

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1910

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor

Returned printed envelopes containing subscription remittances will be gladly accepted from day to day. Please not delay.

Imperial Reciprocity.

Washington advices from time to time, leave no doubt as to the desire of President Taft and his government to bring about a reciprocity treaty with Canada. This anxiety and activity of the United States authorities in the direction indicated should, in the light of past events, constitute a very strong reason why Canada would refuse to enter into any negotiations with our American cousins having for their end reciprocal trade relations between the two countries. As we have pointed out in the American Government abrogated the former treaty at a time when Canada benefited thereby, and stood in need of its continuance. The United States authorities, at that critical time in our history, perceived that a continuance of the treaty would be of far greater benefit to us than to them, and immediately put an end to it. They felt that their country and the condition of its manufactures were such as to be quite independent of any trade advantages from this side of the line; while Canada was in the struggles of an infant nation, with practically no manufactures. No doubt the Americans anticipated that our dependent trade conditions would force us into the arms of our republican neighbors. In these anticipations our friends across the border have been disappointed; Canada inaugurated her own trade policy and has prospered under it. She has reached out for new avenues of trade and has become a competitor with the United States. Canada, from time to time in her days of struggle for trade prosperity, asked the United States for a renewal of reciprocity; but our American neighbors always refused to reciprocate with us on anything like mutually beneficial terms. Now the authorities at Washington, finding their home trade over done, are very desirous to negotiate with Canada such a treaty as would be a benefit to themselves. There is very little sentiment in Canada in favor of reciprocity, and a Government that would under these conditions negotiate for the special benefit of the United States cannot have the good of our Dominion at heart.

Our American friends let drop many expressions that reveal their real sentiments in this matter. Here, for instance, is what was said recently by a Chicago manufacturer: "Of course, I am in favor of reciprocity. Our firm makes goods for the farmer, and it sells them in every state of the union. We have, in consequence of our large output, reduced costs to a limit. Throw down your tariff bars, and we will enter Western Canada and burn up any Canadian competition that we meet." There is probably more truth than wisdom from the speaker's point of view in this statement. There can be little doubt he voices the opinion of American manufacturers who have an interest in the Canadian market. In this particular instance, it appears, a Canadian company is manufacturing a similar line of goods, is employing about 200

hands, and is selling its product as cheaply as the United States concern is doing it in its own territory. What would happen if the bars were pulled down and the Canadian company were "burned up"? With a monopoly in the field would the United States company continue to sell at free trade prices? Past history does not warrant any such presumption. The farmer would pay as much for the articles in question as he does now, or more, and he would have a lessened demand for his products, by reason of the throwing of 200 consumers out of employment.

It need scarcely be doubted that the expression of this Chacago manufacturer, that Canadian Manufacturing industries would be "burned up" by American competition, fairly voices the sentiments underlying all this activity on the part of our American cousins in the direction of negotiating reciprocal trade relations with Canada. All who wish well to Canada should turn a deaf ear to the persuasive pleadings of Uncle Sams reciprocity emissaries. What Canada needs and what all patriotic Canadians should strive for is reciprocity within the Empire. This sentiment was expressed in the resolution passed by the Canadian Manufacturers Association, at its meeting a few weeks ago. This resolution expressed the opinion of the association "that the representatives of the Dominion of Canada at the forthcoming Colonial conference be requested to urge the desirability of taking immediate steps to bring about reciprocal trade within the Empire." It proceeded to state the conviction of the association that such reciprocity would strengthen the bonds of union and would largely free the British Empire from dependence on foreign countries for food and other supplies.

