

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15th, 1904.
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Lord Dundonald and the Government.

Considerable excitement has been aroused in military circles, especially in Ottawa and Montreal in consequence of the friction between the Federal Government and Lord Dundonald, Major General commanding the Canadian Militia. Lord Dundonald, the reliever of Lady Smith, and the most distinguished officer that has ever commanded the Canadian Militia, has been most active in improving and in every way promoting the good of the Canadian Military forces, since his advent to the Dominion. In his work of improvement this gallant officer has found himself greatly hampered by political interference on the part of the members of the Government. This interference at last became intolerable, and Lord Dundonald could stand it no longer, and at a military dinner in Montreal on the 4th inst, he spoke plainly of this interference, and in consequence roused the ire of the Government. Lord Dundonald is reported to have spoken substantially as follows:

"When a nation is in peril," said Lord Dundonald, "the commanding officer has the supreme control of the military appointments and he is responsible to his country for its efficiency in war. In time of peace, unhappily, through political intrigues, WE ARE IN THEIR WEB, and appointments are made without regard to military efficiency and to the great peril of the nation's safety. Officers in command of the forces of this country should not be selected because of their particular politics, but unfortunately this is the case. A most flagrant instance of political interference has recently come before me in connection with the appointment of officers in the new Eastern Townships cavalry regiment, the Scottish Light Dragoons. The commanding officer of the corps had selected officers because of their apparent fitness from a military point of view. The names reached me and were sent to council, and, gentlemen, what do you think happened? The list having my approval was returned with the name of one officer stricken off, and initiated by the minister of agriculture. The gentleman whose name was stricken from the list was Dr. Pickell, the mayor of Sweetwater and warden of the county of Missisquoi, a man chosen of the people and well qualified to serve his King and country. His politics was not, however, that of the minister of agriculture, and consequently he was not considered fit to serve his King in the military forces of Canada." "If," said Lord Dundonald, "the Hon. Sydney Fisher had been as well versed in soldiering as in agriculture, he would have better understood the responsibilities of officers, and this would not have happened." After making a few more remarks, the general said: "It is intolerable that my recommendations, made in the best interests of the force, should be so grossly interfered with by any minister not connected with the department." It is not on personal grounds that I inform you of this, but it is on national grounds. I feel, gentlemen, anxious, profoundly anxious, that the militia of Canada may be kept free from party politics.

It appears that the minister of Militia was absent when the list of officers here referred to, came up for confirmation, and he had entrusted to the minister of agriculture, the duty of attending to the matter. As this regiment was formed in Hon. Sydney Fisher's constituency, he availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded him to strike from the list Conservative nominees. This roused the General's blood, hence the row. When the matter was brought up in Parliament the Minister of Agriculture tried to minimize his offence, and read a statement purporting to contain the facts. The mask of hypocrisy and falsehood was torn from this when Col. Sam. Hughes produced a full statement of the case, which showed how persistent and long continued this political interference on the part of the Government had been. The latest news from Ottawa says the Cabinet considered the matter on Monday, and that it is understood an order in Council will be passed cancelling Dundonald's appointment as Major General commanding the Canadian Militia. The officers and men of the Militia stand by Dundonald, whom they love and esteem, and whom they regard as by far the greatest officer that has yet been in command in Canada. But what care the Laurier Government for splendid service rendered to King and country; their political intrigues count more with them than anything else, and the man who undertakes to thwart them has to go.

The Rhodes Scholarship.

MR. CAMERON THE SUCCESSFUL MAN.

In our last issue we stated that Mr. William E. Cameron had passed the required examination for the Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford University, and that the local board of examiners, representing the Rhodes Trustees, would select from the competitors the one in their estimation, entitled to go to Oxford this autumn. The choice of the board is dependent upon the qualification of the applicant in the matters prescribed in the will of Cecil Rhodes. These requirements are many, and will be best understood by quoting an extract from the will. In his will Cecil Rhodes laid down the following as the conditions upon which the scholarships should be awarded:

"My desire being that the students who shall be elected to the scholarships shall not be merely bookworms. I direct that in the election of the student to a scholarship regard shall be had to (i) his literary and scholastic attainments, (ii) his fondness of and success in many outdoor sports, such as cricket, football, and the like; (iii) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for the protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness and fellow-feeling; and (iv) his exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in schoolmates for those later attributes will be likely in afterlife to guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim. As mere suggestions for the guidance of those who will have the choice of students for the scholarships, I record that (i) my ideal qualified student would combine these four qualifications in the proportions of three-tenths for the first, two-tenths for the second, three-tenths for the third, and two-tenths for the fourth qualification, so that, according to my ideas, if the maximum number of marks for any scholarship were 200, they would be apportioned as follows: 60 to each of the first and third qualifications and 40 to each of the second and fourth qualifications; (ii) the marks for the several qualifications would be awarded independently as follows (that is to say): The marks for the first qualifications by examination, for the second and third qualifications, respectively, by ballot by the fellow-students of the candidates, and the fourth qualification by the head master of the candidate's school; and (iii) the results of the wards (that is to say, the marks obtained by each candidate for each qualification), would be sent as soon as possible for consideration to the trustees or to some persons or persons appointed to receive the same, and the person or persons so appointed would ascertain by averaging the marks in blocks of 20 marks each of all candidates the best ideal qualified student. No student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a scholarship on account of his race or religious opinions. Except in the cases of the four schools hereinafter mentioned the election to scholarship shall be by the trustees after such (if any) consultation as they shall think fit with the Minister having the control of education in such colony, province, state or territory. A qualified student who has been elected as aforesaid shall within six calendar months after his election, or as soon thereafter as he can be admitted into residence or within such extended time as my trustees shall allow commence residence as an undergraduate at some college in the University of Oxford. The scholarship shall be payable to him from the time when he shall commence such residence. I desire that the scholars holding the scholarships shall be distributed among the colleges of the University of Oxford and not resort in undue numbers to one or more colleges only. Notwithstanding anything herein before contained, my trustees may, in their uncontrolled discretion suspend for such time as they shall think fit, or remove any scholar from his scholarship. In order that the scholars past and present may have the opportunities of meeting and discussing their experiences and prospects, I desire that my trustees shall annually give a dinner to the past and present scholars who are able and willing to attend, at which I hope my trustees or some of them will be able to be present, and to which they will, I hope, from time to time invite as guests persons who have shown sympathy with the views expressed by me in this will."

There were at first six candidates for the scholarship awarded to this Province, but they had narrowed down to three for the final selection. These three were William E. Cameron, B. A., Cyrus J. McMillan, M. A., and Louis Brehaut, B. A. The selecting committee met on Saturday, and after comparing notes on the different matters of qualification of the three applicants, awarded the scholarship to Mr. Cameron.

William E. Cameron, B. A., was born in Ellis River, N. B., in 1879, and is the son of Mathias Cameron one of the most prosperous farmers of that locality. At the age of twelve he entered the graded school at Cross River

when he matriculated in 1895 to the Prince of Wales College standing second on the list of successful candidates for the province. While in college he took first place in nearly all his classes and at the examination for second class license in 1896 led the list. He taught for two years in Riverside School and in 1899 entered St. Dunstan's College. In 1900 while attending that college he led the list for first license and graduated in 1902 with B. A., from Laval, and in competition with 350 candidates from 17 affiliated colleges stood second on the list of graduates and led all in mathematics and sciences. He also took the honorary title of Laureate, in both Letters and Science, making over 90 per cent. In 1900 he passed in the first examinations of the University with high honors in English and Greek. After graduation he was engaged by St. Dunstan's as Professor of Greek, mathematics and physics and has been a member of the staff for the past two years. During his college and teaching career he has received many testimonials of popularity. He was nominated several days ago by the faculty and students of St. Dunstan's for the scholarship. Since graduation besides teaching at the college he has been associated with Wm. Moran in the management of the Union Commercial College. He was for three years captain and for five years a member of the St. Dunstan's College football team which during his captaincy held the provincial championship and never met defeat. He is also president of the P. E. I. football league, in the organization of which he was a prime mover, and has held numerous offices at St. Dunstan's, including Secretary, Treasurer, and later President of the Athletic Club, President of St. Thomas Literary and Debating Society, Secretary-Treasurer of the Dramatic and of the Alumni Societies, and first a member of the executive and later Vice President of the Reading Club for the study of contemporaneous literature.

