

THE HERALD

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Vote for Canada.

A common argument of our Liberal friends in favor of the Reciprocity pact is, that it will afford to Canadian exporters an enlarged market; a market of ninety millions. But those who so persistently repeat this shibboleth are careful to refrain from any reference to the Canadian markets, sought by the exporters of the United States. Is this reticence on the part of our Liberal friends for the purpose of concealing from the people one side of the question? The people of the United States have a surplus of such natural products as Canada has to dispose of and they are most anxious to get free access to our markets, in order to dump in these products. They are seeking a convenient outlet for what they cannot sell at home, and none would suit them so well as Canada's, right at their door. Let our farmers and exporters make no mistake in this matter; our Republican friends are impatiently waiting the lowering of the tariff barriers, when they will lose no time in glutting our markets, to the loss, the detriment and the disadvantage of our Canadian people. Let but this pact be ratified and the farmers and exporters of farm products of Prince Edward Island will find the markets of Sydney, Glace Bay, Halifax and all the other markets of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick immediately overstocked with the farm products of the United States. The transition will be so sudden that our people will find their best markets are gone before they realize what has happened. It is not for the purpose of affording Canadians a market of ninety millions that our Republican neighbors are working, but to have the Canadian markets made free to the ninety millions across the line. Is that what our people desire?

Another misleading election cry of our Liberal friends is that both parties in Canada have been in favor of Reciprocity for the last forty years. The conduct of the Liberal Government themselves directly contradict this statement. In 1897 the Parliament of Canada repealed any legislation then existing relative to Reciprocity, and from that day to this time Reciprocity had not been an issue in any election; nor had it been in any way under consideration by the Parliament or people of Canada. Canada was found to be forging ahead by such leaps and bounds; to be making such giant progress that she did not require to have any special trade arrangements with the United States. It was discovered that our country was in a position much superior to anything which Reciprocity could bring.

But how did Canada attain to this unexampled progress, prosperity and advantageous trade conditions? It is all the result of the policy pursued in the development of her boundless natural resources and the expansion of her trade within her own dominion, and especially with the mother country. All this followed as a consequence of the wisdom and far seeing statesmanship of Sir John McDonald and his associates, who inaugurated the national policy. This trade expansion, this development of natural resources, this marvellous progress was not

achieved by Canada without extraordinary effort, strenuous and persevering labor and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of money. To meet the competition of the world and to provide for necessary transportation, railways had to be projected, steamships had to be built, canals had to be sunk and deepened. All these involved the expenditure of untold millions of capital.

This progress, this development, this prosperity have not reached their limit; on the contrary, they have only fairly begun. But the commanding position to which Canada has attained in consequence, and the brightness of her future outlook have attracted the attention of the civilized world, and have aroused the envy of our Republican neighbors to the south. The prospect of Canada's continued and accelerated progress and prosperity has aroused the jealousy of the people of the United States, and in order to checkmate us they have invited us to become partners to a bargain that would place us at their mercy, cripple our trade and serve as a stepping stone to political absorption.

There is abundant evidence to show that the political absorption of Canada is the ulterior object in the minds of the most pronounced reciprocity agitators in the United States. Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, and the foremost politicians across the line have, time and again, spoken with no uncertain voice in this regard. These expressions have come from leading men of both political parties; Republicans and Democrats have been equally emphatic in such declarations. President Taft and Senator Beveridge, Speaker Clark and Governor Foss have, one and all, placed themselves on record as the advocates of Canada's annexation to the United States. That the pact was passed by Republicans and Democrats with large majorities should, of itself, be sufficient to warn Canadians that we have no advantage to hope from its becoming law. It first passed a Republican House of Representatives by a large majority. Then before it could pass the Senate a new Congress came in, and the process had to be repeated. Now, the new House of Representatives is largely Democratic; but the pact went through with a larger majority than in the previous House. It then was sent to a Republican Senate, and there both parties united in passing it. This will serve to show that the whole question simply means the United States against Canada.

Under these circumstances what should be the attitude of all loyal Canadians towards this question; and what is the actual attitude of the Government party in the matter? Should we be willing to hand over to the United States, for purposes of exploitation, this great heritage which has been handed down to us? Was it for the benefit of the United States all this labor and all these millions of money were expended in the development of Canada's resources and the expansion of her trade? A vote for the Reciprocity pact is an expression of willingness to checkmate Canada's progress; to blast her future and permit a neighboring country to reap the advantages of our boundless natural wealth and our constantly increasing trade. Ask yourselves the question, was it for this the Fathers of Confederation laid deep and solid the foundations of our future greatness; was it for this our statesmen so strenuously labored to place us in such an enviable position among the nations?

