

THE HERALD

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 JAMES MCISAAC,
 Editor & Proprietor

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Dominion Elections Sept. 21st.

The inevitable has happened; the Federal Parliament has been dissolved and a general election has been ordered. It was quiet evident to all in touch with the trend of public events, since the re-assembly of the Federal Parliament on July 18th, that nothing but an appeal to the electorate could break the dead-lock between the Government and Opposition, so long as both parties maintained their respective attitudes. The Government, through their Leader, declared the passing of Reciprocity to be the first item on the official programme; and after that the voting of supply. That was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ultimatum. On the other hand, Mr. Borden Leader of the Opposition, backed by the unanimous voice of his Parliamentary followers, announced himself unqualifiedly opposed to Reciprocity until it had been submitted to the people at the polls. In addition to this, Mr. Borden stipulated that the recent census should be given effect in a redistribution bill; so that the West especially should be given the increased representation to which it would be entitled before being asked to vote. Unless the Government would agree to these conditions, Mr. Borden made it clear he and his followers would not allow business to go on.

In brief the position of the respective Leaders was this: Laurier demanded the passing of Reciprocity and the voting of supply, as the only conditions upon which the business of Parliament would proceed. Borden demanded the submission of Reciprocity to the electorate and redistribution of Parliamentary seats as the conditions on which he would allow public business to advance. Here was a dead-lock which must be broken before anything could be done. The Government found themselves at a disadvantage. The money voted is only sufficient to carry on the public business up to the 1st. of September, and the uncompromising attitude of the Opposition showed plainly that no more progress could be made. They would have to accept the terms of Mr. Borden or dissolve Parliament and go to the electorate. They chose the latter alternative.

Although it was evident that the dissolution could not long be delayed, probably no one besides the Premier himself expected it quiet so soon. As a matter of fact it came with such dramatic suddenness, that the Government's closest friends almost had their breath taken away. The dissolution was announced at Ottawa at 1.30 Saturday afternoon last, and the news was received here late the same afternoon. The Government, no doubt, saw that delay would only prejudice their case more and more; so they made the plunge. Thursday September 14th, will be nomination day and polling will be held on Thursday 21st. This gives just seven weeks from today to carry on and consummate the campaign.

The electorate of Canada have not had since Confederation a question of more im-

portance submitted for their consideration than that which must engage their attention during this election. Sir Wilfrid Laurier makes Reciprocity the sole issue before the people. By this means he hopes to divert the attention of the people from the thousand and one political sins of which he is guilty. All the corruption, all the scandals in the various public departments; all the stealings of the peoples money; the saturnalia of public crime that has been in vogue during the Laurier regime, are all to be glossed over and veiled in oblivion by the vigorous waving of the banner of Reciprocity. This is the shibboleth by means of which Laurier and his associate political deceivers and corruptionists undertake to pull the wool over the eyes of the electors of Canada. The propaganda in favor of Reciprocity is subtle and dangerous and the people will require to have all their wits about them to avoid being deceived.

At no time in her history has Canada been so progressive; so well advanced on the road to greatness and prosperity as now. Her channels of trade are well and firmly established; her vendors of natural products have never been in receipt of such good prices for what they have to dispose of. This condition of affairs is not spasmodic or the result of some fortuitous circumstance; but has a foundation of permanency and stability, and the outlook for the future is more promising still. All this has not happened in a day; but is the result of long and arduous labor; of lengthened negotiations, of wisdom and prudence on the part of our great statesmen and nation builders. This is the heritage that we should guard it carefully.

Our progress and our prosperity have aroused the jealousy of our American neighbors and they have managed, through their diplomats to pull those, for the time being in charge of Canada's public affairs, into their net, Fielding at Paterson had no mandate from the Canadian people to negotiate a trade agreement such as the one under review, and the electorate have now the opportunity to resent this unwarranted interference with their prerogatives. Will they do it?