In his speech at the banquet, given the members of the association, Mr. Rowley, the president, directed his remarks mainly to the questions of protection and Imperial preference. "Much of the prosperity we enjoy today," he said, "is traceable to the protection of the old National Policy, whereby we have encouraged development of our natural resources. But we must not stop there. We must now protect ourselves against the waste and extravagance in the utilizing of these resources, so that we may conserve to future generations of Canadians the wealth of land, of forest, of the seas, and of water power, in which they hold equal rights with ourselves. If practical protection is not maintained in Canada, we cannot compete in our home markets, much less in foreign markets against our commercial competitors, the mercantile marauders and the foreign foes, who, with the large markets of their own, are always ready to dump their surplus wares into Canada at any price they can get. It should not be forgotten that if industrial progress and development in Canada is hampered, we will surely rue it, for we will be given a setback from which it may take us many years to recover. We do not want Canada to be landed in this sort of plight, so let us stand pat; let us go our own pace in our own way. Let us promote our own trade among our own people at home in Canada, and also throughout the Empire. Let us keep free of entanglements at Washington, let us cease to listen to overtures from the United States; let them deal with their tariff in their own way, and let us protect ourselves in our own way, on a broad, solid, sure, safe basis, practical protection."

Mr. Rowley, it must be admitted, presented Canada's case fairly and moderately,

and in such a way as to meet with the approbation of all patriotic Canadians, when he pointed out that the National Policy has been largely instrumental in making the Dominion what it is today. The existence of a moderate tariff has induced a constant stream of capital and industries to flow across the international boundary. But for the tariff all this United States capital and all these branches of United States factories would have remained at home to supply the Canadian market with American-made goods. Manufacturers in the United States, when they talk of reciprocity, want free access to the wealth of Canada's natural resources, the unrestricted privilege to exploit them in their own way, and also freer access to the Canadian market. The removal of the tariff bars would mean ruin to the industries of the country. Imperial preference, on the other hand, will tend to strengthen the ties which bind the nations of the Empire together, and promote the commercial prosperity of each unit. These are the sentiments by which Canadian representatives to the next Colonial Conference should be imbued, and these are the propositions which they should urge with all their force.

Current Comment.

That wise man who said nothing could be done by halves didn't know about outsiders on the half shell. (Vancouver World.)

Now why not train the boy scouts to shovel snow off the sidewalks this winter. The money could go to buy uniforms. (Hamilton Times.)

Scientists claim that a toad in the New York Zoo has just eaten its first meal in 1,000 years. It must have been rather shocked at the increase in prices. (Winnipeg Tribune.)

Well, after all, the unfortunate who remarked that organized charity was the condensed milk of human kindness may not have been so far wrong. (Vancouver World.)

Evidence is fast accumulating that the bungle and expense connected with the fathering of the comparatively useless Ross rifle will furnish one more substantial reason why the government should be "fired." (Hamilton Spectator.)

Messrs. McKenzie & Mann are said to be anxious to build and operate the Hudson Bay Railway. This probably means that they will build and operate it. As people who get what they want in the matter of railways in Canada, McKenzie and Mann have a record surpassed by none. (Montreal Gazette.)

Grain is reported to be accumulating in elevators throughout Canada, holders declining to sell for export at present prices. It will take time to show whether their policy is wise or otherwise. England, which takes most of this continent's surplus food, is getting what its people need without paying so much as people here ask. She can afford to wait. Perhaps this country can also. (Montreal Gazette.)

The East will probably always do the finer kind of manufacturing for the whole country. But there are many coarse manufactures depending on raw materials, which can be carried on quite as well West as East—perhaps better, if the West is the base of supply. The mutually profitable relations between the farmer and the manufacturer will not always be sustained only at long range. And when the West is dotted with factories of one kind or another, the free trade cry will cease. (Hamilton Herald.)

It is stated on good authority that the provincial elections will take place the latter part of October. It is further stated that Attorney-General Maclean wanted to pull them off two months ago, when the building of a railway on the eastern shore was announced, but Premier Murray said, "not yet." The contest will, however, be on at the time stated above—unless W. S. Fielding decides otherwise. Grit hot-air ships are now moving and there are other indications that the battle is on. That the Murray Government will be defeated is an opinion expressed by even its own friends. (Yarmouth Times.)

Revolution in Portugal.

