

THE HERALD

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SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES McISAAC Editor & Proprietor.

Please don't delay your Subscriptions for 1907. We shall esteem it a great favor if you remit now.

Liberal Conservative Platform.

At Halifax on Tuesday evening of last week, Mr. R. L. Borden Leader of the Opposition, addressed the opening meeting of his Canadian tour. It was a splendid meeting and the honored Leader was accorded a splendid reception. Senator McKen presided and besides Mr. Borden, Messrs Bergeron, M.P., J. C. O. Mullin and Professor R. C. Weldon delivered admirable addresses.

Mr. Borden's speech was a masterly effort, most comprehensive in its scope and was received by the large audience with the greatest enthusiasm. In the course of his excellent address he laid down the platform of the Liberal Conservative party; enunciated the principles by which he and his colleagues will be guided when called upon to administer the public affairs of this Dominion.

Mr. Borden's declaration of policy is so comprehensive, so concise and so reasonable that even his political opponents are forced to admit its excellence. The Leader of the opposition sets his face against the maladministration and extravagance; the corruption and graft now dominant in every department of the public service, and proclaims the remedies for these public offences. Following is the conservative platform as laid down by Mr. Borden:

1. Honest appropriation and expenditure of public moneys in the public interests.

2. Appointment of public officials upon considerations of capacity and personal character and not of party service alone.

3. More effective provisions to punish bribery and fraud at elections, to ensure thorough publicity as to expenditures by political organizations, to prevent the accumulation of campaign funds for corrupt purposes and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters, to expedite the hearing of election petitions and to prevent collusive arrangements for the withdrawal or compromise thereof, to provide for a thorough investigation of corrupt practices, and if necessary to appoint an independent prosecuting officer charged with that duty, to simplify the procedure therefor and to enforce the laws so amended.

4. A thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the Civil Service so that further appointments shall be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination.

5. Such reform in the mode of selecting members of the Senate as will make that chamber a more useful and representative legislative body.

6. A more careful selection of the sources from which immigration shall be sought, a more rigid inspection of immigrants and the abolition of the bonus system except under very special circumstances and for the purpose of obtaining particularly desirable classes of settlers.

7. The management and development of the public domain (in which are to be included great national franchises) for the public benefit and under such conditions that a reasonable proportion of the increment of value arising therefrom shall inure to the people.

8. The operation and management of our Government Railways by an independent commission free from partisan control or interference.

9. The development and improvement of our national waterways, the equipment of national ports, the improvement of transportation facilities and consequent reduction of freight rates between the place of production and the market whether at home or abroad and the establishment of a thorough system of cold storage.

10. The organization of the present Railway Commission as a public utilities commission with wider powers and more extended jurisdiction so as to establish thorough and effective control over all corporations owning or operating public utilities or invested with franchises of a national character.

11. The establishment after due investigation of a system of

national telegraphs and telephones under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in those enterprises.

12. The improvement of existing postal facilities especially in newly developed portions of the country and the inauguration after proper inquiry as to cost of a system of free rural mail delivery.

13. A fiscal policy which will promote the production within Canada of all useful articles and commodities that can be advantageously produced or manufactured from or by means of our natural resources having due regard to the interests of the consumer as well as to the just claims of our wage earning population.

14. The promotion by negotiation, legislation and other constitutional means of a system of mutual preferential trade within the Empire.

15. The restoration of the public lands to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan upon fair terms.

16. The unimpairment of maintenance of all powers of self-government which have been conferred upon the provinces of Canada under the constitution.

The platform here laid down and the reforms therein advocated are certainly such as every lover of pure government and every well wisher of Canada should support with all the ardor and energy of which he is capable. If the electorate of Canada desire an end of the present carnival of political corruption and crime, let them rise in their might and strike down the party of hypocrisy and deception; of corruption and graft and lend their aid to the inauguration of an administration dominated by purity and reform under the leadership of Robert Laird Borden.

Please do us the favor of remitting your subscription for 1907.

Queens County Convention.

So far as choosing Conservative candidates for the Federal Parliament is concerned, the labors of the delegates who assembled in this city on Friday of last week were not onerous. There was but one sentiment dominating the convention on that point; the most unqualified unanimity existed as to the renomination of Messrs Martin and McLean. It is most natural to suppose that this feeling should prevail. Messrs Martin and McLean have well and faithfully represented in Parliament the views of their constituents during the last three sessions, and have done all that could reasonably be expected of opposition members in the House of Commons. They have forfeited no confidence reposed in them since the people last elected them; consequently they are certainly entitled to renomination and to reelection, and of the latter we have no doubt.