We have abundant proof that the agitation for reciprocity originated in the United States, not because of any desire to enter upon an agreement that would be mutually beneficial to both countries; but from motives of jealousy and selfishness engendered by Canada's prosperity and prospective greatness. Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, and we have numerous expressions of the leading public men across the line wherein their designs on Canada are very thinly veiled, if veiled at all. Here for instance is the oft cited declaration of the President of the United States which no one can mistake: "I have said that this was a critical time in the solution of the question of reciprocity. It is critical because unless it is now decided favorably to Reciprocity it is exceedingly probable that no such opportunity will ever again come to the United States. The forces which are at work in England and in Canada to separate her by a Chinese wall from the United States and to make her a part of an imperial commercial band, reaching from England around the world to England again, by a system of preferential tariffs, will derive an impetus from the rejection of this treaty, and if we would have reciprocity, with all the advantages that I have described and that I earnestly and sincerely believe will fol-

low its adoption, we must take it now or give it up forever."

The prospect of the ratification of this reciprocity pact has aroused hopes and activities in many centres of the United States adjacent to the Canadian border. For instance the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers Club of Buffalo, in an attractive looking advertisement issued by them say:—"The approach of Reciprocity has brought a remarkable wave of prosperity to the city of Buffalo. Eleven hundred and forty-six members were added to the Chamber of Commerce in three days. Nine factories are now moving to Buffalo from other cities. The Federal Government is spending \$7,000,000 to improve the Buffalo Harbor. The State Legislature is deepening the Erie Canal at a cost of \$101,000,000. New buildings, to the value of \$10,000,000 are now under way inside the city limits." Buffalo sees clearly that the Taft-Fielding Agreement will make the Canadian West a back yard for the United States and will keep American factories and railways working full time by securing the business and transportation that by every right belongs to Canada. Finally he us quote President Taft at Indianapolis. Answering a complaint that United States farmers would suffer by the agreement because Canadian wheat would be admitted free of duty, he said:

"The answer to this argument is that this cannot be, for the reason that the price of wheat in the United States and Canada is ultimately fixed by the price of wheat in the world, and that the world's prices are adjusted and made at Liverpool by the relation of the supply of the exported wheat to the demand for it by countries which do not

enough to supply their people. The diversion from British and European markets to the markets of the United States of 20 to 40 million bushels of Canadian wheat annually would not only strengthen the wheat market abroad, but would furnish the American mills with a needed complement of wheat, which the world would require, just as it has in the past, but it would then be in the shape of American made flour. The effect of increased wheat supplies would be to reduce the cost of manufacturing flour in just the ratio that the mills were able to thereby increase their output. This reduced cost of production would enable the mills to regain in the foreign markets the 18 to 20 million barrels of flour sold in foreign trade annually ten years ago, but which in recent years has fallen to less than ten million barrels." All this is to happen at Canada's expense.

Mr. J. J. Hill, President of Great Northern Railway has much to say about the benefit this Reciprocity pact is to be to his country and his own enterprises. In the course of an interview, he had this among other things to say:—"It is not what we have gained by the Reciprocity treaty that is most important, but what we have prevented. In the comment on the treaty when it was pending nearly every argument for it spoke of the good it would bring, and it will bring good. My views in favor of Reciprocity are so well known that I need not repeat them now that the Senate has acted favorably. But the good that it will bring is only the smaller consideration of the question. What would have happened if we had not passed the treaty? that is the big question. There would have been a revival of a move for Imperial Federation, and if we had refused to trade with our good neighbor, our second best customer, and for our manufacturers the best customer we have, we should

have been sorry for it in years to come, for the opportunity was before us to make a favorable agreement with Canada and it would not have been before us again for many years if we had refused it this time. . . . there is not the slightest doubt that the situation was such that had the vote in the Senate been against it, the report would have gone over the world and would have stimulated activities elsewhere for obtaining trade that we are in the best Geographical position to handle, and in England it would have meant the beginning of action for such imperial trade federation as would have shut us out." From these expressions, culled from many, it is clear that Canada is at the parting of the ways. She must decide between an Imperial trade federation or commercial union with the United States. Which shall the people decide in favor of?