The newspapers, during the four days of last week were filled with accounts, more or less confusing, of a rising against the Monarchical government of Portugal. Lisbon advices left no doubt that there was trouble, and that the King was obliged to leave the capital. The following dated the 5, to London from the British minister, Sir F. H. Villiers, at Lisbon, tersely narrates the outbreak.—The telegram of British Minister Sir F. H. Villiers to the foreign office follows: "A serious disturbance broke out here (Lisbon) Monday night when some troops of the garrison declared themselves republicans. Fighting occurred throughout yesterday morning. Troops heretofore loyal went over to the revolutionists and a republic was proclaimed. Great excitement prevails. The proclamation of a republic was received enthusiastically by the people. I believe that a provisional government is being formed. King Manuel is said to be at Mafra (18 miles northwest of Lisbon), at the Royal palace, with the Queen Mother and the Prince Royal, but I have no precise news."

Lisbon advices of the 6th, had the following: "While the city of Lisbon is in the hands of the revolutionists and a republic has been proclaimed, with Theophilus Braga as provisional president, and other prominent republicans constituting the ministry, there are still many thousands in and around the capital who are loyal to the monarchy. The monarchists include a portion of the Lisbon troops and troops massed in entrenched camps about the city. These have refused so far to ally themselves with the revolutionists, and the provisional government is taking steps to enforce allegiance. The people of Lisbon are ignorant of events in the provinces, and it is therefore not known whether the movement is broad enough to sweep the country. Nevertheless the republicans are proceeding as though the transformation of the monarchy into a republic was an accomplished fact to stand for all time. For months past preparations have been going on for the overthrow of the king, and it had been definitely arranged to raise the cry of revolt on Wednesday. It so happened that the king was about to take up his residence at Cascaes and the warships were ordered to proceed there. The navy, which is the chief support of the revolutionists thereupon decided to act immediately, otherwise that defensive arm of the country would be able to offer no assistance in carrying out the plans."

Monday night at midnight the republican chiefs, accompanied by numerous partisans, went to the barracks of the Sixteenth regiment of infantry. The doors were immediately thrown open to the populace and arms were distributed to thousands. The barracks of the first regiment of artillery were next visited and the guns dragged forth. The revolutionists marched to the highest point in Lisbon, a fine strategic position, where artillery was mounted, threatening the town. The Government immediately took up a position in the centre of the town about two miles distant from the revolutionists, where heavy guns and Maxim's were placed to oppose the enemy. Meanwhile the insurgent cruiser Adamaster steamed up in front of Lisbon ready for a bombardment, while the cruiser Rafael proceeded down the river, taking her station opposite the seamen's barracks, which, having joined the revolt, was surrounded by a force of municipal guards.

As the following advices dated the 7th, from Gibraltar show, the King and Royal family of Portugal are safe and under British protection.—King Manuel of

Portugal is now under British protection. The Portuguese royal yacht Amelie having on board the king, the queen mother, the dowager queen, and the Duke of Oporto, entered this harbor at 11 o'clock this evening. Shortly afterwards the king and the queen mother came ashore and drove to the summer residence of the governor, Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, at Europa Point. Judging from the appearance of the crew which manned the Amelie they were gotten together hurriedly.

Advices of the 8th, from Lisbon say: "On account of reports that some of the troops of the province have not yet declared their adherence to the republic, the provisional government is exercising the greatest vigilance. Thirty-nine heavy guns and ten Maxim's have been posted in trenches on the heights of the city and are ready to check any attempted invasion of Lisbon. Up to the present time, however, the government has received no advices of risings in favor of the monarchy. The encamped forces of the provisional government have delegated 200 soldiers and armed civilians to police duty in guarding public and other buildings, especially the banks of the city. All carriages passing through the streets are closely inspected. The wearing or carrying of small republican flags of green and red is considered the open sesame to safe conduct throughout the city. During the night all shops and restaurants in Lisbon are closed. A cabinet council was convened today and discussed at length the weighty questions surrounding the administration of the affairs of the nation. At its conclusion, an official note was given out declaring that the republic was firmly established. President Braga issued a statement today voicing the satisfaction of the government of the republic that the departure of the royal family from Portugal had been carried out without any untoward incident. It is said also that military and civil adhesions to the republic were constantly increasing."

