

THE HERALD

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Wet Blanketing The Voters

Under the above caption, the Patriot quotes from Collier's an expression of opinion regarding the iniquity of conducting elections in the winter season. We are at a loss to divine the Patriot's reason for presenting this citation to its readers, as it is the most positive condemnation of the course pursued by the Liberals of this Province in the matter of elections during the last twenty years, and most emphatically corroborates our attitude in the matter, as set forth in our last issue. Here is the extract: "It should be part of the common law of Canada that no Government, Federal or Provincial, bring on an election campaign in November, December, April, or May. These are the bad-roads, between seasons months when candidates hate to turn out and country audiences won't. A Canadian road in November is rough wheeling and hard sledding, disagreeable travelling whatever way you take it. Mostly the weather is half rain, half snow, making a chaos of mud and slush underfoot. No farmer wants to get his buggy box full of wet snow or tie his horse up for two hours in a cold driving shed, not to mention that he flouts bronchitis and pneumonia when he comes out of the political meeting in the overheated little red schoolhouse to drive home through the dark, blustering night. The time to hold elections in Canada is midsummer or midwinter, when the air, whether hot or cold, is dry and comfortable, and the moon does not hide her face. All we can see in a November or April campaign is goose flesh, chilblains, colds in the head, and rheumatism. It would be difficult to cite a more emphatic condemnation of the reprehensible tactics of the Liberals of this Province regarding the holding of elections. One would almost be persuaded it had been written specially in repudiation of the insidious attitude assumed towards this question by the Patriot. This is surely a case of condemning the Liberals out of their own mouths.

Speaks For P. E. Island.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th inst., on a motion by Mr. McDonald of Pictou, for papers and documents relative to the proposed extended boundaries of Manitoba, Mr. A. A. McLean upheld the claims of this Province, as set forth in Hansard, as follows: "Mr. A. A. McLean (Queen's, P. E. I.)—Let me call attention to the fact that the property which we are now asked to give to the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba is the joint property of all the provinces of Canada, and is not the property of Ontario and Manitoba, as some seem to think it is. Before this parliament is called upon to give this property to the province of Manitoba, some provision should be made for the other provinces of Canada, including the large province of Ontario. It is true that the province of Ontario got what is called New Ontario, and today we find, according to statements made by an hon. member who has just spoken, that the province of Quebec seeks to have a great expanse of territory added to its bounds. If this

parliament should add that territory to Quebec, some provision should be made for the maritime provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, which, owing to their situation, cannot enlarge their territory. We cannot add to our territory any part of Keewatin, or any part of the territory lying on the Hudson bay. But we can ask this parliament to grant us something in lieu of any addition which may be made to any other province. Before this House passes an Act to grant the territory in question to the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, I think some provision should be made for the maritime provinces, by reason of the impossibility of adding to their territory. Now, Sir, I agree with the hon. member for King's and Albert (Mr. Fowler) that the members of the maritime provinces should not consent to any addition to the territory of Manitoba unless some quid pro quo is given to the maritime provinces."

Reduced Cable Rates.

On the 5th inst., Premier Borden received a cable from Lord Strathcona, in London, embodying a message which he had received from the British postmaster general, announcing the halving of the press cable rates and the institution of night cable letters. The cable says: "His Majesty's government with this desire are in cordial sympathy regarding easy communication of information of common interest as of prime importance in strengthening the cohesion of the Empire. I have been in correspondence with the Western Union Telegraph Company of the United States in connection with the leasing by that company of the cables of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co. and Direct U. S. Cables of the Atlantic companies are fully employed during a few hours of the day, but less fully during the remaining hours.

"I am glad to be able to announce that in view of this fact, the three companies referred to have consented to accept press messages which are not of urgent character, and which may be postponed for more urgent traffic at one half of the present rates."

