

THE HERALD

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Editor & Proprietor.

The Bedeque Election.

As stated in our last issue, a by-election is on for the fourth district of Prince County. This is usually known as the Bedeque district. It is the district in which Mr. M. C. Delaney, Conservative, was elected last autumn. He was not allowed to occupy the seat in the Legislature to which the electors of the district had returned him; for the reason that the seat was stolen from him by the Sheriff of Prince County and handed over to Captain Read, Government supporter who had received a minority of the votes polled. These facts are all familiar to our readers; as they were fully ventilated at the time of their occurrence.

Our readers will remember, too, that Captain Read came out in the press in a bombastic effusion attempting to justify his retention of the seat, and expressing his pride in the vote that placed him in it. He said he appreciated that vote more highly than a good deal larger majority, by which he had previously been elected. He also pretended to be ready and anxious to go to the courts to establish his legal right to the representation of the Bedeque district. The Captain even went so far as to say that he would let Mr. Delaney have, on his personal promissory note, the money necessary to ensure the bringing of the case before the election court. In making this statement Captain Read well knew that Mr. Delaney's note would be considered gilt edged security at any bank, and that the Captain's endorsement would add nothing to its value. He was evidently anxious to get hold of such valuable negotiable paper as Mr. Delaney's. But Mr. Delaney was not to be caught by the Captain's sophistry and he told him this, and a good many other plain facts in a vigorous communication to the public press. The crushing logic of Mr. Delaney's letter completely demoralized the Captain's correspondence bump, and anything he has since said in the press has fallen mighty flat.

Mr. Delaney's attitude towards the Captain's pretended desire to go to court and prove his claim to his seat was not left long in doubt. He filed a petition against Mr. Read, claiming the seat, and put up his own money. The case did not come to trial before the Session opened; consequently was not called until the latter part of May. During the session, the Captain had been frequently reminded of the untenable position he occupied and one would think that, after all his bragging, and his expressed desire for a chance to vindicate himself in court, he would be only too glad when the day of trial arrived. What did he do when the case was called? Did he face the court and establish his right to sit in the Legislature as the representative of the fourth district? Not at all; he simply resigned the seat.

By resigning the seat, rather than make any attempt to prove his legal claim to it, this political braggart made an open confession before the whole world that his position was untenable and dishonorable; that he had occupied a seat to which he had not been elected; that he had usurped the place belonging to Mr. Delaney. By his action he falsified all the statements he

had made for the purpose of holding on to the seat; he virtually confessed that he stole the seat from Mr. Delaney. Having gone that far, he should have gone a little further. He should have made restitution of money dishonestly received; he should have handed to Mr. Delaney the \$200 he took as sessional indemnity. That would be the only course for an honorable politician to pursue.

Bearing these facts in mind, it will be readily seen that the electors of the Bedeque district are face to face with no ordinary by-election. It is up to them now to determine whether or not they will right the wrong done them at the general election, when the seat was stolen from their representative, and a man who was not elected at all was permitted to sit in the Legislature as if he were their elected representative. The electors of this district are now called upon to decide between their elected representative and the man who usurped the seat of that representative in the Legislature.

This political buccaneer, who usurped Mr. Delaney's seat, and when driven to bay confessed his political theft by resigning the same, must surely have a monumental nerve to come before those electors again and ask them for support. The seat was stolen by the Government, under the circumstances above enumerated; now they undertake to steal it again employing the same man to perpetrate the political crime. Will the electors of the fourth district permit the second theft?

The United States Tariff.

The conference tariff bill has passed the United States House of Representatives by the small majority of twelve. This leaves the modified measure with only the Senate between it and the statute book. The history of the proceedings is this:—First the House bill, fathered by Chairman Payne, made some important reductions in the Dingley tariff, generally pursuing the course of downward revision, but making few radical changes. Then came the Senate bill, bearing the name of Aldrich, which was generally more nearly prohibitive than the Dingley bill. This measure was substantially an upward revision. At this point President Taft intervened and used his influence to modify the Aldrich bill by reducing its schedule of duties on raw material.

Meanwhile the Senate and House were taking the regular course provided for a case of conflict of opinion. Each chamber appointed representatives to a conference and this joint committee proceeded to frame a compromise measure. The President constituted himself an informal member of the conference by holding daily interviews with his friends in both delegations and persistently pressing upon the Republican legislators the binding obligation of the tariff platform. While the conference bill is mainly the Senate bill it contains some striking modifications on which Mr. Taft had set his mind, and which will go some way to "save the face" of the framers of the tariff platform. These modifications include reduction of the tariff on rough lumber from \$2.00 to \$1.25, free hides, and some mitigation of the iron, steel and coal duties. Concerning these, Polonius "A poor thing, but mine own."

This slightly-reformed Senate bill has passed the House by a majority indicating a narrow escape. The Republican opposition in this chamber claims that the downward

revision has been headed off. Moreover the retaliatory clauses in the Senate bill, retained by the conference, are not satisfactory to all the congressmen. Some of them anticipate trouble from Canada in the matter of pulp and pulpwood, holding that Canada controls the situation in respect to paper material, and that by prohibiting export, the Dominion could smash the whole paper industry of the United States. While congressmen object to the compromise bill as too high, seeing that it is much higher than their own, the Senate may object to it as too low. But as the President's modifications of the Senate bill were few compared with the Senate's changes in the House bill, it may be expected that the Senate will accept the measure as representing a great triumph for their chamber.—St. John Standard.

A man who steals another man's seat in the Legislature and glories in the deed is unworthy to represent any constituency. Such a man is Captain Joseph Read.

A man who pretends to be willing to vindicate his legal right to the seat he holds in the Legislature, and when given an opportunity shows the white feather, ignominiously acknowledges he had no right to the seat he usurped and resigns it, is a political bluffer. Such a man is Captain Read.

A man who has the temerity to occupy a seat in the Legislature for a whole session, well knowing that he has no mandate from any constituency, is a political impostor and is unworthy to represent an independent and honorable electorate. This is the manner of man that Captain Joseph Read has proved himself to be.

When a man guilty of the political crimes above enumerated comes to seek the suffrages of a constituency, matters political have assumed a grave character. Such a constituency is face to face with a situation of the most serious importance. It is the duty of the electors of such a constituency to save themselves from such a man. The electors of the fourth district will find themselves in this position when Captain Read asks them for support on the 18th inst. What will they do?

Earthquakes in Mexico.

Chilpancingo was destroyed, Acapulco partly razed and possibly many lives lost in an earthquake which shook central Mexico from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Queraro to the north to Oaxaco on the south, an area of more than 100 square miles at an early hour last Friday. The shock was a sprial affair and was the most severely felt in the region for the last quarter of a century. In Mexico City it was quite pronounced, but fortunately worked but little destruction in the capital city. Reports telling of the loss of life are meagre, but the official figures thus far given show at least 13 killed and more than a score mortally injured. Word comes from G. Poyros, an American commercial traveller at Chilpancingo in the state of Guerrero, that the city was destroyed and that the inhabitants are living in the open suffering from the elements. The loss of lives there is problematical. The shocks continued at Chilpancingo with subterranean rumblings, flashes of lightning and hail. Acapulco also in Guerrero was partly razed, but the extent of the damage is not definitely known as communication with that part of the republic is not well established. According to the observatory records, the first shock of the series was felt at 4.15 in the morning, the rocking oscillation being from the east to the southwest. It was severe, causing the bells of the many churches of Mexico City to toll, breaking crockery and in many instances leveling walls. The inhabitants of the capital

had hardly recovered from the fright occasioned by the quake when a second and more severe shock capped an outpouring of nearly all of the residents to the streets and open plazas. This movement was of a twisting character and lasted with marked severity for 90 seconds. The tall buildings of the capital swayed and some instances cracked the pavement open in places and in the poorer quarters a number of houses collapsed. So far as can be learned from police records, six persons lost their lives in Mexico City and its environs, as a result of this second shock. Three women and a child are among the victims. Four persons are now in hospitals and they cannot recover, it is said. The large American colony is safe. Some were hit by falling plaster, but no serious injuries were reported. They, with the entire native population remained in the plazas or squares until daylight gave them courage to enter their dwellings. The people were terribly frightened. For days these humble folk have been predicting a disaster because the snow on the peak of the volcano Popocatepetal, visible from the city, has been melting. An old Aztec legend declares when the snow on this volcano disappears, so too will the city at its base. That Mexico City escaped comparatively slight damage is said to be due to the fact that the city rests on an old lake bed, this made the ground act as a spongy, jelly-like mass which neutralized the severity of the shocks. The death list in Mexico City has grown to five. Three persons were fatally injured. Reports from the city of Puebla, Japan and Toluca say that the shock was the heaviest in years. There was no loss of life at these places. Many cities are yet to be heard from. The property damage here was insignificant. Mostly shacks were destroyed.

Some old cathedral walls were cracked, as were some pavements. The shock was felt for over 100 miles. No deaths have as yet been reported from other cities. The squares and plazas are filled with praying people. There was no loss of life in the American colony. The Federal Telegraph Company has just established communication with Acapulco, a seaport on the Pacific in the state of Guerrero, with a population of about 5,000 persons by the round-about way of the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The first message received read as follows:—"The entire lower half of this city has been destroyed. There have been many casualties. The branch here of the National bank is in ruins. The cashier is mortally injured." Communication was then interrupted. It is rumored that 150 persons were killed in Santa Julia. The new post office building and one cathedral have been badly damaged. A message from Roy Ros, an American commercial traveller, has just been received from the town of Chilpancingo, saying that the place has been completely destroyed. The inhabitants are living in the open and suffering greatly from the elements. The shocks continue accompanied by subterranean rumblings and electrical storms.

Girls as Strike Breakers. Young women, with white hands and pretty complexions, accustomed only to the work of their sex, have gone down into the big gypsum mines at Fort Dodge, Ia., owned by the Plymouth Gypsum company and dressed in overalls and men's blouses, are driving mules and doing other rough work there. The young ladies are taking the place of miners who went out on strike last week and temporarily tied up the work of the mines. L. E. Armstrong, president of the Plymouth Gypsum company, was seriously puzzled over the situation on Saturday, but a solution of the difficulty came Saturday afternoon, when Grace Jackson, one of the stenographers employed in the office of the company suggested to four others that they desert their typewriters and descend into the mine and drive mules. The other girls fell in with the suggestion quickly, and encouraged by the exhortation of the girls, it was not a difficult matter to induce some of the men from the mine to act as cagers and ironmen, and in the morning the mine was in operation the same as before but instead of men mule-whackers five young women dressed in overalls and jumpers, officiated in that capacity.

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SCOTTISH GATHERING

The Grand Annual Gathering of the Scottish Clans of P. E. Island, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club, will be held on the Riverside Driving Park Grounds

AT VERNON RIVER Thursday, August 19th, 1909

Competition Prize List--Games Commence at 12 o'clock--Five or more Competitors to enter in each event.

Table with 2 columns: PRIZES and PRIZES. Lists various events like Putting Light Stone, Running High Jump, etc., with prize amounts.

PIPE MUSIC--All Pipers Playing on the Grounds Receive a Prize. Competitors in Dancing must appear in Dancing Boots and Highland Bonnets.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPETITORS--A room will be provided for the use of all taking part in the games, in which clothing, etc., can be left. Competitors must appear in the ring in suitable costumes, and must retire at the close of each event.

FARES & TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS.

Table with 4 columns: STATION, Fare, Train Dpts, Train Dpts. Lists stations like Summerside, Kensington, Freetown, etc., and their respective fares and train times.

Excursion fares from intermediate stations at correspondingly low rates. Returning special train will leave Vernon for Summerside and points east of Royalty Junction at 6.30 p. m.; for Murray Harbor at 6.40 p. m., and for Charlottetown at 6.50 p. m.

MUSIC BY BAND AND PIPES.

GAMES COMMITTEE--President, W. A. Scott; Vice President, John A. McLaren; Treasurer, James Patou; Recording Secretary, D. R. Campbell; Financial Secretary, D. F. Bethune; Alexander McDonald, John McPhee. JUDGES OF GAMES--Chief, Charles Webster, Col. D. Stewart, S. A. McDonald, Howard McDonald, A. N. McKay, L. B. McMillan, S. A. McLeod, John McLeod, Charlottetown; Lauchlin McDonald, East Point; Michael McCormack, Souris, Vernon River, and the Games Committee. MASTERS OF THE RING--Daniel Stewart, Kinloch; Maxwell Henry, John J. McLeod, Riverdale; Murdock McLeod, Duncan Matheson, James McIsaac, J. B. McDonald, D. B. McDonald.

Only officers of the day, judges and competitors while competing, allowed inside the ring. The decision of the Judges shall be final. No spirituous liquors allowed on the grounds, nor will any person under the influence of liquor be permitted to enter the field.

Members of the Club and visiting Clansmen will assemble at the Club Rooms, Charlottetown, at 8.30 a. m. in Highland Costume, or Plaid and Bonnet, and march thence to the Railway Station, headed by Pipes and Band. Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age 15 cents. Admission to Grand Stand 10 cents. No passes issued. Admission Tickets to Grounds at Entrance Gates.

W. A. SCOTT, President. D. F. BETHUNE, Sec'y Games Committee.

Lumber Mills Burned. Mortgage Sale.

The Bay Chaleur Lumber Mills situated at the Mission, Quebec, opposite Campbellton N. B. were burned to the ground Thursday afternoon. The loss is estimated at between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. About four o'clock in the afternoon the mill was discovered to be on fire. A number of men at once set to work to fight the flames, and a message was sent to Campbellton asking for aid. But before the fire apparatus arrived, and despite the efforts of those fighting the flames, the building was soon destroyed. The fire burned with great ferocity and in an incredibly short time nothing remained but the glowing ruins. From the mill the fire spread to the lumber piles. The heat was intense and it was only with great difficulty that a considerable part of the lumber was saved. The timber destroyed is valued at from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars. The boiler and engine houses were not damaged. The fire was a most spectacular one. Tongues of flame shot high into the air, showers of sparks rained and with great rapidity one pile of lumber after another caught fire and was destroyed. The mill which was one of the largest in the vicinity, was owned by an American syndicate, and managed by David Shampon. It was erected some years ago, and was built on heavy concrete abutments some of which extend into the river. Much of its machinery came from Germany and it was one of the finest equipped mills in the country. This season it had been very busy and there were seven ships in the harbor waiting to be loaded with its lumber. Three of these ships were at the wharf when the fire broke out and were obliged to weigh anchor and be towed away to avoid the flames. This is the third mill in that section to be burned. The insurance is carried by companies at Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, Eneas A. Macdonald, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, have by Law, with or after taking the oath of Law, will, on or after the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1909, sell by private sale under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 9th day of May, A. D. 1900, made between James E. Macdonald, of Charlottetown, deceased, late of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and Anna Louisa Macdonald, of the one part, and me the said Eneas A. Macdonald, of the other part: All that tract piece and parcel of land situate lying and being at Cardigan Bridge, P. E. Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed in the south side of a reserved road on the south side of Cardigan Bridge, thence south fifty-seven degrees and forty-five minutes east (S. 57 deg. 45 m. E.) eight chains and two links; thence south five degrees east (S. 5 deg. E.) ten chains and sixty links; thence north eight chains and sixty links to the place of commencement, containing about eight acres of land, more or less. Also all that other tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being at Cardigan Bridge aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the south bank or shore of Cardigan River, at the west boundary of land owned by William Gordon; thence along said West boundary of said formerly said West boundary of William Gordon's land to the Prince Edward Island Railway; thence along said railway westerly to the boundary of land formerly in possession of George F. Owen; thence north to the shore of Cardigan River, and thence easterly to the place of commencement (excepting therefrom the tract of land herebefore fully described) containing fifteen and two-third acres of land, more or less, the two tracts of land herebefore described lying together and adjoining one another, and containing about twenty-four acres, and being all the land made in payment of default having been made in payment of the principal and interest due under and by virtue of said mortgage. Dated this 22nd day of July, A. D. 1909. ENEAS A. MACDONALD, Mortgagee.

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