The resolutions unanimously endorsed by the convention, embody the conviction of all desirous of justice to Prince Edward Island and of obtaining the rights to which we are entitled. These resolutions are, moreover, in line with the policy enunciated by Mr. Borden; and to him and his party we must look for the securing of our rights; not to the promise breakers and deceivers; the grafters and bootlickers who at present hold the reins of Government at Ottawa.

Quite naturally the Patriot manifests much displeasure at the proceedings of the conference and the tone of the resolutions passed, and vomits forth an ill natured and ill-digested diatribe against the whole affair. Our contemporary in this instance, would remind you of some one that had been awakened in bad humor, before he had finished his sleep. Visions of the Laurier Government, of political hypocrisy and deception, of graft and corruption had doubtless been flitting through the writer's brain, and all at once he realized that the public had become aware of all this. Then he shouts "who said anything against the Laurier Government?" His feelings are terribly hurt at the thought that the rationality of the Government; the seething corruption in every department; the rottenness in the cabinet are all laid bare before the electorate. If he thinks all he has to do is to shout for Laurier and his fellow deceivers, he is living in a fool's paradise.

Wanted 100 subscribers to remit \$1.00 for subscriptions for 1907. Who will be the first?

The Conservative Platform.

Mr. R. L. Borden, as a preliminary to his approaching tour of the country, has issued a Conservative platform which should commend itself to every Canadian. Of its sixteen clauses some are directed to the correction of abuses existing under the present administration, while others contain proposals of a progressive character which tend to the proper distribution of wealth among all classes of the community.

Under the former head comes the proposal to prohibit contributions to campaign funds by corporations, contractors, and promoters, and the providing of more effective measures to punish election frauds. Mr. Borden proved his sincerity in this connection during the campaign of 1904, when he issued a manifesto directing that no campaign contributions were to be received from any source, the acceptance of which contribution would imply the expectation of a quid pro quo.

The issue of that manifesto at a time when the Conservative party was notably in need of the sinews of war secured for Mr. Borden the high approval of all right thinking people, though it probably lost the party many large contributions. It is appropriate that his action should be recalled at the present time as an evidence of the sincerity of our leader. He also proposes that appointments to the civil service should be taken on out of party politics and placed in the hands of an independent commission. Also that immigrants who are to form the future citizens of this country shall be carefully selected, and that the bonus system, which, as in the notorious North Atlantic Trading company case, has been productive of such scandalous abuses, should be abolished. That the Intercolonial and other government railways shall be managed by an independent commission, as is the T. & N.O., under the Whitney government.

Chief among the new proposals is the nationalization of telegraphs and telephones under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in these enterprises; the improving of existing postal facilities, a very much needed reform; the promotion of inter-imperial preferential trade, and the development of our great national enterprises under conditions by which a proportion of the increment shall inure to the people. These and the development of our transportation facilities in directions which will ensure the reduction of freight rates between the point of production and the market, form the main planks in the platform, which is sure to appeal to the people as being drafted with a sole regard to the public interest.—Citawa Citizen.

A dollar pays your subscription for 1907. Please send it along.

Queen's County Conservative Convention

The Liberal Conservative convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next Federal election, held in the Kindergarten hall Charlottetown, on Friday last, was largely attended and the greatest unanimity and enthusiasm pervaded the proceedings. Mr. S. W. Crabbe president of the association presided and Mr. Eneas A. McDonald, Secretary, was at his post. After the delegates had handed in their credentials to the Secretary, a committee on resolutions was appointed. The members of the committee were: Arthur Simpson, Duncan Crawford, J. A. Mathieson Alexander Lawson and James McIsaac. The committee retired to an adjoining room to prepare their resolutions and Mr. Alexander Martin, M.P., at the request of the President, addressed the meeting.

Mr. Martin reviewed the political situation in Ontario and Quebec and advanced strong reasons for believing that public opinion in these great Provinces is running stronger and stronger against the Government. A most decided change had, he believed, taken place in Quebec. A resident of British Columbia had assured him that not one Liberal would be returned from that Province at the next election. The whole west, he felt sure, is disaffected as to the Laurier Government. Mr. Martin then pointed out in vigorous terms, the great injustices done to Prince Edward Island in the recent readjustment of the subsidies. During the course of his forcible speech, Mr. Martin showed how the Conservative representatives had kept up the agitation for continuous winter communication and other important needs of this Province.