On the 7th Postmaster General Pelletier received, from the British Postmaster General, the first message, under the new conditions, as follows: "Cordially reciprocate the friendly wish contained in your letter of 24th November. Have announced in House of Commons that reduced rates for plain language deferred telegrams to and from Canada will come into operation on 1st January, also that by arrangement with Western Union Company deferred press telegrams at half rates and day and week-end cable letters at greatly reduced rate will be accepted at once by this company for places in Canada served by its system. Letter follows. Am sending this cable letter on first day of service.

(Sgd.) HERBERT SAMUEL, Postmaster General.

The Conservatives, under the leadership of Sir James Whitney, swept Ontario in the Provincial General elections on Monday last. The standing of parties, according to latest intelligence is: Conservatives 82; Liberals 22; Labor and Independent one each. This gives the Government a net majority of 60, a reduction of 4 as compared with the last House. Certainly this is an unfavorable season for Liberalism.

Assuming that the \$11,595,595 required to debenture sinking fund in the financial statement published today is quite

correct, the increase of the Provincial debt last year was \$30,366.80. It will thus be seen that the Liberal Government with their dying breath, sustained their reputation for debt, deficits and deception. Another item in the financial statement is the interest charge \$39,188.90, or just think of it, all but \$40,000 paid for interest in one year. We will refer to these matters again.

Premier Borden Speaks.

Hon. Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada and Hon. James Bryce, the British ambassador to the United States, were the leading speakers at the fifteenth annual banquet of the Canadian Society of New York, at Delmonico's last Friday night. In addition to these two Governor Dix, of New York; R. C. Smith, K. C. of Montreal, and Rev. Charles A. Eaton, D. D., of New York, third vice president of the society, were present. Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, president was chairman of the dinner while about 100 guests assembled.

Hon. R. L. Borden received a right royal welcome as the leading citizen of the home land of the great majority of those present. His declarations of friendship for that country, and his explanation of Canada's attitude in the late election were well received.

After congratulating the Canadian Society upon its prosperity and expressing the pleasure it gave him to meet so many leading members of that body, as well as his friends, Mr. Borden and the distinguished guests present, Hon. James Bryce said he had just returned from the sixth visit he had paid in the course of the last four and a half years to the land whence they came, where the air was as bright and keen and where the intelligence and energy of the people and the hearts were as warm as the snow were as cold.

He had rejoiced to see how quickly the new governor general, the Duke of Connaught and the Duchess, had endeared themselves to these Canadian hearts and he felt sure that the longer they stayed in Canada and the more they travelled hither and thither through its vast extent, the warmer would their welcome be, and the more would they be beloved by Canadians of every degree.

To anyone who watched the progress of free government in the world nothing was more interesting than to note how the same principles which had been worked out by the ancestors of Englishmen and of Canadians and of citizens of the United States, long ago, in the old Mother Land were being now applied in the United States and in Canada under different forms; but always with the same spirit and in conformity with the same noble traditions.

"It was an inestimable advantage to those two countries to be able to watch and study one another's methods of government and administration, each learning from the other. That there should be two systems, the presidential and congressional in the one country, the cabinet and parliamentary in the other, was a gain for both. It was most fortunate for the North American continent that these two nations should live side by side in peace and good will, the one part of the British Empire, the other still holding the old British traditions, each working out its destiny under somewhat different institutions, but both alike faithful to the fundamental principles of liberty. Their problems were, broadly speaking, the same, and the solutions which each tried would be profitable to the other."

"As one who had sat for 27 years in the British parliament and had been a member of four British administrations, he might claim to have a pretty good knowledge of British sentiment. He was able to assure those whom he met in Canada, and whom he had frequently the privilege of addressing, of the deep affection of the British people at home for the people of Canada, of the pride and joy they felt at the wonderful progress Canada had made and was making, of the earnest desire and confident hope that the political consociation of Britain and Canada, a strength and blessing to both, that would endure forever.

These feelings he knew were heartily reciprocated in Canada. He had another opportunity also as one who had long known the United States and had enjoyed special advantages for knowing

them during his residence as Ambassador here, he would whenever he visited Canada, assure its people of the good will and friendship felt for them by the people of the United States, a friendship stronger now, both towards Britain and Canada, than it had ever been before since the days of the revolution.

Hon. R. L. Borden was the next speaker, and he dealt at some length with the relations of the two countries, speaking as follows.

MR. BORDEN'S SPEECH.

"Tonight I speak to you not as Canadians but as citizens of this republic which you have made your home and to which you owe that duty of public service upon which must be founded the stability and success of the government by the people. Your system of government is rooted in the same principle as our own, although there are marked differences of form and method. It has been said that Great Britain is a republic, governed by a hereditary president, while the United States is a monarchy ruled by an elected king.

In either case the keystone of the arch is the will of the people. Our constitution is to be found in the British North America Act of 1867, enacted by the Imperial Parliament; but looking beyond the form and into the substance, one clearly sees that the people of Canada as truly framed and adopted their constitution, as did the people of the United States.

"The powers of self-government conferred upon Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are so extensive that the parliament of the United Kingdom has in one sense ceased to be an imperial parliament and the chief tie which binds together the motherland and the great Dominion is a common allegiance to the same sovereign. The strength of that tie has increased with its importance, and Canada yields not even to Britain in her attachment to the crown; for the king is king, not only of Britain but of the Overseas Dominions, and thus he personifies the majesty and powers of the whole empire.

SELF GOVERNMENT.

"The great democracies of the English speaking world are testing today their ability and competence to govern themselves. It has been said in a recent instructive work on popular law making that the idea of personal liberty was understood by the Anglo-Saxon people in a sense in which it never existed before in the history of the world. The theorists that representative government sprang from this idea of personal liberty and that personal liberty did not spring from representative government.

"The English-speaking people throughout the world have realized the two ideals of orderly government and personal liberty. It is upon these ideals that representative institutions are based, and it is to these ideals that they owe their success. There are those who fiercely criticize the methods and results of party representative government and deny its permanency. If the failures and imperfections were even greater than these which undoubtedly exist we should have no cause for discouragement. Democracy has at last given to the world a higher hope than any other form of government hitherto devised.

"Under your system, as under ours, the national life is based on a true conception by the people of their responsibilities and duties in the difficult task of governing themselves. How much attention is given to the education of our youth in the duty of service to the state. When one considers the almost absolute neglect to inculcate this duty there is reason for optimism in that the results of our system have been attended with even the limited success which it has been our good fortune to witness.

"The Hon. William Earl Dodge, did a great work in founding the Yale lectures on the responsibility of citizenship. I trust that some of our Canadian millionaires may follow his excellent example. All men are not born equal in their capacity and energy, and in an individualistic world there can be no expectation of equality of results; but democracy will fail of its purpose and must pass aside all hope of permanence unless it can accord and preserve to each citizen within the state reasonable equality of opportunity. The accomplishment of this purpose involves the solution of nearly every great problem of democratic government that confronts statesmen within the English speaking world; and it should be remembered that those problems are not new in their character, but rather

in their form and magnitude. The wonderful industrial development of modern civilization merely presents on a more tremendous scale problems with which British acts of parliament have been dealing for five hundred years.

EARLY DEMOCRACIES.

"Democracy should not fail to pay earnest heed to warnings that come from the decadence of past civilizations. Among nations as among individuals there may be degenerates. An unequal distribution of wealth, the growth of luxury and the banishment of the ideal have spelled the doom of many a great empire. Is there any good reason to believe that our own civilization will be immune to like influence? Is there any reason to doubt that in the future, as in the past, the greatest of a nation can only be assured by foundation upon the character and ideals of its people?"