On the 9th, this news came from Lisbon: The expulsion of the monks has begun. No time will be lost in driving them across the frontier. Several hundred nuns have been assembled and will be transported out of the city. The authorities utter a warning against the fantastically exaggerated reports constantly finding currency among the excited and imaginative people. The affair of Quelhas Monastery was not very serious, but the whole interior, particularly of the church, was wrecked and deserted, and the organ was destroyed by soldiers and civilians who invaded the buildings in the search for under-ground passages, by which they imagined priests and municipal guards, erroneously suspected of hiding there, made their escape. No secret passages were discovered, but the searchers tore down walls and benches and even the altar in their vain endeavor.

Disastrous Fires.

Advices of the 9th, from Fort William, Ont., say. Over a thousand people are homeless as the result of the forest fires which completely destroyed yesterday the towns of Beaudette and Spooner, Minn., about 200 miles west of here on the C. N. R. The people have only what they had on their backs when the fire caught them. It is feared that hundreds of settlers south of here have perished, as it is known yesterday they were packing up to come to town, but have not reached here yet. One man named Ramsey, ran with a child in his arms seven miles to town and reported several families behind him, but they have not turned up yet. The fire broke out about six o'clock in the west of the town of Beaudette, and half an hour later both that town and Spooner were enveloped in flames. The C. N. R. sent an engine and 50 empty box cars to the relief of the stricken ones, and fifteen minutes later all who could, reached the station on the Canadian side, although it looked like going out of the frying pan into the fire, as the town of Rainy River was on fire in several places, the Rat Portage Lumber Company at that point losing the entire plant and yards. The Selving Lumber yards at Spooner, just across the Beaudette River from Beaudette, were entirely consumed, the concern losing over one hundred and fifty million feet of sawn lumber, and having great difficulty in saving the planing and saw mill.

The fire is regarded as the most disastrous in the history of northern Minnesota and Western Ontario. A number of lives were lost and the damage to property will amount up into the millions. Down trains report the sight of way strewn with corpses, five being found between here and five miles west. They were endeavoring to get away from the fire and got on the track only to be burned to death between the rails. The bodies were destitute of clothing, everything being burned except the shoes, one mother being found with a six months baby lashed to her breast, both so completely charred by flames as to be unrecognizable.

The account of the fire disaster from Warroad, Minn., says—The dead bodies of 76 settlers have been found and it is thought that the death toll among the settlers will be upwards of 300. Wagon loads of corpses are constantly being brought into the railway station at Beaudette. It is reported that many settlers, cradled with grief at the loss of families and property, are roaming the woods and searching parties are constantly going out after the injured, the dead and the demented. One family of nine, one of seven and one of five were wiped out on Friday night. At 8.30 the fire attacked Beaudette and Spooner and within three minutes after the first alarm, every building was a blaze. Within an hour they were heaps of ashes. The people of these two towns had just time to quit their homes with only what they placed on their backs. They were placed on a passenger train standing at the depot and taken across to Rainy River, Ont., to safety. The whole country east of here is on fire. Roosevelt, Swift, William and Cedar Spur are in great danger. All the women and children are being removed to places of safety. The Canadian Northern Railway has stationed trains at every station at the service of the people and is doing every thing in its power to relieve the situation.

PATON'S--The House of Quality--PATON'S

FALL OPENING

After a Bountiful HARVEST

There is a nip in the air that will make you think of warm underwear and furs. Are your furs ready? You can profit by the saving of one-third on seventy-five pieces of sample fur ready for your choosing.

Genuine Mink Neck Pieces, \$10.75, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$25.00, \$30 and up to \$70.00

Genuine Alaska Sable Neck Pieces, \$10.50, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$22.00, \$25.00 up to \$45.00.

Genuine Sable Muffs, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$28.00 and up.

Marmot Muffs, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.75, \$6.50 up to \$13.50.

Marmot Neck Pieces, \$4.25, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.50 up to \$18.00

See the new BOLSTER MUFF the latest fad of the season.

PATON'S. PATON'S.