Cyrus J. McMillan studied at Prince of Wales College, and subsequently at McGill, whence he took his B. A., and last was awarded his M. A. by the same institution. He was and is prominent in athletic sports, and twice won the Maritime Championship for the ½ mile run, and for four years Provincial Championship in the ½ and 1 mile, still holding the Provincial record in the latter event. For three years he has been a professor of English and History at Prince of Wales.

Louis Brehaut, B. A., of Marry Harbor, has had a brilliant record as a student. He won a county scholarship, entering the Prince of Wales. He graduated from the latter institution, after two years, with honor diploma and the Anderson Gold Medal for highest standing. After teaching school for a time he entered the University of Dalhousie, Halifax, winning a valuable scholarship. He graduated this year with honors and the University Gold Medal.

The scholarship carries with it a three year course at Oxford, and \$1,500 a year with which to pay expenses. We most heartily congratulate Mr. Cameron on his eminent success, and we congratulate his Alma Mater, St. Dunstan's College.

PREMIER PETERS returned from Ottawa on Monday evening, and the Patriot informs us that he brings the information that the arbitration on the Fishery Award has vanished into thin air. Nova Scotia is blamed for blocking the way inasmuch as that Province refused to be a party to the scheme. That being so, the Premier informs the Patriot that the question will be submitted to the Imperial Privy Council, on the suggestion of the Minister of Justice. What a slippery question this fishery award is to be sure. We shall return to the subject.

Our Ottawa Letter.

"It is for the people to decide. Let them determine whether Canada shall have a Government owned railway or a railway owned Government." Mr. R. L. Borden, announced the Conservative policy of Government railway ownership.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

During the week a number of Government bills were considered and passed.

In private legislation considerable progress was made. The opposition members pressed several bills in the interest of the public. These were fully discussed but at the instance of the Government were buried in committee instead of being dealt with directly by the committee of the whole house.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was roundly denounced for concealing the original application of the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters for Government aid for the building of a line of railway from North Bay to Port Simpson. It was established that while the document had been withheld from Parliament, it had been shown to private members on the Liberal side of the Commons for party purposes. The Premier was accused of deception, a charge that has never before been made against a Premier of Canada. In this connection a

motion was made for all papers of any kind having any bearing on the railway deal.

A motion in favor of further protection for the market gardeners of Canada was voted down by the Liberals. Mr. Archibald Campbell, who was elected to push this very question, sought refuge from a vote by taking the Speaker's chair. It was the first time on record that the Chair of the Commons had been so degraded, as to be used for political purposes.

In supply some progress was made. The Conservatives were able to force the Minister of Inland Revenue to confess that the Standard Chemical company still supplied wood alcohol to the Government at exorbitant prices, although the former minister had pledged himself to discontinue the deal.

FLOODING CANADA WITH PAUPERS.

The city of Montreal is face to face with a very serious problem, as a result of the insane immigration policy of the Government. Thousands of poverty stricken Italians are walking the streets and have become a charge on the public. Worse, too, is the condition existing in many of the small towns of Ontario, which are also receiving many of these undesirable who have been brought to the country under false pretenses. The starving strangers cannot find work. They cannot return to their homes for want of funds. The United States authorities will not allow them to cross the border, and the innocent victims upon whom they have been thrust must support them for charity sake. And all this has come to pass, despite the vigorous protests of the Opposition for three long years. Why should the municipalities be confronted with such conditions? Why were not those helpless creatures sent back to their homes by the agents of the Government? These are questions that are agitating those who must now suffer for the neglect of the Interior Department. Hon. Clifford Sifton denied every previous session of the present Parliament, that there was anything wrong with his policy. Now he admits, when too late, that he has been altogether too lax in his enforcement of regulations calculated to keep the country free from the presence of the very classes that are becoming a burden, instead of a source of strength to Canada. Much has been said of the splendid immigrants that have been pouring into the land of the Maple Leaf, but the experiences of the past few weeks have pierced a lot of Mr. Sifton's bubbles. None of the Government's shortcomings have proved more disastrous than their ruinous and near sighted immigration policy. Those who have to pay the bills will appreciate this most.

