

THE HERALD

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Facts Against Fiction.

The Liberal speakers, on every platform, make the statement that both political parties in Canada have been in favor of Reciprocity for forty years. This is a most misleading statement; it is not true. Not since 1891 has any Conservative made this question a plank in an election manifesto. That is twenty years ago, and trade conditions in Canada today are altogether different from what they were then. The national policy had been in force only twelve or thirteen years, and had to fight its hardest battles; but now twenty years later a different condition of things altogether exists. Twenty years ago Montreal had a population of 155,000, now its population is 483,000. Twenty years ago the population of Halifax was 36,000, now it is 52,000. Twenty years ago Sydney was a town of 1,400 inhabitants, now it has a population of 20,000. Glace Bay, North Sydney, Sydney Mines and many other towns in the Maritime Provinces and all over Canada were then mere hamlets or not in existence at all. Now these places are busy hives of industry, with populations up in the thousands. Coincident with their growth have increased the prices of the products we have to export. They constitute our home market for our surplus farm products.

PRICES INCREASE WITH POPULATION.

The population of our cities and towns increased, as above set forth, as a consequence of the protection afforded our industries, and in the wake of this the prices of our farm products gradually mounted higher and higher. How much cheese was manufactured in this Province and sold for 12 and 13 cents a pound twenty years ago? Now, our farmers receive 4 and 5 cents a pound live weight for their lambs, with buyers falling over one another to secure them. What did they get twenty years ago? They now get 9 and 10 and 11 cents a pound for their pork. What did they get twenty years ago? Now geese are sold at a dollar and a dollar and a quarter. What did they get twenty years ago? Horses are now in the most active demand with prices ranging from \$125 up to \$250, and away beyond that in some cases. What was the price of horses twenty years ago? These are but a few of the products our farmers sell at splendid prices as a consequence of the position of independence and prosperity to which Canada has attained. Would our people destroy all this by throwing down the barriers and allowing our markets to be slaughtered by a country that exported last year \$428,000,000 worth of the same kinds of farm products we have to dispose of?

LIBERALS IN FALSE POSITION.

Those Liberal speakers who assert that both political parties have been in favor of Reciprocity for forty years place their own Leaders in a false position. Since Laurier came into power in 1896 down to this year, Reciprocity has not been an issue in the elections. We did not hear of it

in 1900, 1904 or 1908. The fiscal policy inaugurated by Sir John McDonald has continued, with some changes here and there. Canada is making splendid progress under this fiscal policy and our Liberal friends would be very sorry to change it. As a matter of fact Laurier, in 1897, removed from the Statute book the standing offer, and declared there would be no more looking to Washington. Henceforward Great Britain was to be our goal, so far as a foreign market is concerned. To build up this trade in the British market and to expand and consolidate our home market hundreds of millions of dollars have been expended for railways, canals and other means of transportation. The traffic east and west has been placed on a stable basis and Canada is going forward by leaps and bounds. Why then destroy all this?

LAURIER CONTRADICTS HIMSELF.

We need no more emphatic contradiction of Laurier's declaration, that at all times during the last forty years it has been the constant aim of all political parties to secure a free exchange of products between Canada and the United States, than his own words at the Imperial Conference in London in 1907, only four years ago. Here they are: "If we were to follow the laws of nature and geography between Canada and the United States, the whole trade would flow from south to north and from north to south. We have done everything possible by building canals and subsidizing railways, to bring the trade from west to east and east to west, so as to bring trade into British channels. All this we have done, recognizing the principle of the great advantage of foreign trade within the British Empire. There is no boundary line except a purely conventional one over the whole territory of North America. Their habits are the same as ours, and therefore we are induced to trade, and cannot help it by the force of nature; but so far as legislation can influence trade, we have done everything possible to push our trade towards the British people. There was a time when we wanted reciprocity with the United States, but our efforts have been put aside. We have said good bye to that trade and we now put all our hopes in the British trade." What more emphatic contradiction and repudiation of the attitude assumed by the Liberals in the present election should be required?

FRIGHTENED BY THE BIG STICK.