"I have the opportunity merely to hint at problems that are common to the English speaking democracies. There are others which may be regarded as in some sense peculiar to the United States and Canada, I do not pretend to deal with these but merely to suggest them. Both countries are blessed with enormous and abundant resources. The tendency is towards wastefulness and prodigality. On the other hand the vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few men confronts us with the possibility that the great national resources may pass into the hands of an oligarchy of wealth and may be used for the oppression rather than for the benefit of the people. We in Canada are not insensible to these dangers, and in this as in other respects we hope to profit by your experiences. Our natural resources have not been very appreciably diminished by waste, but we are approaching the danger line and already we have taken precautions.

UNDEVELOPED TERRITORY.

"Canada possesses an area slightly greater than that of the United States, but as you know only a fractional part of it has yet been developed, and our population is less than one-twelfth of your own. But the abundance of our resources and opportunities have been so amply demonstrated and our progress has been so marked during the past 30 years, that no Canadian today doubts the future of his country. Its industrial, and indeed, its agricultural developments are small in comparison with your own, but they are blossoming at a marvellous pace.

"Come with me, just for a moment, to the streets of Ottawa and observe the bright-eyed, rosy cheeked children trooping along on their way to school, beneath the clear blue sky and in the bracing air of a Canadian winter's morning. There are those among them who will see Canada prosper in population, in wealth and perhaps in influence, the British Islands, which are now the heart of the Empire. Thus you will understand that there are great questions to be arranged by the statesmen of the future as well as by those of Canada, for the British Empire is confronted with the necessity of solving some of the problems which confronted your forefathers between the years of 1784 and the adoption of your present constitution.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

"It is fitting that I should not close without some reference to the recent political developments in my country. You may possibly have heard of the recent campaign in Canada and its results. Permit me to assure you that the result was not due in any sense or in any respect, to a spirit of intolerance on the part of my country. You may possibly have heard of the recent campaign in Canada and its results. Permit me to assure you that the result was not due in any sense or in any respect, to a spirit of intolerance on the part of my country. You may possibly have heard of the recent campaign in Canada and its results. Permit me to assure you that the result was not due in any sense or in any respect, to a spirit of intolerance on the part of my country.

"In the early days of our development and progress, we imagined that we were almost completely dependent upon your markets; and when the reciprocity treaty of 1854 was re-nounced in 1866, a feeling of despair prevailed in some parts of our country. That feeling has long since passed away, never to return. For 30 years and more we have followed certain national ideas and policies which we firmly intend to pursue and continue in the future. We recognize the fact that the recent proposals were inconsistent with these ideas and policies. Moreover we entirely disbelieve in the framing of tariffs by diplomatic methods. That system has been tested between different states under the British flag, notably in South Africa and the results have been far from satisfactory.

"May I be permitted to express my personal conviction that in the interests of good relations between our countries, it is better that each should maintain and preserve unhampered to the fullest extent, the control of its fiscal policy. And assuredly good relations, no press however justified, can lead me to accept any such conclusion, I ask you to believe that the recent decision did not proceed from any desire to refuse your trade.

"During the past ten years we have bought your products to the amount of \$1,784,000,000 and sold to you our own products to the amount of \$369,000,000, leaving in your favor a trade balance of \$1,415,000,000. In other words, one Canadian buys from you as much as twenty-six of your citizens buy from us. Last year we imported from the United States commodities to the amount of \$285,000,000, and in the same year we sold to you our products to the value of \$194,000,000 only. Great Britain has paid to us during the past ten years a trade balance of \$506,000,000, which has gone to pay in part the balance which you hold against us. Our producers are met at your custom house with an average

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The Overcoats we are showing now, in convert, College and Chesterfield styles, are absolutely the best we have ever displayed. Scores who intended to have a custom tailored coat this year changed their minds when they saw this stock. They have all the good tailoring, fine materials, smart styles and perfect fitting qualities of a made-to-measure garment at a far lower price.

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BROWN.



TARIFF OF ABOUT 45 PER CENT.

We meet you with an average tariff of less than twenty-six per cent. Our average duties against imports from the United States are less than our average duties from Great Britain. I trust that this brief summary will convince you that Canada has not discriminated against her good neighbor.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

General elections in Germany take place on January 12th.

The Dominion Parliament adjourned on Thursday afternoon last till January 10th 1912.

Members George E. Hughes and F. J. Nash are the Liberal candidates for the Legislature, in Charlottetown.

In a fire which destroyed a three-story building at Quebec, three persons lost their lives, and a fourth is likely to die.

One man was killed and another was badly injured while crossing in front of an electric car at St. John, N. B., last night.

The Canadian Postmaster General has just concluded a new parcel post arrangement, giving greatly reduced rates on parcels for France.

Frank Sanford has been indicted by the Grand Jury at Portland Maine, for causing the death of six of his followers on board the Yacht Coronet.

The Empress of Ireland arrived at Halifax Friday morning, Princess Patricia of Connaught was a passenger, and she proceeded to Ottawa by regular train.

The old Conservative standard bearer, Hon. John Molson and Mr. John Kirkham were nominated at Sparks yesterday, as the Government candidates in the coming election.

Word has reached Victoria B. C. of the foundering of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer Hargama, with the loss of forty members of the crew. She struck a rock during a hurricane and sank.

Notice has been given in the Dominion House of Commons, by Mr. Emmerson, of a resolution urging the establishing of a modern steam cat ferry service across the Northumberland Straits.

One hundred men he dead in the Cross Mountain coal mine near Priceville, Tennessee. Eight torn and mangled bodies have been brought to the surface. They were unrecognizable by their families.

Two thousand people saw the Cameron Longboat race at Amherst last Thursday night. Early in the tenth mile Longboat withdrew from the contest, and Cameron finished in great style. Time 54.12.

At a regular meeting of Branch 249 C. M. B. A. Palmer Read held on Dec. 8th the following officers were elected:—President, Peter Callaghan; 1st. Vice President, Albert Kennedy; 2nd. Vice President, John J. Chalson; Rec. Secy, George Quinn; Ass. Secy, Peter Boute; Fin. Secy, Peter J. Kinch; Treasurer, Peter O. Gallant; Marshal, Isaac McInnis; Guard, Peter Perry; Trustees, John M. Donette, Peter Boute.

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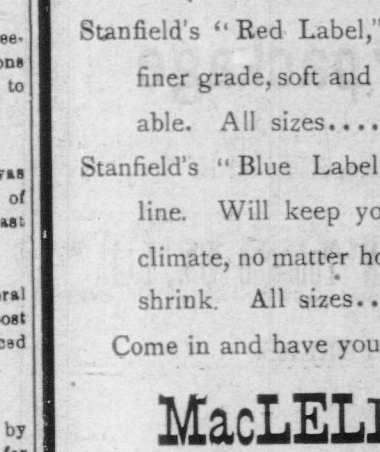


For the man who must work out doors in winter, there is nothing more essential for good health and comfort than good heavy Woolen Underwear. "Stanfield's" Underwear is made from all pure wool; it is well made, every stitch is put in just right. It is made to fit perfectly, which insures extra comfort. "Stanfield's" is the cheapest Underwear to buy. When you buy "Stanfield's" you get one hundred cents worth of value for every dollar you spend. We sell Stanfield's in all the different weights. Stanfield's "Green Label," a heavy ribbed Underwear, all pure wool, double breasted, well made; also lutely unshrinkable.....\$2.00 a suit. Stanfield's "Red Label," a heavier and finer grade, soft and warm, unshrinkable. All sizes.....\$2.50 a suit. Stanfield's "Blue Label," a very heavy line. Will keep you warm in any climate, no matter how cold. Won't shrink. All sizes.....\$2.80 a suit. Come in and have your Underwear needs supplied.

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Charlottetown, July 19, 1911—3m