LAURIER'S HONOR IMPUGNED. The oldest parliamentarian, now at Ottawa, fails to recall a more scathing denunciation of a cabinet minister, than that which was hurled at the head of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on a motion by Mr. Barker for all papers not already brought down in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific contract. During two sessions of Parliament, the Premier repeatedly stated that all documents dealing with that important question had been submitted to the House. Within a few hours of the close of the debate on the great proposition, Mr. Fielding, for party purposes, read the original demand of the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters. The memorandum bore the date of November 3rd, 1902. It had been hidden from the public for over a year and a half and was only read with the consent of Mr. Hays. The leader of the Opposition was able to show that this supposed confidential document had been referred to many times last session by Mr. Charlton, the transportation expert of the Government, who had quoted the very language of the men who were attempting to loot the treasury. Mr. M. O'Reilly also alluded to it. Moreover, the former knew all the celebrated Blair memorandum, which the Premier also claimed was a confidential document. These revelations point to only one conclusion, that the head of the Government deliberately concealed facts that were of the utmost importance to the country. More than that, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was caught red handed in making false statements on the floor of the House. His own followers were dumfounded at the revelations, and when their leader rose to reply to the serious charges against him, he was received in ominous silence, which contrasted strongly with the bursts of applause which greeted the Conservative leader. It was a scene not soon to be forgotten. It has no parallel in Canadian politics. Never before has a Prime Minister of this country been so irretrievably convicted of deliberate falsehood. It was a painful incident—one that will not add to the prestige of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

DON'T CARE HOW MONEY IS SPENT.

The Canadian Parliament contains 134 Liberals, but out of this large number the Government found it almost impossible to keep a quorum (20 members) in the House during the discussion of the Grand Trunk Pacific contract. It is hard to believe the statement in the face of the

fact that the deal means an increase in the national debt of some \$150,000,000, but so notorious has been the neglect of the Liberal side of the House, that on one occasion Sir Wilfrid Laurier was forced to adjourn at six o'clock owing to the indifference shown by his followers to the expenditure of such vast sums of the people's money. The party in power has reached a stage when all thought of safeguarding the treasury seems to have been abandoned. The broken pledges of the leaders of the era while economists have come to be regarded as licenses to squander the revenue derived from the greatly increased taxation that has prevailed in Canada since 1896. Among the supporters of the Government the pledging of \$150,000,000 is rather looked upon as sport, and the men who are enjoying the fun tell their friends that no matter what the Liberals may do, they will have the support of the electors. With this belief firmly fixed in their minds, they abstain from performing their duties and allow things to drift along in any way their political bosses may decide upon. The result is inevitable. When the vote was taken on the bill to enable Sir Wilfrid Laurier to spend a sum equal to 50 per cent of the national debt, over half of the supporters of the administration were not in a position to give an intelligent vote on the question. Yet these are the men who are in possession of the country's funds and who declare that the people are so easily gulled that they will permit the outrage to continue. The exhibition furnished by Sir Wilfrid and his followers is enough to make one doubt the advantages of responsible government. If the men who are sent to Parliament to support the Liberal party cannot find time to watch the progress of a measure involving an outlay of \$150,000,000, they should be left at home at the earliest possible moment.

THE GREAT FAITH IN THE FUTURE. The Government has a boundless faith in the future. So great is it that they do not propose to bind the Grand Trunk down to any arrangement that will protect the large stake the public will have in the new transcontinental railway. The Conservative party asked that the Grand Trunk be enforced to give a guarantee that all Canadian freight originating along the line of the proposed railway will be shipped through Canadian ports. Mr. Fielding immediately objected to this and asserted that the patriotism of Canadians, something in which the Finance Minister had little faith for many years, would be the best assurance that could be obtained that all the produce of the West would go through the ports of Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax. On this ground the companies interested will be allowed to have a free hand in determining by what route the freight of the country will go, once the second transcontinental road is completed.

Again, the Government has consented to take over all non-paying branches named by the Grand Trunk at the end of fifty years. When implored to use ordinary precautions to protect the great interests of the country, the administration replied that it hoped that fifty years from now there would be no non-paying branches on the contemplated line. That is a proper faith to have in the future of Canada, and it is gratifying to find that at last the Liberals are learning to appreciate their native land. But this will not save the people from great loss in the event of the road failing to come up to the expectations of those who are forcing the graft on the country. In every detail the Government has manifested a sublime trust in the Grand Trunk, which is not at all justified by the past treatment of Government by the Grand Trunk, which within the past few months has broken one contract in order to hold the Cabinet up for greater concessions.

STILL DECEIVING THEIR COUNTRY.

The Liberal party since it came to power, has apparently learned nothing and forgotten nothing. For years the leaders of the party were wont to condemn, for political purposes, the land of their birth. Sir Richard Cartwright, in England, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the United States, and others who now occupy high places in the Liberal party, at home, did their best to represent Canada to the world at large as the most undesirable place of residence imaginable. The Minister of Trade and Commerce, in article after article pointed out to the public in the British Isles that this magnificent heritage was an impossibility as a country, because of the high taxation that prevailed. The Premier represented to the American Government that it was undesirable to deal with the late Conservative Government, because the Liberals, on coming to power, were pledged to give the United States concessions to which the Tories would never consent. Mr. Fielding, about the same time, was engaged in a desperate effort to break up the Dominion Confederation. And the rest of the brilliant statesmen, who to day are entrusted with the management of the affairs of the country, were equally energetic in proclaiming to all nations that Canada was the worst place on earth. The Liberals of the West are engaged in the same crusade

against Canada. For political purposes, they began an attack on Mr. E. B. Osler, which involved the denunciation of the great prairie section as a place from which the prospective settler could not hope to export his produce. In the days of opposition, the Liberals supplied just such matter for the use of American agents who were paid by their government to do all they possibly could to injure the Canadian West. The Western members are after votes, and the future of the country they represent in Parliament is sidetracked for political purposes—pure and simple. It is apparent that power alone keeps the Liberal party within the broad bounds fixed for them by the Premier.

News of the War.

St. Petersburg, June 8.—The Government has no more information than the public of the happenings in the neighborhood of Port Arthur. The lack of official news from Southern Liao Tung has spread the usual rumors throughout yesterday. Among them is a report from Chefoo and elsewhere that the Russian squadron made a sortie from Port Arthur and the Japanese began the land attack upon fortress. The general staff could neither confirm nor deny these stories, any more than similar ones during the past 48 hours. However it was pointed out that while the preliminary shelling of the land defenses of Port Arthur was not improbable, it is too early to expect news of a serious assault which could not be pressed with any prospect of success until the siege guns which have been landed at Dalny are brought overland twenty miles and placed; and until the alleged preliminary work systematically advanced against the outer works of Port Arthur are completed.

St. Petersburg, June 9.—One of the most prominent officials of the War Office told the Associated Press correspondent that important news from the front is expected within three days.

St. Petersburg, June 9.—News from Port Arthur, Liao Tung peninsula and the Yalu river is cut off from the Russian sources by the Japanese. It is officially asserted that the cables connecting Japan with China are not working which would leave Tokyo also from having knowledge of events in that section of Manchuria.

London, June 9.—The sudden interruption of the cable between Korea and Japan is considered significant in view of the immense operations at Port Arthur, the Japanese having taken precautions as usual to cut the only means of communication with the outside world and thus enable her naval and military forces to work with secrecy.

LATER. St. Petersburg, June 9.—The Japs lost 3500 men and four ships in a land and sea attack on Port Arthur June 2nd, and were repulsed.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—General Kuropatkin telegraphs to the Emperor that the Japanese Brigade attacked the Russian detachment occupying Sinaia on June 7th. The Russians retired slowly because the enemy were in great superiority towards Fort Chulin Pass. Our losses were two officers wounded and a hundred soldiers killed or wounded. Everyone is alert for official news of a serious attack on Port Arthur which cannot be long delayed. St. Petersburg is displaying more interest in the fate of Port Arthur than any event since the initial naval reverse.

London, June 10.—No news of importance has reached London from the seat of war during the last 24 hours, and reports of Chinese refugees from Port Arthur which are given to the Chinese correspondents of the English papers, do not agree sufficiently to carry much weight. According to one account the Chinese at Port Arthur have been given three days in which to depart. Thereafter none of them will be allowed to leave.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—The Japanese have taken Sinyen, driving out the Russians. The enemy appear to be advancing on Hai Ching. The reason is believed to be that plans for the departure of the Port Arthur squadron have been made in the event of the fall of the fortress becoming imminent and completed.

Lia Yang, June 11.—The suddenly increased Japanese activity in the neighborhood of Sin Yen, west of Feng Wang Cheng is believed to be rather in part a feint to distract attention from Port Arthur while it is believed that more than half the enemy's forces have gone to a serious forward movement. Kuraiki's bombardment of the coast in the vicinity of Kachau probably had the same end in view, but developments are being closely watched at lead quarters. General Kuropatkin is in a position to act promptly in the event of developments of real importance.

Hai Chung, June 13.—The flanking movements of the Japanese around the Russian left wing from Feng Wang Cheng to Kraiton on the 9th, were repulsed with the loss of two whole battalions.

DIED.

At Fort Augustus, on the 10th, inst., James Wilfrid Cumiskey, son of Hon. James H. Cumiskey, aged 18 years. May his soul rest in peace.

On Wednesday, the 8th, inst., Mary, beloved wife of Michael Kelly, King St. East, in the 78th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

At Summerville, La. 51, Thomas Dunn, aged 83 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At Donaldson, on June 9th, Mr. P. C. Kelly, aged 61 years. Deceased was in poor health for more than a year, but he bore his illness with the fortitude that marks the true Christian. About twenty years ago he retired from business in Charlottetown and settled on a farm in Donaldson, where he was held in high esteem by his many friends. In politics he was a steadfast Conservative, and was well informed on all political matters. He leaves to mourn three sons and three daughters, viz., Mrs. J. J. Laoy, Tracadie, Edward, in Boston, and Thomas, Katie, Frank and Agnes at home. His brothers and sisters are: Conductor Kelly, Charlottetown; Gregory Kelly, Monague; Walter Kelly, Rosemead; James Kelly, Ellioval; Mrs. Edward Cain, New Perth; Mrs. John Cairns, Malden, Mass.; Miss Mary Kelly, Donaldson, and Lawrence Kelly, New London, Wisconsin. May his soul rest in peace.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

Special Bargain
—IN—
White Lawn



WAISTS

STANLEY BROS.

75c. each.

—THESE WAISTS ARE MADE OF—

FINE WHITE LAWN

Have clusters of fine tucks, with deep hemstitched tucks front and back, and

Hemstitched Stole Collar.

Worth \$1.00 of Anyone's Money.

Our Price 75c. each.

Sizes 32 to 40 inch. Other lines in all prices up to \$4.15 each.

Stanley Bros.

Special Sale

Washable Silks!

At 25c. per yard.

Saturday morning we place on sale a line of very pretty wash silks suitable for waists, at the very low price of 25c. per yd.

New Kid Gloves!

We are now showing our new kid gloves in all the

New & Leading Shades

\$1.10 and \$1.35.

SPECIAL SHOWING OF

Ready-to-Wear

HATS!

On Saturday morning. Be sure and see them

F. Perkins & Co.