What a wonderful change the attitude of the United States authorities towards Canada has undergone in a brief space. In the early part of 1910 threats came from Washington to Ottawa that unless the Dominion Government would make to the United States, tariff concessions equal to those contained in a treaty entered into between Canada and France, the big stick would be wielded by the President of the United States with all its force, and the maximum tariff of that country would be immediately enforced against us. When this threat was first mooted from Washington, Mr. Fielding snapped his fingers and boldly said Canada would retaliate on our Republican neighbors, if any bullying was inaugurated at Washington. But what was the denoument? Mr. Fielding's courage seems to have oozed out at his finger tips. He went to the city of Albany, New York, to meet President Taft, and the two worthies spent a whole Sunday discussing the matter in dispute, with the result that Field-

ing granted every concession demanded by the President of the United States. The whole affair meant the abolition of duties on the part of Canada amounting to two or three millions a year. But that was only the beginning; the President found Mr. Fielding so pliable that he attached a string to the arrangement, to the effect that further negotiations would be entered into. In due time Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson proceeded to Washington and quietly walked into President Taft's net. Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson were like children in the hands of Taft and Knox; they had practically no data on which to work, while their opponents had everything at their fingers ends. That's how we were betrayed into the Reciprocity pact now before the electors of Canada.

THE NINETY MILLION MARKET.

A great deal is said about the 90,000,000 market that this pact will open to us. But nothing is said about the 90,000,000 people seeking our market. This great nation of ninety millions has a vast surplus of just the same kind of agricultural products that Canada produces, and for these she must find a market. Last year the United States exported \$428,000,000 worth of these products. The moment the barriers are lowered these products will flood our home markets. The markets of Sydney, Glace Bay and all the other markets of the Maritime Provinces will be glutted. What hope can we then have of selling in these markets to any advantage? Who ever heard of prices increasing when competition is the keenest? When we go into our usual markets and find them crowded with products similar to ours, from the United States, can we expect to receive as good prices as when we had the market to ourselves? But our Liberal friends tell us that we can withdraw from the pact if we find it is not working satisfactorily. That is very much easier said than done. Did we find the advantage was all on the side of the United States, and we withdrew, our Republican friends would then wield the big stick again, and punish and humiliate us as far as possible. When we look around to see what was going on in our old markets in Great Britain we would find that taken by some other competitor; for those who formerly bought from us must be supplied. We would then be about where we were forty years ago. Is that what our people want?

(St. Thomas Times.)

For the benefit of those who yearn to write verses on Reciprocity, we might say that the words pomposity, verbosity, monstrosity, curiosity, etc., rhyme with Reciprocity. Also that graft, craft and slapt rhyme with Taft.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

The map of Canada will keep its distinct color, and there will be no shading into the hue south of the border line. There will be no continental merger, commercial or political, with the consent of the people of Canada, and there can be none without it.

(Vancouver News-Advertiser)

The Governor of Massachusetts is an ardent advocate of Reciprocity. He has just been telling the Boston Herald that the Boston Fruit Exchange that under Reciprocity "the great transportation lines of Canada would come to the port of Boston which is the natural port for Canada." This doctrine is not attractive to Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John.

Welcome to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The Tart-Fielding Club of Charlottetown will, it is said, present Sir Wilfrid with the following address on his arrival here September 1st:

You're welcome back Sir Wilfrid. Our hearts go out to thee. To welcome you Great Chief, To the "Garden" of the sea. We haven't seen your great "white plume," Nor "sunny smile" you know. Since you promised us the Tunnel Just twenty years ago.

Some said that you forgot us. But we could not believe. Your words and solemn promise Was meant us to deceive. And so we quite forgive you For being a little slow About your promised Tunnel Of twenty years ago.

But 'tho' some kick and others scold, Sir Wilfrid have no fears; You've kept the Tories in the cold For well nigh twenty years. Which's been a greater blessing To Liberals, you know, Than would your promised Tunnel Of twenty years ago.

Under your glorious Regime Great Chief, we've been told The Public Works and the Marine Absorbed a Mint of gold; And that the naughty Graters Swiped balance of the dough You'd save to build the Tunnel Of twenty years ago.

And then, your big ten million bridge, It was an awful drain; We hope when next you prop it up It won't fall down again. With Graters here and Booblers there, You'd not a dime we know To chink into the Tunnel scheme Of twenty years ago.

The sad and tragic Navy news Your friends did greatly shock, To think on an Election Cruise It struck a Tory rock. If it were only now afloat, 'Twould catch more votes you know. Then your long promised Tunnel Of twenty years ago.

But if your Mighty Navy Should ever upward bob, And need a gallant Admiral, We'd a Nelson for the job. And to reward your fighting men Is nobler, you know, Than keeping musty pledges Of twenty years ago.

Mark well that Bench and Senate job Did near the party smash, So in the future take good care Of faithful Ball and Nash. The former is the nominee Of queer old "Captain Joe" You met when Tunnel crazy A few short years ago.

When next you're dealing out the jobs, We pray go slow and steady; And fill them by the Patriot's pike— "When you are good and ready." These things require far greater tact. And Statesmanship, you know, Than dodging your old pledges now. Of twenty years ago.

(Kingston Standard.)

You'll have no kick from silent James, Nor 'e'en from Spouter Hughes, And as for Prowse and Warburton They'll mind their "P's and Q's" Ne'er will the patriotic four. Oh hide your Great Chief, Oh no, About your broken Tunnel pledge Of twenty years ago.

(Kingston Standard.)

It would be interesting, to know who is paying for all the Reciprocity syndicated literature that is appearing at present in the Liberal newspapers of the country. E. W. Thompson, correspondent of the Boston Transcript and in close touch with the Dominion government, tells the Canadian people that they dare not reject reciprocity, otherwise they will get the powerful United States press after them with direful results to their independence.

(Kingston Standard.)

Close on the heels of Mr. Thompson's insolent declaration in the Boston Transcript comes the vapors of the Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald to the effect that if Canada should turn down that Reciprocity treaty now, after Congress has boiled and perspired through an extra not summer to pass it, we have an idea that there should be some pretty stirring speeches made in the next Congress favoring the forcible annexation of our northern neighbor. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the annexation idea, which animates the people of the United States. Will the electorate of Canada gratify these sinister designs by voting for the Taft-Fielding pact?

The Farmers own the Savings Bank.

And everything below. And swear they'll have that Tunnel yet. Of twenty years ago.

But just to save the party, Tell them the pact is fine. That spuds will go a dollar. And eggs just ninety-nine— That Billy Taft will move down here, Greenbacks on Bushes grow, And that will beat your Tunnel pledge. Of twenty years ago.

No doubt Great Chief we'll have it tough. But we are quite serene. If we can only get the stuff To oil the old "Machine." You've got the Treasury at your back, And Billy Taft, you know. Will shy a brick to do the trick And Borden overthrow.

Then don your big "white plume" Great Chief, And wear "your sunny" smile, And promise even Heaven to save Your friends in P. E. Isle. Good Wilfrid give the boys a sign, And let the Booodle flow, And we will follow you "old cock" 'E'en down to Jericho.

"The Free Trade Bonnet."

(Air. "The Old Gray Bonnet.") Note. In making the reciprocity agreement, Mr. Fielding refused to put coal on the free list, on account of Nova Scotia mine and Mr. Paterson, the biscuit manufacturer, held out against reduction of duty on biscuits).

On the old White House verandah sat Fielding and Philander. While Taft stood smiling by Said Philander unto Fielding "You are on the point of yielding; For a tear drop dims your eye" Fielding said "Not tears of sadness they are tears of joyful gladness; Firm Free Trader I've been right along; But I never had a chance Sir, to make the farmers dance Sir. That is why I sing this song:

(Chorus) Put on my Free Trade bonnet. With the red ribbons on it While I knock the tariff wall away. For a cheaper dinner May be found a winner. On the next election day."

Then said Phillie unto Willie "this question may seem silly. But it's needed on the whole. Could you stretch another point Sir, pray do not disappoint, Sir; On the free list put SOFT COAL." Fielding smiled a smile seraphic, then he said in language graphic "The way I hit the farmer you don't see. While I hit the fruit men and packers, ITS HANDS OFF COAL AND CRACKERS. That is reciprocity."

(Chorus) "Put on my Free Trade bonnet etc. (Kingston Standard.)

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Reciprocity Pact Riddled by Mr. Sifton

Clifford Sifton made a telling speech at Ingersoll, Ontario, on the 22nd. In his own incisive way he riddled reciprocity. His words were moderate, but his arguments gripped his audience. In a sentence he would seem to dispose of the whole issue and put it out of range of practical politics in Canada. He charged that the Liberal Government had gone back upon its whole policy and today had not one word to say concerning it. He charged further that the government of Canada had plotted with the United States government to compel the province of Ontario and Quebec to desert from their desire and fixed policy to manufacture their own forest wealth in these provinces. He charged yet further, that reciprocity was a direct turning of the back of Canada upon England and with her face set toward the United States. Mr. Sifton declared there was no middle course, and said that we were deciding the issue now. He exposed the contention that the Canadian farmer was gaining merely a new market and showed that in exchange he was opening up a market, that, exclusive of the hard wheat of the west, was reaching 85 per cent of his price at high prices. Not only was he opening his market to the United States, which, last year, exported \$428,000,000 worth of the same foodstuffs as Canada produced, in addition to feeding himself. But he was throwing open his market as well to Argentina to Russia, to ten other great exporting countries, and to the whole British Empire.



A. M. WOODSIDE. Supt. Parsons, Construction Company, Yorton, Sask.

Mr. Woodside is a graduate of the Union Commercial College, and since going west has met with great success. In a recent letter to Principal Moran, he says: "My advancement with the Company was first due to the Commercial Course which I received at the Union Commercial College, and I will never regret the day that I returned to the East to attend your college, for advancement has followed every year since. I wish your college every success." Mr. Woodside came from Western Canada to attend the Union Commercial College.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 17th day of August, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon: All that tract of land situate on Township Number 24, bounded on the north by the St. Peter's Road and extending thereon east and west fourteen chains, on the south by the Hillsborough River extending thereon fourteen chains and ninety links, on the east by a line of road and on the west by the farm once owned by David Ross, now Mr. Durrach, and extending thereon seventy-three chains and fifty links, containing one hundred and seven acres a little more or less. The above sale is made pursuant to a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of October, A. D. 1873, and made between Thomas Stinson and wife, of the one part, and John Horle of the other part. For further particulars apply at the office of Stewart & Campbell, Solicitors, Charlottetown. Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1911. W. S. STEWART, Assignee of Mortgagee. July 19th, 1911—41.

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply. See us before you place our order. HARD COAL—Different Sizes Soft Coal—All Kinds C. Lynos & Co. Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 30, 1910.

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc

Offices in DesBrisay Block; Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. W. S. STEWART, K. C. | K. A. CAMPBELL July 3, 1911—yl.

COAL. COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED DEALERS IN Hard and Soft Coal HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND At their Old Stand, Peake's No. 2 Wharf. A large supply of Coal suitable for all purposes. Orders, verbal, by mail or by telephone promptly attended to. Our telephone No. is 312, and we should be pleased to have your orders. Peake Bros. & Co. Ch'town, July 19, 1911—3m

New Waltham

Other Watches RECEIVED. We have tested them and they are now READY FOR THE POCKET. New Gold Filled Frames and 1st quality Lenses JUST RECEIVED. We make no charge for testing each eye separately to see if you need glasses, and they can be ordered or not at a future time, just as you please. We keep a record of test so that when desired we can fit you with any style of lenses or mountings wished for and at a moderate price. E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

A BIG TEN DAYS' SHOE SALE!

Here is a chance you will never get again. 150 Pairs of Men's American Lace Boots. Goodyear Welted, Velvour Calf, made on two different lasts, medium heavy oak sole — "a beauty" comfort. Compare them with any Five Dollar Boot in the city. Ten Days Only—\$3.50 a Pair. We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same price. All new stock. They've got the lead, they've got the style, They've got all others beat a mile. Hockey Boots! Hockey Boots! We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good Boy's Hockey Boot at \$1.65. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair. A. E. McEACHEN THE SHOEMAN 82 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.