

THE HERALD

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

United States and Mexico.

To use the language of diplomacy, the relations existing between the United States and Mexico are, at the present time, somewhat strained. A multiplicity of causes seems to have contributed to this condition of affairs. In the first place, as will be remembered, Administration affairs in Mexico are not at present on a very stable basis. Since the overthrow and assassination of President Madero, Mexico has had only a provisional President. Acting President Huerta, has not been elected by the people, and holds office only by the will of Congress, until an election is held in the regular constitutional way. The unsettled state of the country, is the reason assigned for deferring the national elections and the continuance of the provisional Administration.

The de facto Administration of President Huerta, although provisional, has been acknowledged by the Governments of most of the great powers; but not by the United States. President Wilson has so far refused to recognize the national state of the Southern Republic. The principal reason for this refusal, ostensibly at least, is that Mexico's Government is not representative of the people according to the constitution of that country, and that until an election is held in the regular way, the Washington Administration cannot recognize the national state of the Southern Republic.

Meantime Mexico has been in anything but a settled condition. Rebellion has been going on almost constantly in one section or another, and the authorities have had their hands full. President Huerta and his associates in the Government of Mexico seem to have felt that the attitude assumed by the Washington authorities, has increased the difficulty of quelling rebellion in Mexico. Suspicion has existed that assistance has been afforded the rebels from the United States side of the line. No doubt arms and ammunition have come to the Mexican rebels from the United States; but, most likely from private speculators without Government knowledge. It will readily be understood that under such circumstances, when suspicion is rife, the slightest incident would be magnified and made to assume a most sinister appearance. This is just the condition of feeling in Mexico at the present time regarding the big Republic to the north.

A short time ago an American, said to be an immigration agent at El Paso Texas, on the Mexican border, was discovered across the line in Mexican territory. Just what his business there was, has not been made clear; but the Mexicans suspected him of interfering in their concerns and encouraging rebellion. They consequently took him prisoner and were hurrying him off to some place of confinement, when he grew frightened that they intended to put him to death with short shrift. He thereupon made a brake for liberty and escaped out of their hands, but while running from his captors they fired at him and wounded him in the back. They then took charge of him. This incident tended to aggravate the friction between the two countries.

His release was demanded and granted; but the ill-feeling engendered in consequence did not by any means subside.

Incidents of one character or another multiplied and complications arose which lent strength to the suspicion among the Mexican authorities, that the United States were disposed to intervene in the Government of the Southern Republic. They repudiated and rejected with indignation all such notions.

In the midst of these jarring incidents President Wilson summoned to Washington, Mr. Henry Lane Wilson, United States Ambassador to Mexico. Ambassador Wilson was, of course, the appointee of a former Administration, and from what can be gleaned from the reports published in the newspapers, his attitude, during this period of friction between the two countries, was not agreeable to President Wilson. At any rate he brought him to Washington, received his personal report of conditions and accepted his resignation, to take effect in October. Meantime he is granted leave of absence to settle his personal affairs.

The next step of President Wilson was to appoint Mr. John Lind, once Governor of Minnesota and a Congressman from that State, and send him to Mexico, not as ambassador; but as a personal representative of the President. He is officially described as "adviser to the embassy in the present situation." As a matter of fact he is a mediator in embryo; at least the administration hopes that he will be able to so impress the warring Mexican factions with the necessity of peace that he will settle their differences.

On the heels of this information comes the intelligence from Mexico that President Huerta and his associates reject all notion of mediation, and declare that Mr. Lind is a "persona non grata" at the Mexican Capital, and that he will not be acknowledged in any official sense. This is how matters seem to stand at this writing, and the future can only be guessed.

To Aid West Indies Trade.