Borden's Manifesto.

Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition has issued the following manifesto to the Canadian electorate: "The dissolution came partly as a surprise to the supporters of the administration. They evidently knew no more of the intention of the government than they knew of the reciprocity agreement up to the 26th of January last. Apparently the Government decided upon dissolution in a hurry or even in a panic, as they gave no intimation to the many members on both sides of the House who are accustomed to spend the week end with their families and who left for their homes on Friday night without receiving the courtesy of notice."

The Liberal Conservative party welcomes an appeal to the people upon the great issue of the hour, the question of the maintenance of the constitution in parliament. The president of the United States has more than once emphasized the fact that Canada is today at the parting of the ways. Those two ways lead in very divergent directions. The choice of the people will be fraught with momentous consequences to the future destiny of this country. It is right and just that they should speak, because with them rests the ultimate decision. The government has dissolved parliament without prorogation, without supply and without redistribution. I urged upon the government upon the 8th day of March last their plain duty to hasten the taking of the census to bring in a redistribution bill and thus give to every part of the country its proper representation and then to submit the question to the public. In reply they maintain the parliament, elected without any mandate on this question, ought to reverse the policy of the past forty years without giving the people the right to speak. They declined to hasten the census; they declined to grant redistribution and finally they have dissolved parliament at a moment's notice, without even asking the Opposition for the supplies necessary to carry on the public service until the new parliament shall be enabled to grant the same.

"Constitutional authorities abound to prove that dissolution ought not to be granted without provision of the necessary supplies for the public service. We have been ready to grant such supplies, but the Prime Minister during the present week announced in the House of Commons that under present conditions the government would not even ask for them. Whenever supplies have been asked for during the present session, we have granted them without hesitation. In May last we granted without discussion near \$40,000,000 of supply being one-fourth of the total esti-

mates. This amount was sufficient to carry on the public service up to the first of September next. In all, we have granted during the present session five-twelfths of the total estimates without discussion in order that public business might not be interfered with or brought into confusion.

"Canada has made unexampled progress in the great work of nation building since the first day of July 1867. That work has been carried on without any such treaty or agreement as is now proposed. One would suppose that the government might have been content to wait six months longer, in order that redistribution might have been accomplished and that supplies necessary in public interests might have been obtained. But apparently the government placed this agreement above all constitutional considerations."

"But more than that, the Government has placed this agreement even before its own honor. In May last the prime minister took cognizance in parliament of a certain charge which had been made against one of his ministers. He moved for a committee of inquiry but he conferred on that committee exceedingly limited powers of investigation. The committee met in May last but did not then begin the actual work of investigation.

"After the House of Commons had resumed its work on the 18th day of July, no step was taken until I inquired the cause of the delay. After some days a meeting of the committee took place on Tuesday, 25th July, when witnesses were present in Ottawa who could have been called to give evidence. The Conservative members of the committee urged that the inquiry should proceed forthwith. The government through his supporters upon that committee, urged an adjournment until Tuesday, August 1st. The adjournment was pressed on the ground that Mr. Garvell, one of the government members of the committee had not yet returned. There were many others equally capable available in the Liberal ranks, and his place in the Liberal ranks, had been supplied. Finally Mr. Meighan, one of the Conservative members, asked for a guarantee that Parliament would be sitting on the following Tuesday, August 1st, so that the inquiry could then proceed. That guarantee was given and the adjournment was then agreed to. The pledge thus given was deliberately violated by the action of the Government in dissolving parliament today.


"But apart from this deliberate violation of a solemn pledge, it is a distinct breach of constitutional usage that Parliament should be dissolved while one of its committees is engaged in the investigation of charges which involved the honor of a minister of the Crown, and the fate of the Government. Such a course constitutes an alarming and dangerous precedent which would not for one moment be tolerated in the Mother Country. It was the duty of the Government to clear up these charges before appealing to the people and that could have been done in one week. Several witnesses summoned by the committee are in Ottawa today ready to give their evidence on Tuesday next. That committee and all its power of inquiry was wiped out of existence by the dissolution of Parliament. The course of the Government in deliberately burking this inquiry on the eve of an appeal to the people was an outrageous abuse of their power and manifested in a most striking manner their utter contempt of decent public opinion. (Signed) R. L. BORDEN."

The Charlottetown Business College Re-opens August 14th.

The Class-Rooms have been thoroughly renovated, many improvements made, and everything points to a most successful year for this popular institution.

"Best" is a much abused word but you can apply it to the Charlottetown Business College and Institute of Shorthand and Typewriting with the assurance that all practical business men will agree with you. This institution was founded in 1873 and each year sees a steady growth in popular favor, both with business men and prospective students. Dr. Anderson, Chief Superintendent of Education for P. E. I., has said that the C. B. C. is "an admirable institution," and it must be to enjoy such support and confidence with the business and commercial world. The Charlottetown Business College Propri-

is situated over the old Royal Bank of Canada and Stanley Bros' store—directly opposite the Market building and in the very heart of the business district. Here is the Bookkeeping, Banking and Business Practice departments and the Principal's private office. At the rear is situated the Navigation and Engineering class-rooms, with the C. B. C. Recreation Room adjoining. The work here is conducted by a staff of thoroughly qualified teachers, superintended by Mr. Miller, the Principal, a practical public accountant and auditor whose services are in demand throughout the Province. Here the student is taught Business Practice and Bookkeeping as it is practiced in every modern office. This explains why C. B. C. students are so "at home" and confident whatever their duties may be. The Institute of Shorthand and Typewriting is situated above the Bank of Nova Scotia at the juncture of Richmond and Great George Streets. The floor space here alone measures 3,000 square feet inclusive of a sanitary up-to-date lavatory, which for sanitary purposes is situated on another floor. The work here includes Penmanship, Business Correspondence, English, Shorthand, Typewriting—both sight and touch. All leading machines are used here, and Mr. Miller claims that no other institution has such an equipment including mimeographs and copying machines. The teachers in the Shorthand and Typewriting Department rank with the best that Canada can produce. They have won out solely on their own merits and in every case have beaten all opposition in competitive examinations. They practice the system of shorthand in their court and other reporting that they teach the students. As for practical verbatim reporters, their records speak for themselves. The Charlottetown Business College re-opens on Monday, August 14th, for the Fall and Winter term of 1911-12. With all the class rooms renovated the place now presents a most attractive appearance. Visitors daily speak of the magnificent views of the city and suburbs the classrooms afford its occupants. It would be hard to find class-rooms so well equipped and located for its purpose as those of the Charlottetown Business College and Institute of Shorthand and Typewriting. As the college will soon re-open for Fall and Winter term prospective students should see or write to Mr. L. B. Miller, Principal, for particulars regarding the course of study, etc.



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 June 15, 1910—11

B. I. S.
Tea Party!
 The Benevolent Irish Society of this city will hold a Grand Tea Party on the beautiful field of John Smith, at Hazelbrook Station on Monday, August 7th.
 First class dining, refreshment, ice cream and dancing saloons.
 Excellent dinners will be served by capable waiters. Dinner only 25 cents.
 Swings, wheel of fortune, Irish music on Bag Pipes, bowling alley, etc., etc.
 Special trains will leave Charlottetown at 8.45 a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. for the tea grounds. Fare 20 cents, under 12 years 10 cents.
 Return fare from Murray Harbor by regular train to Hazelbrook, 80 cents.
 This will be the tea of 1911.
 J. J. DUFFY,
 July 26—21 Secretary.

McLean & McKinnon
 Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,
 Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Morson & Duffy
 Barristers & Attorneys
 Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
 MONEY TO LOAN.
 Solicitors for R. Yal Bank of Canada

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald
 Jas. H. Stewart

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,
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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

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