What now is the position of the Laurier Government regarding this question? In 1908 the electors of Canada

were asked to return the Government to power in order that Laurier might be permitted to "finish his work"; but there was no question of reciprocity with the United States. The work which Laurier said he wished to finish had been progressing admirably under the aegis of the National Policy, which he did not wish to disturb. There was to be no disturbance of our fiscal policy, everything was running along splendidly, all that was asked was another lease of power, so that the work so happily progressing could be brought to a finish. But now this same Laurier comes out with an election manifesto in which he expresses himself desirous of undoing all the work that has been accomplished. The fiscal policy under which he was willing, three years ago, to finish his work, he is now desirous of uprooting from the soil of Canada and completely destroying. The work that he and his predecessors in office had carried on and which he expressed a desire to finish is to be placed under the superintendence of the Washington authorities and to be directed by them. Will the electors of Canada stand for this?

President Taft, of the United States, into whose hands Laurier is playing the reciprocity matter, openly proclaims that "Canada is at the parting of the ways," and that if the United States wishes to checkmate her northern neighbor, she must do it now by means of this reciprocity pact. If not now, he fears the opportunity shall never return, as Canada may advance from one step to another in her onward march to greatness and prosperity and there will be no stopping her. Yes, Canada is at the parting of the ways. One way leads her on, with accelerated motion, in her career of progress and prosperity, safe in the permanency of her institutions, increasing and expanding her stable channels of trade. Waving the maple leaf and pennant of the love and devotion of her loyal subjects, she marches forward in majestic splendor to her destined place in the galaxy of nations. The other way leads Canada to a secondary position, with her fiscal policy and tariff laws dictated from Washington. It will lead to her abasement and to the humiliation of being dragged at the wheels of a hostile political juggernaut. Votes for Reciprocity are votes against Canada. Votes against Reciprocity are votes for Canada. Which do you prefer?

Sir John McDonald, the great Conservative Chief Minister, fought his last fight for Canada in 1891. In the propaganda of unrestricted reciprocity waged by his opponents he detected "veiled treason," and gave expression to that memorable declaration: "A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die." Those who advocated unrestricted reciprocity then are the same party that now favor the Reciprocity pact, and it seems to us it would be inappropriate for those opposing reciprocity in the present struggle to adopt as their shibboleth, "A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die."

Hon. Clifford Sifton Says Reciprocity Treaty is the First Step in the Exploitation of Canada.

Ottawa, July 31.—Hon. Clifford Sifton today issued a strong anti-reciprocity manifesto, appealing to all Liberals and especially to the young men to "stand by national interests," and denouncing reciprocity as a "national and economic injury to Canada." Mr. Sifton also announced that he will not be a candidate in Brandon, having written to the Liberal Association there to that effect, nor does he desire to be a candidate anywhere. He will, however, assist in the campaign against reciprocity.

From a business standpoint, the ex-Minister of the Interior says the reciprocity arrangement is, upon the whole, injurious. In any such arrangement there will be some benefits and some injuries, but the former are problematical and the latter certain. In the case of Ontario and Quebec, he says, while there may be opened up to them a market for a few unimportant products, it is certain that the market for the great bulk of staple products will be flooded

from outside and many industries will suffer. "The worst feature of the arrangement," Mr. Sifton says further, "is the sacrifice of our independence. The moment the treaty takes effect our policy will be controlled from Washington, though today we are the most independent country in the world. The treaty is the first step in the exploitation of Canada."

Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, August 8. The administration of the department of agriculture under Mr. Fisher has shown a lamentable waste of money without beneficial results. The expenditure has increased fourfold. In 1896 when this government came into office and the experimental farms were already established and the dairy instruction branch created, the cost was \$210,000. Last year the outlay was \$1,500,000, independent of the appropriation for expenditures at headquarters, salaries of the multifarious officials, the appointment of whom is one of Mr. Fisher's hobbies. Yet in spite of this great outlay the exports of meats and dairy produce has fallen off to a marked degree.

The farmers of Canada have everything to gain by relegating Mr. Fisher to the political dustheap with the other ministers of the Laurier Government. He has been tried and found wanting. He has posed as the farmers' friend, yet the money voted his department by parliament has been frittered away in useless experiments and paying a horde of officials to administer petty-fogging legislation with which he has loaded the statute books. In the interests of the farmers IT IS TIME FOR A CHANGE.

President Taft whose public utterances have, invariably been filled with warnings of the disadvantages Canada would suffer by reason of the ratification of the reciprocity agreement has again come to the aid of those who desire that Canada should continue in the path she has followed so successfully for forty-five years. In the last issue of Leslie's Weekly, a United States publication, he has a signed article on the subject of reciprocity in which he shows what an excellent thing it would be for the United States. Here are a few extracts from this remarkable article.

President Taft says: "If the duty is to be taken off wheat and the Canadian wheat can come to the millers of Minneapolis and other places, it can and will be made into flour because the capacity of the American mills is 33 per cent greater than is needed to mill the wheat of this country. Canadian wheat can be imported and ground into flour without materially reducing the demand for or price of American wheat and the surplus will be sent abroad as flour. The price of Canadian wheat will double be increased a few cents by access to the market nearer to hand, but the access to the market near at hand will not reduce the price of his wheat to the American farmer. A very material benefit to all the farmers of the United States especially the stock and cattle raisers and the dairy farmers will be by the products of bran and shorts from the flour mills likely to follow the free export of wheat from Canada to those mills. These by-products are now so scarce that many farmers are unable to procure them.

Don't Let the Farmer "Have a Turn Down."

Will the pro-reciprocity advocates who are shouting "Let the Farmer Have His Turn" venture to reply to these questions:

1. What boots it if a wider (?) market be opened in the United States, if our farmers—as is the case—do not need it?
2. What benefits will accrue to the Canadian farmer if Reciprocity throws open his precious and rapidly developing home market to the Americans with their lower-priced and trust-handled farm products?
3. What will happen to our agriculturists if the American farmers and the American trusts—failing the sale of farm products, owing to the great depression in the United States—start to use Canada as a "dumping ground"?
4. Why should the Canadian farmer be compelled to share his home market with the rest of the British Empire and the twelve most-favored-nations, and yet get no reciprocal access to their market?
5. Why should not the American farmer "dump" his goods as well as the American manufacturer? In the latter case we have a preventive "dumping" clause in force. But how can the farmer be given His Turn failing any such provision in the Reciprocity pact?
6. Would cheap, trust-handled American farm produce and food supplied to our Canadian workmen really benefit them, if our farmers—the great consumers of manufactured goods—were deprived of their power to purchase the usual quantities by reason of competition with "dumped" American farm produce?
7. Why should the Canadian farmer have to battle for a market indisputably his?

Don't Let the Farmer "Have a Turn Down."

DIED
 THOMAS—At Lennox Island, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Thomas, aged 53 years, leaving to mourn a husband and one son (Michael, the famous long distance runner.) May her soul rest in peace.

McDONALD—At Bangor, Me., on the 12th inst., Terence, son of Patrick McDonald, formerly of Droimore, in this Province, aged 64 years. R. I. P.

MERRY—At Calgary, on the 12th inst., Charles Merry, formerly of this city, aged 24 years, leaving to mourn his parents, two sisters and three brothers. May his soul rest in peace.

McDONALD—In the Prince Edward Island Hospital, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1911, Mary McDonald, of Head Cardigan, aged 66 years.

CURRAN—On August 4th, after an illness of several months, Thomas W. Curran passed peacefully away at his home at Halden's Road. Deceased was in his 24th year and was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Francis Curran. R. I. P.

McWILLIAMS—At North Winstown, Aug. 14th, 1911, Mrs. Samuel McWilliams, aged 70 years.

EGAN—At Mount Stewart, on the 12th inst., David Egan, aged 84 years. Deceased, for some time previous to his death, had suffered from an affection of the eyes, and for the past year or so was quite blind. Mr. Egan was a model citizen and enjoyed in a high degree the esteem and respect of the community. For many years he conducted a large mercantile and shipping business, and was well and favorably known to a large circle of people. He was a strong Liberal, Conservative, and at one election, unsuccessfully contested the third district of Queen's County for the Legislature in conjunction with the late Senator Ferguson. He leaves to mourn a widow, two sons and five daughters. The daughters are all married, and two of them are in the city. Mrs. McDonald, Barriester, of Sackville, Sask., and Mrs. Douglas in Denver. Those on the Island are Mrs. Dr. Walsh, Mount Stewart, Mrs. James Feehan, Savage Harbor, and Mrs. Dr. McDonald, York. The sons are Joseph, in the States, and Victor on the farm at home. These have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement. May his soul rest in peace.

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 34, bounded on the north by the St. Peter's Road and extending thereon east and west fourteen chains, on the south by the Ellisborough 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. Darrach, 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 Siltson and wife of the one part, and John Rorie 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. Lyons & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.
 Nov. 30, 1910.

LIME.

We are prepared to supply best quality Roach Lime from Kilns on St. Peter's Road in large and small quantities, suitable for building, farming and whitewashing. Orders left at our office will receive prompt attention.

C. LYONS & Co.

June 28, 1911—17

JAMES H. REDDIN

Barrister, etc.

Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.

Collections attended to. Money to loan.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—6m

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 8, 1911—717.



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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

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—AND—

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We have tested them and they

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—AND—

New Gold Filled Frames

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JUST RECEIVED.

We make no charge for test-

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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.

LIME. HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
 Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN