich-
ard developed his "well poisoning"
theory. We have, for instance
the following sample amounts
paid to newspapers supporting the
administration:

Table with 2 columns: Newspaper Name, Amount. Includes Montreal Herald, Winnipeg Free Press, Halifax Chronicle, etc.

The first column is for pay-
ments in the nine months be-
tween the end of June 1906 and
the end of March 1907. The sec-
ond column is the total amount
paid in three years and nine
months.

Table with 2 columns: Newspaper Name, Amount. Includes Montreal Herald, Winnipeg Free Press, Halifax Chronicle, etc.

WELLS OF LESS CAPACITY.

The figures run in this way for
leading dailies. The smaller
dailies and village weeklies are,
by the Cartwright doctrine, suffi-
ciently poisoned with a smaller
dose. For instance during the
last nine months we have pay-
ments of \$1,084 to the Fredericton
Herald, \$1,585 to the Pictou Ad-
vocate, \$1,061 to the Regina
Leader, \$393, to the Richibucto
Review, \$394 to the Stratford
Beacon, \$434 to the St. Thomas
Journal, \$1,174 to the Truro Mid-
land Times, \$893 to the White
Horse Star, \$1,019 to the Yar-
mouth Herald and \$779 to the
New Glasgow Chronicle, and so
on. The payments vary accord-
ing to the faithfulness with which
the journal taking the poison res-
ponds to the dose.

Make your headquarters while in town at Stanley
Bros. Tell your friends to meet you at

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE,
132 Richmond Street.

Stanley Bros.

Fall and
WINTER
COATS
AT A GREAT
DISCOUNT

33 1-3 p.c.
DISCOUNT.

Our whole magnificent stock of Coats, German, English
and Canadian, is put on the market at a fraction of
their value and at no regard to their original cost.
All styles in all cloths and all colors.

FUR JACKETS

Astrakan, Electric Seal, Russian, Bohoran and
Persian Lamb and Coon Coats are to be had in our
assortment. All sizes and prices at

33 1-3 per cent.
DISCOUNT.

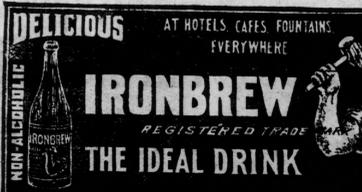
Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes \$25.00 Electric Seal Coat, \$35.00 Astrakan Coat, \$45.00 Astrakan Coat.

Stanley Bros.

Tea Party
Supplies.

We have bought out the Aerated Water Business form-
erly conducted by Ferris & Fredericksen, and we are now
in a position to supply the trade with a full line of

SODA DRINKS



Such as Ginger Ale, Raspberry Soda, Lemon Soda,
Iron Brew and a variety of other flavors. We will also
be in a better position than ever to contract for the sup-
plying of Picnics and Tea Parties. A full line of all
requirements for above purposes on hand.

Merry-making attractions to hire. Personal supervision
given free on large orders. Call or write us for prices.

EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you
to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our
sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents
per lb.

Preserves.—We manufacture all
our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure
sold wholesale and retail.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.
Eureka Grocery,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.