At the conclusion of Mr. Martin's speech the committee or resolutions presented the following, which were unanimously adopted amid great applause:

CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

Resolved—that this Convention expresses its hearty approval of the platform of the Liberal Conservative party recently enunciated by our Leader Robert Laird Borden as applicable to Canada generally.

And further resolved that in addition thereto it is the duty of the representatives of this Province in the Federal House to urge the following in the interests of this Province especially:

- 1. Immediate fulfilment of the terms of Union.
2. Increased representation.
3. Improvement of the condition of the laborer.
4. Readjustment of the subsidies.
5. Reduced rates on Prince Edward Island Railway.
6. Construction of the tunnel.
7. Provincial Claims.

Resolved.—That the Government of this Province is deserving of the severest censure for having accepted at the recent Conference between the Government of Canada and the several Provinces, the smallest increase of subsidy that any Province could possibly receive; without having made any attempt to secure for this Province an equivalent for the immense increase of subsidy made to the other Provinces of Canada; and for having failed to present to the Government of Canada a statement in writing setting forth the claims of this Island for further increase of subsidy and for additional consideration and recognition, and in particular for having failed to present and press the following claims:

- 1. The claim of this Province to receive from Canada an increase of subsidy to meet the increased expenditure by this Province since confederation for Education, Public Works, Agriculture, Asylums and the other urgent demands which modern conditions impose so that in this matter the same advantages should have inured to this Province as to the other provinces of Canada.
2. A claim for damages accrued since the settlement of 1901 up to the present time for non-fulfilment by Canada of the terms of Union with this Province.
3. The right of this Province to be placed upon the basis of an assumed population of at least one hundred and fifty thousand for the purpose of calculating its subsidies and representation until its actual population shall exceed that number inasmuch as the failure of this Province to attain that population is owing to the default of the Dominion.
4. Settlement of the Fishery A ward.
5. A fair adjustment of transportation rates.
6. Continuous communication with the mainland by the construction of a tunnel.
7. The claim of this Province to be allowed for the future as an addition to its subsidies from Canada interest on the cost incurred by this Province in the construction of the P. E. I. Railway and the extension of the interest charged on the said cost since Confederation.
8. And all other claims which this Province now has against the Dominion of Canada.

TUNNEL

RESOLVED.—That this convention believing that in so doing it voices the real sentiments of the people of the whole Province—again desires to place on record its emphatic protest against the neglect and inaction of the Government in not providing continuous communication between this Province and the Mainland of Canada as clearly provided for and guaranteed to this Province by the terms of the Union in 1873: That the present Premier of Canada has not kept faith with the people of this Province in respect of the Tunnel Survey.

That the Government has failed to provide a third winter boat as promised during the last and previous session of Parliament.

That the freight and passenger rates to and from this Province are exorbitant and no effort is made to reduce them to corresponding rates for equal distances on the Intercolonial Railway as the terms of the Union with this Province clearly imply.

That the present Government of Canada has failed to show sufficient regard for its obligations and honor respecting this question which is of such vital importance to the people of this Province.

That therefore in the opinion of this convention an organized and continuous effort must be made not only by the Representatives but by the people of this Province to press to a final issue the construction of this Public work upon which the future of this Province so greatly depends.

GOOD GOVERNMENT

RESOLVED.—That this convention believes that the time has arrived, for the whole people of Canada to unite in the elimination of the present reckless system of "graft" in the administration of the public lands and the expenditure of money and lands are considered for the benefit of the Government supporters and political favorites, thus unduly increasing the expenditure, dissipating the public common domain; casting a reproach on Canada's good name, and entailing a system of heavy taxation, under which the laborer, the artisan, the farmer, the fisherman, the farmer and all classes are bound to suffer GRAFT.

Resolved.—That the scandalous revelations of the last two sessions of parliament, with respect of the administration of several departments of Federal Government as shown in the Arctic Expedition, the Postal, the Trading Company, the land and timber limits to favorites in the Northwest; the notorious Ross River Contract; the Laurier Tower; the Montclair's supplies; employment of Mervin & Co. deserve the emphatic condemnation of the Electors of Canada.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

Resolved.—That the delay in establishing an experimental station in this Province, in which the character of its soil; its climate and general conditions are different from the rest of Canada, is indicative of the neglect of the Government of the agricultural interests of the Province.

POSTAL SERVICE

Resolved.—That the postal arrangements in this Province are not satisfactory; that a tri-weekly mail should be a thing of the past; that the rural sections of this Province need improvement in this respect and that we urge our Representatives in Parliament to bring this matter to the notice of the Government of Canada at Ottawa.

OUR LEADER

Resolved.—That we again desire to place on record our full confidence in the integrity and ability of the Honorable Robert Laird Borden, the Leader of the Conservative Party in Canada, and sincerely trust that he will be enabled to visit this Province, when convenient, in connection with

his arduous campaign tour through the Dominion.

After the adoption of the resolutions Mr. A. A. McLean, M.P., addressed the convention. Referring to the admirable platform laid down by Mr. Borden, Mr. McLean said he considered Mr. Borden the ablest man in Parliament—a man well able to formulate a policy and to lead a Government. He briefly reviewed the policy of the Liberal Conservative party as set forth by the Leader of the opposition and criticized the graft, corruption and extravagance of the men in office under Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He declared Mr. Borden to be, in his opinion, the greatest and best leader since Sir John A. McDonald. He felt sure Mr. Borden when he came into office, would fulfill his promises to the people and stop the carnival of corruption and graft now prevailing. The men of ability have gone out of the Laurier Cabinet. The ability is now on the side of Mr. Borden.

At the conclusion of Mr. McLean's speech Dr. Beers of Cherry Valley, said the people were well satisfied with Messrs. Martin and McLean and proposed they should be renominated by a unanimous standing vote, and being nominated should be supported with all the energy in our power.

Mr. Arthur Simpson then moved that Messrs. Martin and McLean be the Liberal Conservative candidates for Queens County. The motion was seconded by Mr. John Fraser and Dr. Beers. The President strongly endorsed the resolution before the convention and then put the motion. The motion was carried by a unanimous standing vote amidst great applause.

Mr. Martin and McLean sincerely thanked the convention for the honor done them and the renewed confidence reposed in them, and assured those present that nothing would be left undone on their part to merit this confidence and support. The convention then closed with loud cheers.

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The Scottish Gathering.

The annual Scottish Gathering under the auspices of the Caledonian Club of P. E. Island, was held at Georgetown on Wednesday last and was largely attended. The members of the Club and the Boy's Highland Brigade with banners flying and with music by pipes and band marched to the station at 8.30 and boarded the special for Georgetown. This special had ten cars filled to overflowing. Another special ten cars from Summerside was packed and a special of five cars from Souris was loaded. Regular trains, steamers and carriages also brought in great numbers. There must have been over 2,500 people present. A special from Charlottetown with the Governor General and suite, the Lieutenant Governor and his suite, Mr. Martin M.P. and several others arrived about 2 o'clock. His excellency, on arrival at the grounds, was presented with an address from the citizens of Georgetown, read by Mr. G. A. Aitken, chairman of the town council and also an address from the Caledonian club, read by Chief Paton. The ladies of Georgetown then presented Lady Grey with a beautiful bouquet of flowers, the presentation being made by Ruth McPhee, daughter of A. D. McPhee. To the addresses his Excellency, introduced by Lieut. Governor McKinnon, made a suitable reply. Three Cheers were then given and the games were resumed. The Athletic contest was keen. Following are the names of the prize winners: Feasting light stone—1, John McPherson, Montague, 89 ft. 6 in.; 2, Dan McPherson, Montague, 84 ft. 8 in.; 4, Vernon Shaw, Montague, 83 ft. 7 in.

Running high jump—Herb Campbell, Montague, 5 ft. 3 1/2 in.; 2nd, Dan McPherson; 3rd, John McPherson. Throwing light hammer—1st, Dan McPherson, Lanching 87 ft.; 2nd, Wm. McLean, 85 ft. 5 in.; 3rd, Vernon Sabw, 78 ft. 7 in.; 4th, Angus McDonald, Lanching, 72 ft. 10 in.

220 yards race, amateur—1, P. Hooper, Charlottetown; 2nd, W. A. Scott, Charlottetown; 3rd, D. M. McDonald. Hop, step and jump—Herb Campbell 40 ft.; 2nd, Neil Nicholson, Valley field, 39 ft. 3 in.; 3rd, Paul Durant, Summerside, and Jack McPherson, 39 ft.

Vaulting with pole—1, W. Gillis, Clyde River, and Charles McGregor, Charlottetown; 3, H. A. McMillan, Charlottetown; five men were equal for fourth place—Wm. McLean, W. J. Trainor, Emerald; Wm. Shaw, Paul Durant, and Vernon Shaw.

120 yards race (handicap) 1, John McPherson; 2, Dan McPherson, 3, Paul Durant.

150 yards race (Boys Highland Brigade) 1, Guy Scott; 2, Roy Crosby; 3rd, Rankin McLean.

One mile run (amateur)—1, Collin McNevin; 2nd, Jack Lamont; 3, M. McDonald.