The decision of the Dominion Government to contribute \$40,000 a year in co-operation with the British Government towards the reduction of the cable rates to and from the West Indies should have a marked effect in increasing the trade under the new Reciprocity Agreement. The Ottawa Board of Trade has taken an active part in promoting improved commercial relations with the West Indies and early last month sent a communication to the Government suggesting a reduction of cable rates. The existing rates were quoted as follows: Barbados, 91 cents per word; St. Kitts, 89 cents; Trinidad, 98 cents; Bahama, 45 cents; and Bermuda, 62 cents. In a statement issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce the new rate will be 1s. and 6d., a word which means in effect that a cable from Canada to Barbados, which at present costs 91 cents per word, will, under the new arrangements, be transmitted for 36 cents a word. The effect of the change in rates between Great Britain and the West Indies was recently announced by Mr. Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary in the British House of Commons. He stated that as they apply to communication between London and the British West Indies, there would be a reduction from 4s. 2d. and 5s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per word.

The excessive cost of cables has undoubtedly tended in the past to restrict Canadian trade with the West Indies. Negotiations have frequently

taken place between the Governments interested and the cable companies looking for a reduction. The Royal Commission of 1910 on West Indian trade relations, upon which Canada was represented, gave some attention to the subject. The report of the commission dealt with the proposal of acquisition by the Governments concerned of the three existing cable lines, but no definite action was taken.

The first cable between Canada and the West Indies was laid in 1890 from Halifax to Bermuda and eight years later it was extended to Turks Island and Jamaica, the total length being about 2,100 miles. These lines are owned respectively by the Halifax and Bermuda and the Direct West India Cable Companies both British. To the West Indies, therefore, there are two routes as far as Jamaica, one via Key West and Cuba, the other via Halifax and Bermuda. Beyond Jamaica there is only one route, that of the West Indies and Panama Company, also a British concern, receiving £10,000 a year in subsidies.

The reduction in the rates about to be secured by an increased subsidy may defer the immediate consideration of the proposal for states ownership and control of cable communication between Great Britain, Canada and the British West Indies, but the increasing trade which is expected to result from the preferential tariff arrangements recently inaugurated, will tend to make state ownership a policy to be dealt with in the not distant future.—St. John Standard.

Rev. James Aeneas McDonald.

It is our sad duty to record today the death of Rev. James Aeneas McDonald, which occurred at the Charlottetown Hospital about 12 o'clock Saturday night. The deceased priest was a son of Angus McDonald, (Ban) and Anne McDonald (Garahlia). He was born at Pisquid and baptized at St. Andrew's on May 19th 1839. After attending the district school he went to St. Dunstan's College where he studied his classics. He subsequently entered the Grand Seminary, Montreal, for his Theological Studies and in due course was ordained priest in the chapel of St. Dunstan's College, by the late Bishop McIntyre on December 22nd, 1867.

After a short time as curate at Vernon River, he was placed in charge of the parish of Cascumpec, which at that time included Bloomfield, Alberton and Lot 7. Here he labored zealously for several years, enduring the many hardships incident to those missionary days. In 1876 he assumed charge of the parishes of St. Joseph's, Kelly's Cross and St. Ann, Lot 65. He remained in these missions for fifteen years, devoting his time and his robust strength to the services of those confided to his charge in that portion of the Lord's vineyard.

In 1891 he was transferred to the pastoral charge of St. Ann's, Hope River. During all these years Father James, as he was familiarly known among his people, was a builder of churches and presbyteries. Shortly after taking charge of St. Ann's, Hope River, the parochial residence there was burned down, and he lost no time in replacing it by one of the finest presbyteries in the diocese.

From Hope River he was transferred to the parish of St. Columba, East Point in 1903. Here he continued his missionary labors with his usual zeal and devotedness; but in a few years his physical strength began to fail and his once robust constitution gradually broke down. He had

Rev. Bernard Gillis, D. D. as assistant for a couple of years; but about a year ago he gave up all parish work and retired to the Charlottetown Hospital, where he remained until his demise on the 9th. inst, as above stated.

The deceased priest had six brothers and four sisters; but only one brother and two sisters remain. They are Angus McDonald at Pisquid, Mrs. James McDonald, Webster's Corner, and Mrs. James McDonald in B.C. Those who predeceased him were: James and Allen of Peake's Station, who died within a brief interval of each other, a few years ago; Daniel G. who died in Charlottetown two years ago. Alexander who went to New Zealand in early life and who died an honored citizen of Wellington some years ago, leaving an exemplary family, some members of which belong to religious orders there, and Joseph who died in New York. The deceased sisters were Mrs. Ronald McDonald, Cherry Valley and Mrs. James McDonald, Glenroy.