Where Your Clothes Money Buys Most--and Why

When you buy a suit or overcoat, what are the things you insist on? Good materials, fine workmanship, fashionable cut, stylish appearance. And practically every clothing dealer advertises these things as attributes to his garments.

There is a wonderful sameness about clothing advertising in this respect. And when all are claiming the same thing, on what grounds can you base a choice?

There is one brand of clothes—and only one—which offers you more, that is PATON'S.

New Fall Overcoats, \$8, 10, 12, 14, 16.

Convertible Collar Overcoats, \$12, 15, 20, 22, the best in town. We guarantee you full value for every cent you invest in our goods.

Leaders in Ladies' Knitted Sweater Coats

If we could show you the value of these goods on paper we would not be able to supply the demand. The values are great. It will certainly pay you to anticipate your wants.

All sizes and colors worn, \$1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00 and 8.75. Send us your mail orders. We cut under all catalogue prices. PATON'S.

Leaders in Dress Goods

More New Dress Goods here than in any two Stores in Charlottetown. HYGRADE. All wool chiffon Broad Cloth. When we say Hygrade we mean it. The goods must be seen to be appreciated. \$1.75 less Cash Discount and only at PATON'S.

Other Leading Goods

Diagonals, Panamas, Venetians, Henriettas, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 1.65, 1.75.

Yours for Dress Goods, value, assortment and low price.

PATON'S.

Sept. 28, 1910.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The largest total in the history of the colony was reached by the exports from Newfoundland during the past fiscal year. The figures show that the amount was about a million dollars larger than that of the previous year. Pulp and paper exports amounted to \$750,000.

Miss Beattie Carter, a nurse, was killed, and Dr. Urban T. Kemble had his ribs broken in an auto accident at Deshville Falls, six miles from Kingston, N. Y., early Friday. Dr. Kemble was driving his machine and bringing Miss Carter home from a case on which she had been working. The auto went over an embankment.

The mission by the Redeptorist Fathers, which had been going on last week in St. Mary's Church, Sorel, was brought to a successful close on Sunday evening. This week the Fathers are giving a mission at St. Margarets and next week they go to St. Peter's. The priests engaged in these missions are Rev. Fathers Mullaney, McCormick and Maloney. The two first named are from Boston and Father Maloney is from St. John, N. B.

The police and state officers of Belgium, Holland and England are searching for Mr. Robert Vennig, Superintendent of Fisheries for Canada, one of the valued men in the service of the Dominion, who went to the Hague as an expert to advise with Hon. Mr. Aylesworth in the fisheries arbitration. After the decision was given Mr. Vennig was seen in the Canadian pavilion at the

Brussels exhibition. Since that time the most anxious search has failed to reveal any trace of him. Vennig was born in St. John in 1854 and became an official of the Marine & Fisheries Department in 1899.

A young man named Victor Hudson, of Stanhope, was arrested on Saturday on a warrant charging him with manslaughter in connection with the death of his aunt Miss Johanna Hudson. Two aunts of Victor Hudson Miss Johanna and Mrs. McMasters, lived together at Stanhope, and the young man lived on the opposite side of the road. It appears that on Wednesday or so of last week some dispute arose between Victor and the aunts in the home of the latter, and when the "wangle" was over Johanna was lying on the ground unconscious. She never regained consciousness. He was arrested as above stated and brought to the city. His preliminary trial was begun before Stipendiary Magistrate McDonald, when he was remanded until this (Wednesday) forenoon.

Fierce Gales.

London advices of the 5th say—Fierce gales during the past twenty-four hours have lashed the North Sea into terrible fury and many vessels have been wrecked. Many parts of the shore been strewn with debris. The worst disaster reported so far is the foundering of the steamer Walsom off Cromer. The steamer was inflated about from whitecap to trough until her timbers parted. It was only a few minutes then until she was lying on the bottom of the North Sea. Her engines were drowned and several stokers are reported missing. As soon as it was evident the vessel could not live her lifeboats were lowered, and amid great peril all other members of the crew climbed into them, and after a long fight against the high seas reached shore in safety.

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Diarrhea, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickening. Price 25 cts.