

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1912.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
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Editor & Proprietor.

Canada's Naval Policy.

Elsewhere in this issue we furnish some account of Canada's naval programme, as presented to Parliament by Rt. Hon. Premier Borden, on Thursday last. In brief, the Government's emergency policy in this matter is the granting of \$35,000,000 to the Imperial authorities from the consolidated revenues of Canada, for the purpose of building and equipping three dreadnoughts; three of the best that science can produce or money can buy; in a word the three best war ships in the world. These ships are to be built in Great Britain, for the reason that Canada does not possess the facilities to produce them here, and could not possibly build such ships for a period of years. Moreover, the production of these vessels in Canada would cost some twelve millions more than in the old country, where naval architecture has long since been reduced to a science. Provision is made, however, whereby Canadians may be incorporated into the officers and crews of these ships.

It is expected, too, that a beginning will shortly be made in Canada in the matter of establishing ship-building plants of the kind needed for constructing war ships, and that at no distant day the Admiralty will have smaller naval craft built here, and advances in expansion will gradually come into our country will be in possession of facilities sufficient to turn out all kinds of war ships.

The three projected dreadnoughts are to be placed at the disposal of the Imperial authorities to form part of the Royal navy for the protection of Canada and the Empire. But it is provided that, whenever Canada decides to have a navy of her own, these ships will be returned to us to be incorporated into our new line of defence. In that event the charges for their support shall devolve on the Canadian people.

In view of the information set forth in the Admiralty memorial and of the course pursued by the other overseas Dominions, Australia, New Zealand, India, etc., the time had come for Canada, the greatest and most wealthy of all the Dominions, to declare her naval policy in the emergent conditions now existing; and this she has now done nobly, generously and well. The emergency naval proposition presented by Premier Borden is such, we believe, as will commend itself to Canadian people in general.

It appears to us that the policy propounded by Premier Borden in this matter is so generous, so comprehensive, so eminently worthy of the patriotic sons of Canada, that it will be very difficult for the Parliamentary Opposition to find very much fault with it. They may, and very likely will, criticise it; but they dare not oppose it. They themselves, are on record as the inaugurators of a naval policy for Canada; but a mighty sorry job they made of it, as far as they went. What they did was worse than nothing; its cost was very considerable and its results were nil. Premier Borden and his Government have taken the only course by means of which effective naval aid can be rendered at the earliest possible moment. The Borden Government's proposition, now before Parliament, is worthy of Canada and worthy of the Empire.

Solemn Funeral Obsequies

Bishop McDonald Laid To Rest.

The last sad rites over the mortal remains of the late lamented and dearly beloved Bishop McDonald were held in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Thursday last, commencing at 10 o'clock, and were of a most solemn and imposing character. The great Cathedral, appropriately draped, presented a most striking appearance. The draping was simple; but in admirable taste and proportion. The lofty arches and splendid architectural symmetry of the sacred nave easily lent themselves to order and uniformity in the *tout ensemble*. Black and purple were the colors used. The altars and the Bishop's throne and pulpit were heavily draped and streamers of black and purple depended from the ceiling of the Sanctuary, all along down the nave and across the transepts on either side. These were caught up at the pillars and thence dropped gracefully to the floor.

The scene during the obsequies was particularly solemn and imposing. The great church in its sombre trappings of woe, in token of sorrow for its chief pastor; the catafalque in the Sanctuary supporting the remains of the dear departed Bishop; the purple of the Bishops and Monsignori mingling with the black cassocks and white surplices of the numerous priests and the stately measures of the solemn Gregorian music, all constituted a galaxy such as the Catholic Church alone can present.

At the appointed hour the assembled clergy moved in procession from the Palace, entered the Cathedral by the central door and moved up to the Sanctuary, the cross bearer and acolytes leading. His Grace Archbishop McCarthy of Halifax brought up the rear of the procession. Arriving in the Sanctuary the Archbishop ascended the throne and immediately vested. His Grace was celebrant of the Solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem, assisted by Rev. Father Hamilton, Halifax, as arch priest; Revs. R. B. McDonald and S. Boudreau as deacons of honor; Revs. John A. McDonald and J. F. Johnston as deacon and sub-deacon of office; Rev. A. J. McIntyre, first master of ceremonies and Rev. I. R. A. McDonald second master of ceremonies.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Morrison occupied a throne on the Epistle side, assisted by Rev. Dr. Chaisson and Rev. Dr. McPherson, Antigonish. The other clergy in attendance in the Sanctuary included about all the priests of this diocese and some twelve or fifteen representing the dioceses of Quebec, Halifax, St. John's, Antigonish and Chatham.

At the conclusion of the Mass Rt. Rev. Bishop Morrison ascended the pulpit and delivered the funeral sermon. His text was from the XXII Psalm, 16th and following verses. The Rt. Rev. preacher pointed out that the sad and solemn occasion which had brought together those assembled should be to us a reminder of the certainty of death; of the transition from time to eternity. The certainty of death was something that none of us could escape; it was sure to come to each and all. The preparation for death is, therefore, a matter of serious consideration; it is the most important of all considerations. He went on to unfold the admirable qualities of the dear departed Bishop. He showed that he who lay cold in death, and to whose memory all had assembled to pay the last tribute of respect, was a faithful, earnest servant of God. He was a man of earnest piety and strong conscientious convictions. Realizing the opportunities af-

forded him he was anxious, in season and out of season to render the best possible service to God. He was ever faithful to his vocation and fully realized his position, as a priest and bishop, and lived in accordance therewith. The Rt. Rev. preacher next sketched the missionary life of the dear departed and pointed out how he, at all times, was ready to bring the consolations of our holy religion to his people in the different parishes in which he labored, no matter how great difficulties had to be overcome. Those were strenuous days for the priest in the missionary field; much more so than in our time. "Father Charles," as he was lovingly called by the people among whom he labored, employed his talents and his strength in doing the work of the Lord and bringing the truths of God to all under his parochial jurisdiction. Next he is found at the head of our diocesan college, employing his talents and energies in promoting Christian education; an education that would stand up against the difficulties and dangers to be met with in every walk of life. Many of those now in the learned professions in different parts of Canada and in the United States received their educational start under his fostering care. Gentleness of spirit and earnestness of purpose characterized him in all his undertakings. At the head of the diocese, as Bishop of Charlottetown, he exhibited the same piety, humility and simplicity of heart that had characterized him through life. Such was his rule of conduct; such were the motives by which he was actuated through all the years of his episcopate.

Under this quiet and unobtrusive demeanor he accomplished great things for God and the Church. The great Cathedral in which all were assembled and other ecclesiastical institutions bore testimony to this. The Rt. Rev. preacher said that our dear departed friend might exclaim: "Now mayest Thou dismiss thy servant, O Lord." For he was indeed the Servant of the Lord. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Surely these words are applicable to the deceased Bishop. He always spoke plainly and bluntly of the evils and irregularities discovered among his people. He was always generous to the poor and needy. This, the preacher knew from experience. He knew, too, that he was always the good, faithful, devoted and honest Servant of God. His life should be an example and emulation for us. Let us look up to this good and just man, and let us endeavor to imitate his worthy example. Above all, let us remember him in our prayers. We all need the prayers of our fellow Christians. The good Bishop always remembered us, and we should remember him. We should have recourse to the mercy of God in his behalf, as he always prayed and offered sacrifice for us. "Have pity on me; have pity on me, at least you my friends," says holy Job. We should remember that as we assist others, we may expect others to assist us. We should pray for him that he may be speedily admitted into the company of the blessed and hear the consoling words: "Because thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will place thee over many. Enter thou into the joys of the Lord."

At the conclusion of the sermon, the absolutions at the catafalque were given, first by his Lordship, Bishop Morrison, next by the Very Rev. Administrator, Mgr. Phelan and then by the other Monsignori, Very Rev. D. M. McDonald and D. J. Gillis. The *Literna* was then sung and the final absolution was given by his Grace, the Archbishop.

The Archbishop, Bishop, Monsignori and priests then formed in procession and to the strains of the *Benedictus*, the body was solemnly borne, by six priests, to its final resting place in the vault beneath the altar in the basement of the Cathedral. His Grace the Archbishop conducted the final service at the tomb.—R. I. P.

Federal Parliament.

Emergency Naval Policy.

Three Dreadnoughts To Cost \$35,000,000.

It is the House of Commons Thursday last Rt. Hon. Premier Borden submitted the Government emergency naval policy. The bill embracing the Government's policy was received and read a first time. It is as follows: His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows—

1.—This act may be cited as the Naval Aid Act.
2.—From and out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding thirty-five million dollars for the purpose of immediately increasing the effective naval forces of the Empire.
3.—The said sum shall be used and applied under the direction of the governor-in-council in construction and equipment of battle-ships or armored cruisers of the most modern and powerful type.
4.—The ships, when constructed and equipped, shall be placed by the governor-in-council at the disposal of His Majesty for the common defence of the Empire.
5.—The said sum shall be paid, used and applied and the said ships shall be constructed and placed at the disposal of His Majesty subject to such terms, conditions and arrangements as may be agreed upon between the governor-in-council and his Majesty's government.

In formal, technical language the above recited bill discloses the emergency naval policy of the Government of Canada. \$35,000,000 are to be voted from the revenues of Canada, for the purpose of building and equipping three dreadnoughts, the best that science can produce or money procure. These ships are to be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government as a part of the defence of Canada and the Empire. But it is provided that if at any time Canada should inaugurate a navy of her own these ships will become part thereof. These vessels are to be built in the old country, for the reason that Canada has no facilities for the construction of such ships. It would take a great many years to establish such plants and moreover, the cost of producing them in Canada would be about \$12,000,000 additional. These conditions preclude the building of these emergency ships in this country. The ships are to be ready by 1915. In presenting the bill the Premier delivered a lengthy and elaborately prepared address, from which we make some extracts. He began as follows:

In addressing the House upon so important a subject as that which I promise to discuss I shall speak in no controversial spirit. If a portion of my remarks may necessarily contravert opinions which have been expressed by hon. gentlemen on either side of the House let it be understood that I do so not by way of criticism, but purely for the purpose of giving frankly to the House the reasons which have led the government to adopt the course which I shall now outline.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the increasing power and influence of Canada within the Empire, due to its remarkable growth and expansion, and to the wonderful and rapid development of its resources during the past quarter of a century. With this increasing power and influence there has necessarily come by sure and gradual steps a certain development in our relations with the United Kingdom and the other dominions. The evolution of the constitutional relations within the Empire during the past half century has not been less marked than its material progress.



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Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, on the Fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1913, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the Sixth day of March, 1906, made between Malcolm Martin John Martin and Jane R. Martin, all of Queen's County, in the one part, and Conn D. Rankin, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, Druggist, now deceased, of the other part.

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Township Number Fifty-one, in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say—Lying on the North side of Montague River and having a front on said river of five chains and extending from said river by parallel line North-easterly one hundred chains, or until it meets land formerly in possession of John Mallish, now in possession of George Mallish, being bounded on the North by land formerly in possession of George Mallish, on the West by Malcolm Martin's farm, and on the South by said Montague River, and on the East by land in possession of Anthony Collins, formerly in possession of the late James Stewart, containing by estimation fifty acres of land, a little more or less, being the Western moiety of one hundred acres of land formerly the property of the said late James Stewart. Also all that other tract of land on said Township Number Fifty-one, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a stake fixed on the North side of the Montague River ten chains due West from the boundary line dividing Lots or Townships Numbers Fifty-one and Fifty-two, thence North ninety-five chains, thence West ten chains, thence South to the shore of Montague River aforesaid, thence along the various courses of the shore to the place of commencement, land containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. McLeod & Bentley, Solicitors, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Charlottetown. Dated this Seventh day of December A. D. 1912. A. A. BARTLETT, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Conn D. Rankin. December 11, 1912—41

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(Continued on third page.)