Father James was a whole-soled, generous, warm hearted priest, princely in his hospitality, and most charitable to the poor. In his palmy days, he was a strong, healthy man and he never reckoned any hardship too great to undergo in the pursuit of his holy calling. He was a true friend and generous benefactor.

The body, clad in priestly vestments and enclosed in the coffin remained at the hospital until yesterday (Tuesday) morning, when the funeral was held. The funeral cortège left the hospital shortly before 8 o'clock for the railway station, thence by special train to St. Andrew's, (his native parish) where interment took place. His Lordship the Bishop, a number of priests, some sisters of the congregation de Notre Dame and some grey nuns from the hospital and many members of the laity accompanied the remains to St. Andrew's.

Many more priests and a large concourse of people awaited the arrival of the train at St. Andrew's. The cortège was reformed and proceeded to the church, priests preceding the hearse chanting the prescribed liturgical office.

Arriving at the Church, the casket containing the remains was borne to a catafalque in front of the altar and the Solemn Requiem services commenced. His Lordship, the Bishop, celebrated Solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem. He was assisted by very Rev. Mgr. Douglas McDonald, as high priest; Rev. R. B. McDonald and Rev. S. Boudreau as deacons of honor; Rev. John A. McDonald as deacon of office, Rev. Dr. Monaghan as sub deacon, and Revs. A. J. McIntyre and Ignatius McDonald as masters of ceremonies. Others participating in the ceremonies as acolytes, mitre bearer, book bearer, censer bearer and cross bearer, were Rev. Fathers McPherson, R. J. McDonald, M. J. Smith and S. J. McDonald, Pius McDonald and Maurice McDonald.

Other priests in the Sanctuary included Rev. A. P. McLellan, P. P., Rev. Dr. McLellan, Rev. T. Campbell, Rev. P. D. McGuigan, Rev. A. McAulay, Rev. Father Murphy, and Joseph Gallant. The following named priests assisted in the choir: Revs. A. J. McDonald, F. X. Gallant, J. J. McDonald, J. C. McLean, J. B. Gaudet and Bernard Gillis, D. D. The choir was also reinforced by Rev. Father Morissette of Quebec, and Mr. William J. Brown of Charlottetown.

After the Communion Rev. J. C. McMILLAN, D. D., approached the Sanctuary rail and delivered the funeral sermon. It was an eloquent and

admirable discourse. The Rev. preacher took his text from the XLIX. chapter of the Book of Genesis; "And he charged them saying: I am now going to be gathered to my people; bury me with my fathers etc." Referring to the words of the patriarch Jacob, quoted in his text, the Rev. preacher pointed out that we had here a patriarch of this diocese, who had died away from the home where he first saw the light, and now he was brought home, so that his dust might mingle with that of his forefathers and kindred, the founders of St. Andrew's parish. Here he was born 74 years ago. The Rev. preacher then passed in review the sacerdotal life and labors of the deceased. He labored in his holy calling as long as he was able, then he resigned and went into retirement. All priests are more or less alike, said the Rev. preacher. In this diocese there was, he pointed out, a great similarity of conditions in all the parishes, and the duties and labors of any one priest are very much like those of his neighboring parish priest. So far as the holy calling of the priesthood is concerned, all are equal; but priests, like other people may have different characteristics. "Father James" distinguishing mark was the greatness of his charity. He was the most charitable of men. He never stopped to inquire when an appeal was made to him by way of charity. He gave regardless of what inconvenience or hardship might be caused to himself. Much of what is called charity now a days, is mere diplomacy, said the Rev. preacher. Many of those who give are actuated by motives of policy rather than of love. That was not Father James' way. He gave without thought. Charity was his great virtue, and it is the greatest of all virtues. God is charity, and this virtue makes us like to God. This great charity of Father James, surely gave him a stronghold before the throne of God, even if he did not possess other virtues. On the last day when our Lord will call the multitude to Himself, He will say to them: "I was hungry and you gave me to eat; I was thirsty and you gave me to drink; I was naked and you clothed me; I was a stranger and you took me in." This will be the salvation of our Lord to those who have extended charity towards the humblest of His creatures. It is well known, said the Rev. Preacher, that "Father James" house, was by no means a private house. It was an open house, where anyone in need was sure of a hearty welcome. He never was so happy as when ministering to the wants of the poor and needy. But, said the Rev. preacher, my duty is not to praise; but to ask for prayers for the deceased priest. He then went on to point out the false notion that prevails among some people, that a priest, especially after a long life in the ministry, need no prayers. The calling of the priest was so lofty and holy and so dependent that sterility itself is too short to thank God for this wonderful priesthood. The priest is a man, although he has the work of angels to perform, and superabundant sanctity is required. Had the angels been asked to do what our Lord confided to the priest, they would have been astonished. In conclusion the Rev. preacher earnestly recommended Father James to the prayers of the good people of St. Andrew's. As charity was his great virtue, he had a claim on the people's charity now. We would never see him any more until the great judgment day. His body goes to the grave; but his soul goes to God.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the people filed past the casket and took a last look at the features of the dead. The "Libera" was then sung and the Absolution was given by His Lordship, assisted by the same priests as at the Mass. The remains were then solemnly borne to the cemetery, the clergy preceding, singing the prescribed psalms. At the grave, His Lordship officiated at the last solemn rite, the clergy assisting. "Requiescat in Pace."

Hudson Bay Lines.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—The expectation now entertained is that the Hudson Bay Railway will be completed by December, 1914. The work is being pushed ahead with great vigor and the development of the terminal facilities at Nelson are being driven ahead so rapidly that the resources of the new port will assist materially in finishing the northern portions of the railway.

When the Hon. Frank Cochrane took charge of the department of railways and canals the first contract for the line had just been let; it was for 185 1/2 miles, and called for an expenditure of three million dollars. Owing to the slowness with which the Bridge Company carried out its contract of bridging the river at LePas there was a good deal of delay, and it became necessary to extend the time from December, 1912, to December 1, 1913. The bridge was completed in April last, and since good progress has been made. On July 23 the contractors had reached Cormorant Lake Narrows, at Mile 40 with the steel and it is hoped to reach mile 60 by August 25th. It looks as if 150 miles of grading will be completed this fall. There are 1,200 men on the work, and the only serious difficulty at present is the short supply of ties.

Just before Mr. Cochrane set out on his journey over the route to Hudson Bay he let the contract for the second section, 68 miles, from Thicket Portage to Split Lake Junction; the amount was \$1,300,000. More recently the first section, 165 miles, has been let for \$3,700,000. The time for the completion of these two later sections is December 1, 1914.

The men working at the terminals now number 180, and it is expected that by Autumn 250 will be employed. Five steamers were chartered this summer to carry in supplies and the following plant has been purchased for delivery this season:—Sea going tug \$34,250; steamboat "Kateleen" \$10,000; one steel tow barge and two steel sectional scows \$18,500; dredging machinery \$29,000. The Nelson Iron Company, Ltd. of Toronto, is finishing a 270,000 section dredge, one of the most complete ever built in Canada. The same company is also at work on a \$32,000 stern wheeling tug. The westward, after many years of delaying, may expect to get the route opened about three years after Mr. Cochrane's assumption of office.

Big Shortage In U. S. Crop.

Washington, Aug. 8.—A loss of three hundred million bushels of corn, the nation's greatest farm crop, has resulted from the great damage wrought by drought and other conditions since July 1, the government agricultural experts estimated today in their August crop report. A total production of 2,672,000,000 bushels of corn was predicted. This is 452,000,000 bushels less than last year's crop. The general condition of corn was placed at 75.8 per cent. of a normal compared with 86.9 per cent. on July 1. Kansas was hit hardest. The conditions there have been reduced from 81 per cent in July to 30 per cent. on August 1. Oklahoma came next with a condition of 44, against 87 in July, and Nebraska reported 68 against 91 on July 1. These three states have about 19 per cent. of the total area planted to corn this year.

A bright spot in the monthly grain report, however, was the preliminary statistics showing a production of 511,000,000 bushels of winter wheat. This is the greatest harvest of wheat ever gathered in the United States exceeding the record crop of 1902 by 19,000,000 bushels. Today's figures exceeded by 28,000,000 bushels the estimate made by the department in July.

Spring wheat was also given an increase estimated of production, it being 15,000,000 bushels more than the July estimate, the total being placed at 233,000,000 bushels.

With the bumper wheat crop and a fairly good spring crop, the total harvest of all wheat is estimated at 744,000,000 bushels. A crop this size would place the year's production second only to the record crop of 1901, when 748,000,000 bushels were produced.

The harvest of white potatoes is estimated, will be smaller by 2,000,000 bushels than the crop of 1912. A total of 339,000,000 bushels is estimated.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

BIG SALE at PATON'S Today, Wednesday.

A section of the Store was opened, and certain lines of Goods were disposed of. The sale is already an assured success. Throngs waiting for the doors to open.

Paton & Co's Sale of Goods, damaged in the recent fire, held in the Arena Block on Saturday last, was a tremendous success. The goods were displayed from end to end of the immense building, and although at times there would be five hundred purchasers inside there was plenty room to avoid confusion or uncomfortable crowding. The doors opened at 9 a. m., but before the opening there was a large gathering of people outside, reminding one of some great public mass meeting. The event was one of those sale successes which have made the name of Paton & Co. so well known throughout this Province. The prices were irresistibly attractive, and the buyers could not get their goods fast enough. It is not surprising that the stock was almost all disposed of during the morning and afternoon, very little being left for the evening. This was the first of the great bargain sales in connection with the clearing out of the immense stock of goods damaged by the fire. The second of these attractive sales opened today, when a section of their greater stock opened at 9 o'clock a. m. The entrance for today's great sale is from the rear, on Sydney Street. The following lines are offered:



Scottish Gathering!

The Grand Annual Gathering of the Scottish Clans of Prince Edward Island under the auspices of the Caledonian Club, will be held on the

Riverside Driving Park, VERNON RIVER BRIDGE, MONDAY, AUGUST 18th.

ORATION—Address by the American Consul, Wesley Frost, Esq., at 12.30 o'clock.

Highland Fling and Ghillie Callum by Young Highland Lassies at 4 o'clock.

FUN ALL DAY BY TWO FUNNY MEN

Games commence immediately after the oration. Music by the 78th Nova Scotia Highland Pipe and Drum Regiment Band.

FARES AND TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS:

Station	Fare	Train Dpts.	Station	Fare	Train Dpts.
Summerside	\$1.00	7.40 a. m.	Charlottetown	.45	10.05 " 9.45 a. m.
Kensington	.90	8.03 "	Mont Stewart	.35	10.15 " 10.00 "
Bedford	.70	9.13 "	Mont Albion	.25	10.25 " 10.11 "
Freetown	.50	8.17 "	Lake Verde	—	10.40 " 10.25 "
Emersald	.90	8.29 "	Vernon, arrive	11.00	10.40 "
Bradshaw	.80	8.34 "			
Fredrickton	.80	8.50 "			
Hunter River	.80	9.03 "			
Nth Wiltshire	.70	9.13 "			
Milton	.60	9.30 "			
Royal City	.50	9.45 "			
Emira	\$1.15	6.00 "			
Barris	1.00	6.15 "			
Connaught	1.00	6.27 "			
Soaria	1.00	7.00 "			
Bear River	1.00	7.28 "			
St. Charles	.90	7.34 "			
St. Peter's	.90	8.00 "			
Morrell	.90	8.21 "			
Lot 40	.90	8.26 "			

DAVID F. BETHUNE, THOS. M. McMILLAN,
President. Sec'y Games Com.
Aug. 6th, 1913—2i

Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street

to our new stand
122 DORCHESTER STREET,

Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

All Orders Receive Strict Attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN