

THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
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Anxious and Arbitrary.

The Provincial Government have caused a vacancy to be created in the second district of Queen's County, by securing from Mr. William Laird, one of the representatives of that district, the resignation of the seat he occupied in the Legislature. Nothing could more strongly manifest the political anxiety and tyranny of the Leader of the Government than his conduct in this matter. Mr. Laird is a man well advanced in years and a short time ago became unwell. The Leader of the Government, without awaiting the result of Mr. Laird's indisposition, asked for the resignation of his Legislative seat. It is said that Mr. Laird at first peremptorily refused to resign. That is most natural; surely he should be allowed to retain the seat to which the people of the district elected him and to bear the honors connected therewith, even if he should not be able to attend the whole of the approaching legislative session. Even supposing his illness should terminate fatally, it would be nothing more than ordinary courtesy to allow him to carry his honors to the last and die in harness.

All considerations of this kind were scattered to the winds in this case, it would seem. Parties are almost evenly balanced in the Legislature now, and no obstacle must be allowed to interfere with the Premier's attempts to hold the moribund Government together for a while longer. If any supporter of the Government is stricken with illness, he is treated with scant courtesy; he must resign and clear the track, to give some one else a chance to step into his place. The story goes that such pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Laird; he was so pestered and persecuted that for peace sake he reluctantly agreed to the resignation. It is now reported that Mr. Laird is improving in health. That is altogether quite likely. Doubtless his illness was aggravated by the unceasing pressure to which he had been subjected, and when he was released, allowed to rest and breathe freely, improvement set in. He may be quite recovered by the time the by-election is over. It is not impossible that the Leader of the Government had ulterior political designs in securing the resignation of Mr. Laird, and that his illness was regarded as quite opportune for carrying out the Premier's plans. Mr. Laird is a man of independence, with opinions of his own on public questions; who could not be wheedled or cajoled into supporting what he did not believe to be right. Men of this stamp are not wanted on the Government side in the Legislature, at the present time.

At all events the Government secured Mr. Laird's resignation, and caused a writ to issue for an election to fill the vacancy. The election is to be held on the 8th of February; nomination on Feb. 1st. How striking is the contrast between the haste manifested by the Government in this case to their tardiness in bringing on the by-election in the Cardigan district last year. Both vacancies were created by Government action; but the vacancy in Cardigan was

allowed to continue for nearly a year; a session was allowed to pass without the electors of that district being fully represented in the Legislature. In the present case, the election is brought on at the earliest possible moment. It makes all the difference in the world, what the political complexion of the district is.

In view of all the facts, and the general conduct of the Government, it would be eminently proper that the Liberal candidate should be defeated in the pending by-election. Mr. Laird's friends and all independent Liberals should resent the political tyranny to which that gentleman has been subjected. The most effective way to resent this is by defeating the Government candidate on the 8th of February. Will they do this?

At a large convention of Conservatives from the second district of Queen's County held in this city yesterday, Mr. John Buntain was chosen as the opposition candidate for the by-election to be held on Feb. 8th. Mr. George W. McPhee as the Liberal candidate. Now for the tug of war.

Ottawa Correspondence.

Mr. Pugsley is having a particularly uncomfortable time of it this session, and if present conditions continue there is worse yet in store for him. The minister of whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier once made the famous statement that he was "prouder than ever" has done more than any other agency to weaken this administration from the inside. Not even his oily ways have been able to shake off opposition attacks on the department of public works which, under the Pugsley administration has brought to a high pitch of perfection the reprehensible practice of allotting a post office here, a wharf there and a breakwater somewhere else, wherever they would do the most partisan good, without regard of the size of the place or its suitability for the expenditure of the money of the people therein. While larger centres which have the intelligence to send Conservative members to parliament are denied public buildings of even the most modest character, little villages and towns in various parts of the country are pampered with thousands of dollars of useless expenditure just because they remain within the Laurier fold. Recently the opposition determined to put this Pugsley policy to the test and on a vote for a large item for a public building in Marieville, P. Q. they moved in Committee of Supply to strike out the appropriation. Mr. Pugsley was sustained by nine votes only. Is Sir Wilfrid Laurier "prouder of his minister" now? So soon as the premier recognizes that his urbane Minister of Public Works is one of the chief carpenters busily engaged in knocking nails in the coffin of the Liberal government, he may speedily lose that professed pride in the manoeuvres of Mr. Pugsley, hero of the Sawdust wharf and other famous episodes.

If any government ever put forward such a hollow sham and mockery of legislation as did this one respecting eight hours a day on public buildings it has yet to be proved. After playing around for several years with a bill providing an eight hour day on all government contracts Mr. Alphonse Verville who lays claim to be the only man in parliament having the slightest knowledge of labor or social conditions brought it forward again this year. It received second reading, and then its promoter backed by Mackenzie King, the minister of labor introduced a series of

amendments which entirely changed the purport of the legislation and gave the eight hour day to those employed on public buildings. Is this playing honestly? Why this discrimination? Because John works on the Intercolonial and Jim works on a public building close by, what will John think when Jim works for eight hours and John cannot pack his tool bag until two or perhaps three hours later. Is this legislation for and by the people? In the view of the government it is and the remedy is in the hands of even the masters of such power-bloated governments as the one now in office.

Recent events have proved that Mr. Mackenzie King the economic theorist of the cabinet has little else in his political make up. So far he has failed to make good. He may do so later, when in the broad fields of opposition he gets ample opportunity to let the edge of his theory come into contact with the rough file of practice. Mackenzie King bids fair to rival Hon. Sydney Fisher as the father of ill-considered and unnecessary legislation. His anti-combines bill of last session has been found unworkable. Now he is pottering about with legislation which would put a stop to the importation and sale of cocaine, opium, and other drugs of like character the abuse of which is an evil. It is safe to assume that when Mr. King gets through with it, this bill will be like a great many others now on the statute book, passed since 1896, a dead letter and incapable of enforcement. What the government needs is a little less of book-learning and a little more common sense among its members.

Atlantic Fisheries

In the Dominion House of Commons Sir Allen Aylesworth reported on the negotiations upon the Atlantic fisheries which he and Mr. Brodeur have concluded at Washington. Condensed, it is this. The Americans objected to four points in the Canadian regulations:— 1.—The prohibition of the use of purse seines. 2.—The assertion of Canada's right to board and search American fishing vessels suspected of breach of the fishery regulations. 3.—The assertion that American fishermen should be obliged to take out Canadian licenses before fishing in Canadian waters. The Americans have withdrawn their objections in the first three cases. The Canadians have consented to modify Canadian license regulations in three respects:—

- 1.—The existing regulation forbidding fishing for herring and cod with trap nets in the Gulf of St. Lawrence without a license is modified by the proviso that it shall not apply to any fisherman, Canadian or American, in the case of trap nets placed 1,000 yards from the shore, or from any other trap net set from the shore. 2.—The present regulation requiring a leader of a trap net for herring and cod to be extended from the shore is modified in this way. If the leader of such a net extends from shore, the fisheries officer may determine its length. The regulation is to be silent as to such nets whose leaders start from a location below low water mark. That is any fisherman, American or Canadian, may set a net whose leader is beyond low water mark. 3.—There is to be an additional regulation expressly recognizing the right of any American citizen to obtain a license if he applies for it. Some apprehension is expressed by Maritime Province members lest the effect be to cede the use of the inshore fisheries to the Americans.

Sir Allen Aylesworth reviewed the history of the Hague award

and of its reference to the British, i.e. Canadian and Newfoundland regulations to a sub-tribunal. None of the parties relished going before this sub-tribunal and there was a general disposition to try personal negotiations. Accordingly through the medium of the British Foreign Office, the recent conference at Washington was arranged. As a result he was of the opinion that all the existing difficulties had been cleared up. The Americans had formally objected to all the fishery laws, and regulations of both Canada and Newfoundland. After going over these in detail it became evident that the differences between the views of the United States on the one hand and Canada and Newfoundland on the other could be classified under several general headings. It also became evident that for the present it would not be possible for the United States and Newfoundland to come to an agreement. It further became evident that all disliked the sub-tribunal named in the Hague award.

The general disposition was to try diplomatic means, and if such were to fail, to lay the matters in dispute before an independent board or mixed commission if, for example, Newfoundland and the United States failed to agree, this mixed commission would consist of one Newfoundland, one American and a third member chosen by the other two. A minute to this effect was drawn up and signed by all parties. The representatives of Newfoundland thought that they could make no further progress, and Sir Edward Morris and Captain O'Reilly, his expert adviser, left Washington. Sir Allen Aylesworth and Mr. Brodeur hoped that so far as Canadian legislation and regulations were concerned a further conference might prove effective. They dismissed the whole situation with Sir Edward Morris, and he acquiesced in their intended action. They accordingly renewed their conference with the American authorities and reached the agreement outlined as above. They succeeded in convincing the Americans that the prohibition of purse seines and Sunday fishing were reasonable, and that the right to board suspected vessels was necessary to the policing of the waters. With regard to the license situation was one of peculiar difficulty. The treaty of 1818 gave to the Americans certain liberties, and the question was whether Canada could impede them in the exercise of these liberties by imposing on them the obligation to take out licenses and pay fees.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey decided to support Canada on this aspect of the case. The Canadian government, however, regarded the license system as valuable as giving it control over the individual fisherman and inducing them to comply with the regulations. Mr. Brodeur succeeded in convincing the Americans that the system of licenses benefited alike the fisheries and the individual fisherman. By making some concessions, which Mr. Brodeur thought were not of consequence, and which could not practically hurt Canadian fishermen, fisheries and system of maintaining licenses, he had been able to remove the American objection, and then Sir Allen Aylesworth explained the three modifications already set forth. In return the Americans dropped their objections for a time at least. The United States representatives stipulated that they could not finally close with Canada in view of the fact that the Newfoundland regulations were still under consideration. Such an action might prejudice their arrangements with Newfoundland. Thus the United States retain the right to renew their objection. However, Sir Allen Aylesworth did not regard this as a serious drawback. If the Americans were to renew their objection, Canada would not be worse off than she is now. Incidentally the Minister of Justice regarded the American request for a recognition of the right of Americans to be granted licenses as of great value from a legal standpoint. It constituted the clearest possible recognition of the property of the Canadian system. A compliment to the reasonable spirit shown by the American negotiators closed Sir Allen Aylesworth's speech. Mr. Foster made some general observations on the arrangement effected.

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MARRIED.

CROSSMAN—CURTIS—At Cape Traverse, on Jan. the 7th, 1911, by the Rev. Jas. McDougall, Harry Crossman of Cape Traverse, to Ruth Curtis of Albany.
SMALL—COTTON—At St. Mary's Church, Summerside, on 11th Jan. 1911, by Rev. F. M. Webster, R. D. John Small, of Grandmont, to Marie G. Cotton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Cotton, Wallington, P. E. I.
RICHARD—LABEUF—In St. Ann's Church, Lennox Island, by Rev. J. A. McDonald, on Monday, Jan. 16th, 1911, Joseph Richard, son of Peter Richard, to Althea Labeuf, daughter of Frank Labeuf, all living in New Bedford. They were accompanied by Frank Clements and Marie Rose Richard.
PREVOST—THERIAULT—In St. Ann's Church, Lennox Island, on Monday, Jan. 16th, by the Rev. J. A. McDonald, Rev. J. C. Prevost, of Poplar Grove, formerly of Palmer Road. The witnesses were Michael P. Francis and Marie Francis.
McDONALD—McNEILL—In St. Patrick's Church, Grand River, on Jan. 14, on the 17th of January, 1911, by the Rev. J. A. McDonald, Daniel B. McDonald, a husband, and John S. McKinnon, wife Florence McKinnon. The bride held the honors for the bride.

DIED.

MILLS—At Chula Vista, California, Dec. 30th, 1910, Francis Mills, formerly of Sailer's Hope, Lot 36, in the 75th year of his age, leaving a widow and four children surviving.
McRAE—At Big Point, Oct. 30, January 4th, 1911, Christy, widow of the late John McRae, aged 86 years.
McLEOD—At Hunter River, on Jan. 8th, 1911, Beattie, widow of Alexander McLeod, aged 80.
WISE—At the Charlottetown Hospital, on Jan. 18th, 1911, Mary A. Wise, formerly of Boston, aged 87. May her soul rest in peace.
BROWN—At her residence, Fitzroy St., on January 18th, Georgina Haines, beloved wife of Alexander Brown, and daughter of the late Hon. George Colley, leaving a husband, two sons and one daughter to mourn.
GAIN—In the City Hospital, Boston, James A. Gain, aged 40 years, a native of Lot 11, P. E. Island. He had been in the United States for twenty-two years. May his soul rest in peace.
ROGERS—At his residence, Fairholm, Charlottetown, Jan. 21st, Benjamin Rogers, Sr., aged 75 years. Deceased was a native of Wales, and came to this Province with his father, a quite young. His father, Joseph Rogers, settled at Beedee, and the deceased, when a young man came to Charlottetown and entered the hardware store of the late Hon. Thomas Dodd. Five years later he became a partner in the firm of Dodd & Rogers. On the death of Mr. Dodd Mr. Rogers became the proprietor of the City Company and in the Provincial Legislature. He leaves to mourn a widow, one daughter and two sons, George and Ben, Jr. (Mayor of Charlottetown.)
MORRISON—At Savage Harbor, on Jan. 20th, 1911, Donald Morrison, aged 86. Deceased had been ill for some time previous to his death. He was a man of sterling integrity, upright, honest and honorable in all his relations. He was the father of twelve children, very Rev. James Morrison, D. D., V. G., Vernon River, and Rev. F. X. Morrison, D. D., Berkeley, California, are sons of the deceased. To these, the wife and other surviving members of the family and their friends, we extend our sympathy in their bereavement. May his soul rest in peace.
McDONALD—At the old homestead, Allsley, near Mount Stewart, on Saturday, 21st Inst., after a brief illness, John McDonald, brother of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, aged 74 years. Deceased was a quiet unassuming gentleman, generous and warm-hearted in disposition, the soul of integrity and honor, respected and esteemed by all his acquaintances. Besides His Lordship he leaves to mourn one brother, Daniel in Boston, and one sister, Mrs. James McPhee, Georgetown, as well as a number of nieces and nephews and other relatives, to whom our deepest sympathy is extended. May his soul rest in peace.
CURRIE—In this city, on January 22nd, 1911, Daniel Currie, aged 67.
McWILLIAMS—At Queen View, Jan. 13th, James McWilliams, in the 59th year of his age.
MATTHEWS—At Albany, Sunday Jan. 22nd, after one week's illness, Mrs. Donald Matthews, aged 83 years and 9 months.

Solemn Funeral Obsequies. Unusually solemn and impressive mortuary services were held in the parish church at St. Andrew's on Monday of this week when the double funeral of Donald Morrison and John McDonald (whose death notices appear elsewhere) took place. The deceased were old, sturdy, faithful parishioners. During their life-time both had been model members of St. Andrew's congregation. They were always at the post of duty, faithful in the discharge of their religious obligations and punctual in attendance at divine service. They were worthy exemplars of a generation rapidly passing away. Having departed this life shriven and fortified by the rites of our holy religion, the church now chants a Solemn Requiem over their mortal remains and consigns

them to their last resting place with her prayers and her blessing. The people assembled in large numbers to assist at the solemn obsequies. A special train from Charlottetown brought a number of friends from the city and intervening stations. Very Rev. Dr. Morrison, V. G. (son of the deceased Donald Morrison), was celebrant of the Solemn Mass of Requiem, with Rev. I. R. A. McDonald, deacon, Rev. P. D. McGuigan, sub-deacon, Rev. A. J. McIntyre master of ceremonies and Rev. Dr. B. D. McDonald, thurifer. Rev. A. P. McLellan P. P. was in the sanctuary. The other priests present and assisting in the choir were: Rev. A. J. McDonald, For Augustus, Rev. Dr. McMillan, Cardigan, Rev. R. J. Gillis St. Peter's, Rev. T. Campbell, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, Revs. Dr. McLellan and Pius McDonald from the Palace. As well as celebrating the Mass, Very Rev. Dr. Morrison, officiated at the Libera and absolution, and also performed the last services at the graves. R. I. P.

Intercolonial Club. The Intercolonial Club of Boston held its annual meeting on the 11th at the clubhouse on Dudley Street, Roxbury. President Frederick J. Macleod was in the chair. The reports of the officers showed a membership of nearly 500. The contributions toward its own clubhouse, worth more than 100,000, and this year will pay a dividend of 7 per cent on its paid capital to its members who are stockholders. The election resulted as follows: President—Alexander C. Chisholm. Vice-President—Stanley A. Starrett. Secretary—Dr. John K. Martin. Treasurer—Charles H. Martell. Corresponding Secretary—Ass. A. Minard. Financial Secretary—Harry J. Fagan. Directors—Alexander McGregor, Thomas E. Johns, Angus G. MacKenzie, Dr. Colin W. McDonald, John Kiley, John M. Martin, Joseph H. Conington, Joseph F. Willis, J. Frank O'Hare, Stanley W. G. Downey, Peter Kerr, James M. MacDonald, Daniel G. MacDonald, Nell McNelis, John E. MacKinnon. President Chisholm is known as the 'father of the club.' He was one of its organizers in 1903, and has been vice-president all the time of its existence, the past seven years. He was chairman of the building committee during the time of the club's efforts to secure a fund and erect its clubhouse. From the first he has been a member of the executive committee. He is a well-known builder of Roxbury and Brookline. He is a past grand knight of Rose Croix council, Knight of Columbus, of Roxbury; a charter noble of the Gamma, 3 order of the Alpha-Bambda, a member of the M. C. O. F. and of the British Charitable Club and the Master Builders' Association. He is a native of Antrimshire, N. S. Scot. and lives at 4 Cliffin road, Brookline. Vice-President Starrett is a native of New Germany, N. S., and was a teacher for about 18 years before coming to Boston. He graduated from Harvard in 1904, and in the following year was made assistant teaching fellow in paleontology. He resigned to accept the place of master in the Boston public schools. He is president of the summer school of science for the Atlantic provinces. Secretary Martin is a native of Scotland. He was graduated in medicine from McGill University, afterwards studying abroad and obtaining a membership in the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Treasurer Martell is an attorney, and was the recent candidate for secretary of state on the Democratic ticket. He was educated in the public schools of Montreal, and at McGill University, at Boston College and at Georgetown University. He is a member of the Canadian Club and of the City Club, treasurer of the Georgetown University Alumni Association and vice-president of the Boston College Alumni Association.

SHE HAD CONSUMPTION. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured Her. Weighed 135 Pounds— Now Weighs 172. Mrs. Charles McDermott, Bathurst, N.B. writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three years ago I had consumption. I had three doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about my condition. I was so weak and miserable I could not do my housework. While looking through your B.B.B. Almanac I saw that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs, so I got a bottle at the drug store, and after taking ten bottles I was completely cured. At that time I weighed 135 pounds and now weigh 172, a gain of 37 pounds in three years. I now keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything as I owe my life to it." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, which, combined with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines, makes it without a doubt the best remedy for coughs, colic, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations. The genuine is manufactured only by the T. Millum Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



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Mortgage Sale. To be sold by public auction, on Tuesday the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts, Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the second day of May, A. D. 1881, and made between Henry R. Mooney, of Peak's Station, Lot or Township Number thirty-eight, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island farmer, and Ann Mooney, his wife, of the one part and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian of the other part: All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the Township number thirty-eight, aforesaid bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the west side of Brothers' Road, at the northeast angle of said land, and formerly in possession of Philip Meador, thence running west along the northern boundary of said Philip Meador's land to the division line dividing Lots or Township number thirty-seven, and thirty-eight, thence running north along the said division line to land now or formerly in possession of Miss Kelly, thence running east along the southern boundary of the said Miss Kelly's land to the Brothers' Road, aforesaid, and thence southwesterly along the same to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land a little more or less. Also All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Township number thirty-eight, aforesaid bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the west side of Brothers' Road, at the northeast angle of said land, and formerly in possession of Philip Meador, thence running west along the northern boundary of said Philip Meador's land to the division line dividing Lots or Township number thirty-seven, and thirty-eight, thence running north along the said division line to land now or formerly in possession of Miss Kelly, thence running east along the southern boundary of the said Miss Kelly's land to the Brothers' Road, aforesaid, and thence southwesterly along the same to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land a little more or less, the two above described tracts, containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less, and being for many years past in possession of the said Mortgagor.

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Grand Trunk Railway System Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show. Ottawa, Ont., January 16th to 20th, 1911. Tickets will be sold at one way first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets good going Sunday January 15th, to Friday, January 20th, inclusive, valid for return until Monday, January 23rd. For further particulars apply to the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System. Yours truly, J. QUINLAN, D. F. A.

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