Running long jump—1, Jack McPherson; 21ft; 2nd, Paul Durant, 19 ft. 11 in.; 3rd Dan McPherson, 19 ft. 10in.

Sack race—1, M. F. McKinnon, 2nd, Herb Campbell; 3rd, E. Nicholson. Dancing—Gibbie Callum—1, Vernon McDonald; 2, Charles Campbell.

Dancing Highland Fling—Guy Scott and Charles Campbell, ties for first. Tug of war between a team picked on the grounds and the sailors of the Dominion Cruiser Canada was won by the home team.

220 yards race, open to all comers who had not already competed in this event—1, M. McDonald; 2, D. M. McDonald; 3, William McLean.

The education and plural voting bills, gave the Liberals an opening for a campaign against the House of Lords which is to be carried on vigorously during the recess.

The licensing bill, the object of which was to diminish the evils of drinking—another question on which the two houses promised to clash, and which the King's speech intimated would come up during the session was put off on account of the pressure of work; but the government found in the Scotch Small Land Holdings bill, which Lord Rosebery reappeared to attack, a substitute which the House of Commons passed by a large majority but which was withdrawn by the government on account of the antagonistic attitude the peers adopted toward it, and the antagonism that was shown in Scotland and throughout the kingdom by the Labor party. This action of the House of Lords becomes a weapon of attack in the campaign for the reform of the upper chamber.

The Irish university bill, which was catalogued in the King's speech, was not introduced.

Among the bills which came up was the Irish evicted tenants' bill, which the house of lords so radically amended that there is little likelihood of the house of commons finally accepting it in its altered condition.

Despite these differences between the two houses, much legislation has become law, among the most notable changes in the statutes being brought about by the deceased wife's sister's bill, which was introduced at the behest of the non-Conformists and accepted by both houses in opposition to the wishes of the bishops and their followers.

Now is the time to remit your subscription for 1907.

Thrilling Escape of two Priests.

Two Catholic priests, who essayed to shoot Cole Falls rapids, near the forks of Saskatchewan River, on the 25th had a narrow escape from a watery grave. They left Prince Albert in a Peterboro canoe well loaded with supplies, one of the fathers being bound for his post at Cumberland House, while the other intended a holiday trip to Fort La Corne, returning by rail. They passed two rapids successfully, but at the third the canoe capsized. The supplies were lost in the river, but the canoe floated bottom up and the fathers both managed to cling to the craft. In this perilous position they were swept on by rushing waters, beaten and chilled against rocks, but holding on for dear life. One of the adventurers retained his paddle, and eventually climbed upon the boat and towed his companion ashore, some miles from the scene of the upsetting. Their plight on reaching the shore was bad, as there was no habitation within five miles; but by midnight they found shelter in a settler's shanty, and next day went on to Fort La Corne, where supplies and guides were obtained.

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Trouble in Australia.

An ardent fight is on between the federal government and the New South Wales government concerning a tariff. Wales government concerning a tariff. Wales government concerning a tariff.

New South Wales refused to pay the duty, basing its refusal upon the law exempting any state property from duty and sent a strong force of police to seize the retting. The customs officials were obliged to yield to the superior British force.

The federal government contends that the consignment was not for State use, but for sale to private persons, and was, therefore, dutiable. The Hon. Joseph Carruthers, Prime Minister of New South Wales, declares his intention to resist the federal government. Sir William Lyne, Acting Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, has announced in parliament that he intends at all costs to compel Mr. Carruthers to obey the law.

Sir William has, however, ignored the advice of hot-heads that he call on the federal troops and swamp the New South Wales police in upholding the customs authorities against the government of the latter colony, and has applied to the high court to annul. Premier Carruthers from interfering with the Commonwealth's decision regarding the duty.

The Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Butter (fresh), Butter (milk), Oat skins, Ducks per pair, Eggs per doz., Fowls (per pair), Chickens per pair, Flour (per cwt.), Hide, Lard (new) per 100 lbs., Bacon (per lb. (canned)), Oatmeal (per cwt.), Potatoes, Pork, Sheep pelts, Turnips, Turkeys (per lb.), Silk cocoons, Pressed hay, Straw.

Outlined Legislation Not Passed.

A London despatch of the 25th says:—Of the many measures promised in the King's speech at the opening of the present session of parliament, which will be prorogued next Wednesday but few have reached the statute books. Like the education bill and plural voting bill the most prominent measures of the last session, which were thrown out by the House of Lords, the Irish council bill, stated to be the most important piece of legislation at this session, met with early defeat, but in a different way.

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