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The Country is Saved.

The splendid victory won by Mr. R. L. Borden and his followers in the elections of Thursday last was, all things considered, the most notable in the history of Canada. No question of equal importance or fraught with such serious possibilities has been before the Canadian electorate since Confederation. Our fiscal and commercial independence; our very autonomy trembled in the balance, and the result amply approves the wisdom of Mr. Borden in forcing the question before the electorate for their verdict.

Looking back over the field, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Paterson and their associates, must now see how arbitrary, high-handed and silly they acted in their attempt to jam through Parliament and force down the throats of the Canadian people, something they did not want and had not asked for. During the election campaign the Liberals had no argument to sustain their side of the question; they appealed instead to the passions and sordid instincts of the people. But the great electorate of Canada rose superior to all selfish and minor interests, and in a mighty wave of sound public

voice intended to strike a fatal blow at the very vitals of our great and progressive country.

We were told that Canada was at the parting of the ways, and the Canadian people, realizing the truth of this statement, determined that our great Dominion should continue in the way of progress and prosperity, along which she has been marching to her destined place in the galaxy of nations; rather than that she should turn aside, sink into a humiliating position of commercial vassalage and fiscal dependence, to be dragged at the wheels of a hostile political juggernaut.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts made to accomplish his defeat, Mr. R. L. Borden, the Premier elect, was returned at the head of the poll in Halifax, although his colleague was defeated. Every Province in the Dominion except Alberta, contributed to the Opposition gains over the election of 1908. Queen's County in this Province did nobly and elected two supporters of Mr. Borden with handsome majorities. We regret that King and Prince did not follow suit; but the majorities against Mr. Fraser and Dr. Murphy are not large and may yet be wiped out.

An admirable feature of the election was the support given to Mr. Borden by the Liberals. A large number of Liberals rose above party and voted against the pact; because they well knew that its adoption would be the very worst thing that could happen Canada. These Liberals believe in Canada for the Canadians and would not strike a blow at our country's best interests. Rather than do so they voted against their party. This shows the mighty wave of Canadianism that swept from end to end of the Dominion. The peoples reason and sound judgment asserted

themselves and the country was saved.

Mr. Borden has now a free hand to form a strong Government and no fear need be entertained that he will not select the very best men for Cabinet positions. He has at command an abundance of excellent Cabinet material and he may be depended upon to present a strong and stable administration.

Cabinet Ministers Defeated

The seven Cabinet Ministers defeated are Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, who negotiated the pact; Graham, Minister of Railways; Fisher of Agriculture; McKenzie King, Minister of Labor; Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue; Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia and Defence. Dr. Bland, Postmaster General, was defeated in Montmagry, but elected in Beauce. Mr. Bureau, Solicitor General, was also defeated. Pugsly, Minister of Public Works, may yet be counted out, as his majority on declaration day was reduced to 2. This whole-sale slaughter of the Cabinet Ministers shows to what extent the wave of opposition against the pact had swept over the country. In King's, Nova Scotia, Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, was defeated by 277 votes by A. deW. Foster, an undergraduate of Dalhousie University, about 22 years of age. Fielding, Minister of Finance, was defeated in Shelburne, Queens, by F. B. McCurdy, Banker and Broker, who has a branch of his business in Charlottetown. He was a new man in politics but proved too strong for Fielding. In Halifax City and County R. L. Borden was elected at the head of the poll, but his colleague Crosby was defeated by a small majority. McLean, Liberal, was the other member elected for Halifax. Fielding and Paterson who went to Washington and undertook to give away our country without as much as asking leave, have received their answer from the electorate.

Cabinet Representation.

When Mr. Borden commences the formation of his Cabinet we expect that he will not forget Prince Edward Island. This Province has before now had a representative in the Federal Cabinet for many years, both in Conservative and Liberal Governments, and we have now elected to support Mr. Borden a man well qualified to discharge the duties in connection with any portfolio the new Premier should assign him. Mr. A. A. McLean is the man. He is a foremost member of the Bar of this Province; has had Parliamentary experience and is in every way qualified for a Cabinet position. Islanders will be pleased to see Mr. McLean called into the executive by Mr. Borden.

If the United States authorities are anxious to secure cheaper food stuffs for the consumers of that country, who are not producers, let them take off the duty against Canadian products. We shall be glad to sell them such of our surplus as will bring good returns; but we have given them to understand that we will regulate our own tariffs. We want no coercion; no dictation from Washington.

For the second and last time it has been demonstrated that when it comes to a matter of loyalty to the Empire Canadians know no party ties or affiliations.

What is the matter with Borden? He is all right.

Borden is the third of Canada's Premiers supplied by Nova Scotia.

Canada intends to have her fiscal policy directed from Ottawa, not from Washington.

Reciprocity within the Empire and not with the United States, is what Canada wants.

Laurier, Taft and Hearst constitute a trinity in which the Canadian people have no faith.

Borden has an ample supply of excellent timber from which to construct a strong Cabinet.

Congratulations to Borden, McLean and Nicholson, and all elected defenders of Canada.

Thursday was a hard day on Bills. Bill Fielding, Bill Paterson, Bill Taft and the Reciprocity Bill were all brushed aside.

The national policy is what has made Canada great, and the Canadians have shown that they have no notion to part with it.

The electors of the Dominion have proclaimed to the United States and to the rest of the world that Canada is not for sale.

The whole world now understands how solid and deep-seated in the hearts of our people is the spirit of genuine Canadianism.

Fielding and Paterson need expect no sympathy from the people of the country they tried to hand over, tied hand and foot, to a foreign power.

Eight out of fifteen ministers went down to defeat before the indignation of a people who resented the idea that they were mere puppets of the politicians.

The New York Herald forecasted a majority of 35 for Laurier and reciprocity. The figures are about right, but the American journal got them inverted.

The many Liberals, who rose superior to their party ties on Thursday last, and cast their votes for the preservation of their homes and fire-sides, acted a manly part.

The electors of Canada have demonstrated in the most emphatic manner that the strenuous efforts of her statesmen and the hundreds of millions of money expended in building up a prosperous and progressive country, and in establishing stable and profitable markets have not been for the special benefit of a jealous rival nation.

President Taft brought Mr. Fielding to his knees when he brandished the big stick. He was so much encouraged by this that he invited Fielding and Paterson to Washington and completely mesmerized them. These emissaries after their return to Ottawa undertook to play the Washington trick on the members of the House of Commons. Mr. Borden and his followers spoiled this game. Then the electors had their innings and Fielding and Paterson saw their finish.

Splendid Conservative Victory.

The Government Forces Routed.

Seven Cabinet Ministers Slain.

Reciprocity Rejected and Repudiated.

Canada for the Canadians

In the Federal elections on Thursday last, the opponents of the Laurier Government and of the reciprocity pact achieved a splendid victory. The Government hosts, the advocates of the reciprocity pact were utterly routed, and seven Cabinet ministers were among the slain. The electors of Canada, the great jury to whom the question of reciprocity was submitted rendered a most emphatic verdict against it. They declared, with no uncertain voice, that Canada is for Canadians, and that the sturdy people of this Dominion are quite capable of looking after their own business, without any special advice from President Taft, Champ Clarke, William Randolph Hearst, or any of the other American politicians who so kindly volunteered their advice as to how we should vote. There were, even in this Province, supporters of the Liberals and the reciprocity pact who went so far as to declare the rejection of the Laurier election issue would be a slap in the face for President Taft. Well, President Taft has got the slap in the face. How does he like it?

The electors of Canada have placed themselves on record in the most emphatic manner to the effect that they are not to be coerced to vote against their country's best interests; they have declared in unequivocal terms that Canada is not for sale. Every Province in the Dominion contributed to the rejection of the pact and the downfall of the Government that advocated it. Subject to some few changes, the result all over the Dominion was as follows:

Province	Cons.	Lib.
British Columbia	7	—
Alberta	1	6
Saskatchewan	1	9
Manitoba	8	2
Ontario	72	13
Quebec	27	36
New Brunswick	5	8
Nova Scotia	9	9
P. E. Island	2	2
Totals	132	85

Majority—47.

Not reported—5.

It is to be regretted that our own Province did not do a little better. Only a few more votes on the Opposition side would give us a full quota of four members in support of the new Government. As it is, it is not impossible that accounts may not yet seat Dr. Murphy and Mr. Fraser.

The majority for Mr. Hughes in King's County is set down at only 19, and this small majority may melt away on a final count. The same may be said of the small majority of 85 which Mr. Richards has to his credit over Dr. Murphy in Prince County.

In Charlottetown and Queen's County, as a whole Messrs. McLean and Nicholson won a splendid victory. The electors in this constituency realized the extraordinary importance of the question at issue, and many Liberals rose superior to their party and voted with the Conservatives against the reciprocity pact. All honor to them. Mr. McLean's majority over Prowse, the highest man on the Liberal ticket, was 471, and over Warburton it was 473. Mr. Nicholson's majority over Prowse was 373, and his majority over Warburton was 375. These figures may be slightly changed on declaration day. In our next issue we will give the corrected figures for the three counties of this Province. All lovers of our country will surely admit it was the greatest day's work for Canada ever performed in Canada.

The greatest victory against the pact was in Ontario, where 72 Opposition members were elected as against 13 Government supporters. This is a gain of 23 for the Opposition as compared with 1908. Quebec was a splendid second with its 27 for the Opposition to 36 for the Government, a gain of 15 over the result in 1908. In consequence of deferred elections and members elected for two constituencies, Mr. Borden stands to gain four or five seats in Quebec. Well done, Quebec! In

the city of Ottawa, the seat of Government, with its thousands of civil servants, two supporters of Mr. Borden were elected, defeating two supporters of the Laurier Government in the last Parliament. In St. John, N. B. Dr. Daniel has been re-elected and Mr. Powell may yet be seated, as his opponent, as already stated, has at present only a majority of two. In Toronto, Mr. Foster has been re-elected with 2000 majority. All the Toronto seats were won by the Conservatives by large majorities.

Laurier himself was elected in Quebec East, and also in Sonlages by a small majority. Sonlages will go to the Conservatives, when Laurier gives it up, as he likely will continue to sit for Quebec East. C. J. Doherty was re-elected in St. Ann's, Montreal, by over 700 majority. It is not unlikely that Mr. Doherty may be Minister of Justice in Borden's Government. The victory was so great and the news so good from end to end of Canada that it is impossible to review the situation at length, as it would require much more space than we have at our disposal. Next week we shall have the corrected returns, approximately at least, and we shall place them before our readers.

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—The Laurier Government has been swept from power on a resolute wave of anti-reciprocity sentiment and righteous indignation at the regime of graft and scandal with which Canada has been cursed for the past fifteen years. President Taft will today receive his answer that Canada will work out her destiny as an integral part of the British Empire under the leadership and wise administration of Premier Robert L. Borden.

The unwarranted interference of the United States in the political affairs of Canada has been properly rebuked, and the last vestige of reciprocity sentiment has been buried beyond recall. Most of Laurier's cabinet ministers went down in the fight. Particularly noticeable was the fact that Fielding and Paterson, the two cabinet ministers who, more than any others, were responsible for the reciprocity agreement as suggested, were badly beaten. Sir Frederick Borden, McKenzie King, Graham Fisher and Templeman being among the defeated members.

The Government is absolutely smashed, and the policy of the Conservative party has received most enthusiastic endorsement at the hands of the people of Canada. Ontario has killed reciprocity by a wonderful uprising. The decision of 84 seats out of 86 is known, the only constituencies unreported being Algoma East and Thunder Bay and Rainy River (deferred). Allowing these to the Conservatives the standing is about 73 to 13, an absolutely unprecedented result.

The Liberals have carried Gengary, North Oxford, Prescott, Norfolk (Gain), West Lambton, South Wellington, Russell, South Essex, South Renfrew, East Kent, West Kent, West Middlesex, West Peterborough.

The situation in Ontario is that the farmer has turned against reciprocity, while the towns and industrial centres have thrown their whole weight against the agreement.

The Liberals were beaten by the farmers who refused to believe that prices would be higher, while other nations would ravage their home market, and felt that the movement was designed to subject Canada to the United States.

In the cities and industrial centres all over Canada the decision against reciprocity was overwhelming the people looking upon it as a movement towards free trade, and utterly rejecting the eleventh hour plea that the cost of living would be reduced. The resentment over the attempt to detach Canada from the Empire had great effect.

The government now consists of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Lemieux, Dr. Bland, Mr. Pugsley, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Oliver and Sir Richard Cartwright. The defeated ministers include most of the younger and more promising members of the cabinet, Mr. Murphy having achieved a remarkable reputation for awkwardness, while Mr. Oliver and Mr. Pugsley have awkward questions on their hands.

WESTERN RETURNS.

So far as known, the western seats have gone as follows:

Manitoba—Conservatives: Dauphin (probable), Macdonald, Marquette, Portage la Prairie, Selkirk (probable) Souris, Winnipeg, Lis-

gar (probable) Provencher. Liberals: None.

Saskatchewan—Conservative: Qu'Appelle, Saskatoon, Prince Albert. Liberals: Battleford, Regina, MacKenzie, Saltcoats, Moosejaw, Humboldt.

Alberta—Conservative: Calgary. Liberals: Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Strathcona, Victoria. British Columbia—Conservatives: Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Yale, Cariboo, Kootenay.

The best estimate available gives the result as follows:

Maritime Provinces, about even; Quebec, 27 Conservatives and 36 Liberals; Ontario, 73 Conservatives and 13 Liberals; Manitoba, 10 Conservatives and no Liberals; Saskatchewan, 3 Conservatives and 7 Liberals; Alberta, 2 Conservatives and 5 Liberals; British Columbia, 6 Conservatives and 1 Liberal. Total, about 135 Conservatives and 85 Liberals.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The people of the capital city, like those of all Canada, only to a more marked degree, are interested in what Sir Wilfrid will do, now that he has been defeated after fifteen years of uninterrupted power. No one is able to answer the question definitely but the Premier himself, and he stated at Quebec last night that he had not made up his mind what he would do. During the course of the campaign, however, Sir Wilfrid declared that if defeated, he would not undertake at his age to lead an opposition. If he goes into the house again it is safe to assume that he will lead only till the defeated and disgraced party is able to agree upon a successor.

Sir Wilfrid's mantle would no doubt fall on the shoulders of Hon. George F. Graham, Minister of Railways, had he not been amongst the ministerial slain. It is possible that an effort will be made to find a seat for Mr. Graham, should Sir Wilfrid retire in his favor. Apart from Mr. Graham the Liberals are in bad shape for material out of which a good leader could be made. A. K. McLean, ex Attorney General of Nova Scotia, and a former member of the federal house for Lunenburg, might have made a fair fist of the job. He is a good debater and possesses a high standard of personal honor. Then there is Hugh Guthrie and A. H. Clark, but it is believed here that neither would be anxious for the job.

Mr. Clark is not fond of parliamentary life, and was not anxious to contest South Essex. Apart from Mr. Graham, the choice would seem to be narrowed down to Hugh Guthrie, as there is no available material for leadership in the west. True, there is Hon. Frank Oliver, but he would hardly do.

Although it is a bit early to speculate on Mr. Borden's cabinet, the names of many Conservative members who are considered to be in the running are now mentioned. Hon. Robert Rogers, of Manitoba, enters the cabinet as Minister of the Interior. Dr. Roche, of Marquette, will probably get the Speakership. Dr. Sprague is also mentioned in connection with the Speakership, but he is more likely to go to the Senate. Other Ontario cabinet possibilities include E. E. Gair, Richard Blain, David Henderson, J. M. Reid, Hargrave Lennox, Joe E. Armstrong, E. E. Lancaster, Col. Sam Hughes, Andrew Broder and Col. Sam Sharp. The big majority given by Ontario will enable that province to extra representation in the cabinet.

Judge Doherty, of St. Ann's, Montreal, will probably be Minister of Justice, while E. D. Monk is a likely choice for Secretary of State. It is understood that Sir James Wilton and Hon. Frank Cochrane will be offered places in the Cabinet.

Hon. Clifford Sifton is mentioned for the high commissioner in London. It is probable that Parliament will be summoned on Wednesday, Nov. 8.

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