

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1908
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 61 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
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Editor & Proprietor.

The Conservatives of Shelburne and Queens N. S. have nominated A. B. Morine, K. C. of Toronto, as their candidate for the House of Commons to oppose Hon. W. S. Fielding. Mr. Morine is a native of Nova Scotia and is a man of much ability. It will thus be seen that the best talent of the country is lining up in all sections to fight under the Conservative banner.

Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition, will address a number of public meetings in Ontario next month. He will be accompanied in his tour by Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario; Mr. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba; Mr. McBride, Premier of British Columbia, and Mr. Hazen, Premier of New Brunswick. This is surely a strong aggregation, and the discussion of the great public questions by so many men of such preeminent ability will, doubtless, greatly accelerate the 'twing of victory.'

Donald McMaster, K. C., formerly of Montreal, who for the past few years has been residing in England, is now in Canada on a visit. Mr. McMaster is a native of Glengarry County, Ontario, and for some years represented his native County in the House of Commons, as a supporter of Sir John McDonald. He was a Conservative candidate for the Imperial House of Commons at the last general election in England. The Conservatives of Glengarry are now strongly urging Mr. McMaster to again accept the nomination for Ottawa in his native county. The convention is to be held tomorrow. Mr. McMaster is a man of great eminence as a jurist and an orator, and would be a tower of strength to Mr. Borden in his administration of the public affairs of Canada.

At a Conservative convention held at Halifax, on Wednesday last, Messrs. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition and A. B. Crosby, at present Mayor of Halifax, were nominated as the opposition candidates for the House of Commons. This is Mr. Borden's old constituency and, although he was defeated there last election by means of overwhelming sums of money, he is most likely to win this time. He will also run in Carleton, his present constituency. Mr. Crosby, carried the mayoralty election last winter by a sweeping majority, although the Liberal forces made the fight their own and arrayed their forces against him. The Liberal members for Halifax, came from Ottawa to accomplish his defeat; but he snomed them under. Borden and Crosby will, in all likelihood, be the members for Halifax in the next Parliament of Canada.

The Laurier Government has had to make another temporary loan on the London market, increasing its liabilities of this character from \$9,399,999 to \$18,039,666. This is a considerable sum to carry on call or short notes, and means that when, before long, a permanent loan has to be made to discharge these temporary obligations and provide for the extravagant expenditures authorized at the last session of Parliament, the Minister of Finance will have to accept whatever rates the London market proposes. The

situation is not a pleasant one, and in view of it Liberal papers would really be doing a kindness to Mr. Fielding by ceasing to tell people that there was a surplus of \$19,000,000 on last year's operations of the treasury. Even those who think the Ottawa Government an aggregation of statesmen must see that such a claim and such a debt are not in agreement.—Montreal Gazette.

We notice in the reports, published in the Government papers, of the Liberal Convention and picnic held at Georgetown last Wednesday, that Mr. D. F. McDonald, Sheriff of King's County, presided at the open air meeting held in the afternoon. This was a purely partisan meeting, addressed by a number of Liberal speakers, who praised as well as they knew how everything believed and practiced by their party, and roundly condemned the policy, principles and performances of the Conservatives. It was, indeed, as extremely and bitterly partisan as any meeting well could be. Under these circumstances it seems most extraordinary that the Sheriff of the county should preside. The Sheriff fills a judicial office and is expected to hold the balance fair between the parties. In his court at election times he receives the nominations of candidates of the opposing parties, and in every thing pertaining to his office he is expected to have the election laws carried out faithfully and impartially and without fear or favor. His integrity and impartiality in the discharge of the duties of his office will not, by any means, be heightened in the estimation of the people by his conduct in this one sided political meeting.

The Foster meetings, at Summerside on Monday night and at Montserrat last night, were largely attended and enthusiastic public meetings as have ever been held in this Province, and everything points to a splendid demonstration in this city, this evening. The largest hall in Summerside was packed to the doors and several hundreds were unable to gain admission. Those outside were perfectly quiet and orderly and were able to hear the speeches quite well. It is estimated that at least twelve hundred were in the hall, and four or five hundred outside. The speakers in addition to Hon. George E. Foster, were A. A. Lafargy, M. P. and J. A. Matheson, M. P. P., Leader of the Opposition. All the speakers dealt ably and well with the public questions of the day. The speech of the evening was, of course, that of Hon. Mr. Foster. He dealt with many of the leading public issues in an able, eloquent and convincing manner, as he always does, and his speech made a splendid impression. He was loudly applauded, from time to time, during the delivery of his speech and at its close. The speeches of Messrs. Lafargy and Matheson were well received and generously applauded. Special and regular trains, steamers and carriages brought an immense throng of people to Montserrat last night. The great war home of the Conolly Estate, recently purchased, and seated for the occasion, had its capacity more than taxed by the crowd that assembled from all directions. Here, at Summerside, Mr. Foster electrified his great audience and held them enthralled by the power of his logic and the magic of his eloquence. The other speakers were, A. L. Fraser, Conservative candidate for King's County, Messrs. John McLean and Alexander Martin, M. P., who also spoke admirably. The demonstration to Mr. Foster and his friends was one of the grandest ever seen in this place. Further opponents of these great meetings will have to be deferred until our next issue. These enthusiastic manifestations of appreciation on the part of the electors are the best answer to the Patriotic campaign of slander.

Costly immigration.

Canada like all young and richly endowed countries has much to gain from suitable immigration. She needs population and can afford efforts to procure the right kind. Capable and worthy settlers from the United Kingdom and the United States, from France and Northern Europe are acceptable. These are usually intelligent, industrious, understand popular Government, love freedom and at once undertake the duties of citizenship. But from the best nationalities a careful supervision should eliminate the paupers, diseased, criminal and shiftless elements, allowing entrance only to settlers capable of making their own way and likely to be a source of strength rather than of weakness and danger. What has been the course of the Laurier Government in respect to immigration? In the first place it has increased the expenses to a startling degree.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1892 to 1896 average \$175,274; 1897 to 1901 304,761; 1902 to 1906 739,513; 9 months of 1906 611,200; Appropriated for 1907-08 1,075,603.

Much of this enormous outlay is wasted in maintaining an army of officials in Canada and other countries, many of them inefficient, nearly all appointed as rewards for party services or to serve some political purpose, or because they are relatives of ministers and members. Some are still active campaigners both on and off duty, and very few in the outside service have been engaged because of any special fitness for the work.

For printing and advertising there was paid (See A. G. report): 1903-4 \$17,896; 1904-5 234,775; 1905-6 235,244. A large part of this money was paid to Government organs throughout Canada as a part of what Sir Richard Cartwright used to call "the reptile fund." For example the Winnipeg "Free Press" was paid in 1905, \$17,413 and in 1906, \$30,230 for one issue of the paper in each year. There were also large payments in England. These printing and advertising contracts include some questionable transactions. For example commissioner Preston paid \$60,000 for alleged printing in London to Boy Somerville, son of a former Liberal member of Parliament, whom Preston found employed in London as agent of a fashion magazine. Somerville had no printing plant but farmed out the work. In Mr. Preston's absence the secretary of his office informed the Government that \$14,500 had been paid for work that could have been got for \$4,500. On Preston's return he dismissed this secretary, but investigation in the Public Accounts Committee supported the charge made by the officer, who has since been restored to the position and paid his full salary for nearly two years he was out. (Pub. Ac. Committee report 1906, page 223).

The Government is paying vast sums in bonuses for immigrants. During the last four and a half years the following amounts have been paid for this purpose: In 1903-4 \$99,921; In 1904-5 98,685; In 1905-6 121,859; In 1906-7 (9 months) 59,707; In 1907-8 (9 months) 128,079. Total \$508,242. Paid from 1897 to 1908 \$41,438. For the 10 1/2 years \$764,614. Of this amount 83 per cent. was paid on immigration from Great Britain and Ireland, 57 per cent. on immigrants from the European continent, and 10 per cent. on those from the United States. No less than \$307,345 was paid in bonuses to a single company

called the North Atlantic Trading Company with which a contract was made in 1899 by Deputy Minister Smart and W. T. B. Preston, then Commissioner of Immigration. No one is allowed to know who were the responsible persons in this company. The Government refused to disclose their names. The company was not incorporated for more than five years after the contract was made and meanwhile used a bogus corporate seal. Its charter was secured in the Isle of Guernsey while the headquarters of the company was in Amsterdam. The ministers for the Incorporation were A. E. Aldrich, an-in-law of Commissioner Preston, and the formal incorporators were relatives, friends and friends of this collector. To this mysterious corporation the Government at first agreed to pay a bonus on all agricultural immigrants over 15 years of age from Continental Europe, a few countries excepted, of 17 shillings and 6 pence per head up to the number of 10,000; 20 shillings per head from 10,000 to 15,000 and 25 shillings for all over 15,000, all in sterling money. This agreement was interpreted to make the bonus payable on all agricultural immigrants of all ages. Questioned by Mr. Parker in Smart's company Deputy Minister Smart gave the following testimony. Q.—Would you call an infant on the breast one that came within these words "coming here as an agricultural immigrant?" A.—Yes. Q.—With the intention of settling in Canada? A.—Yes. (Public Accounts Committee Report, 1906, page 67.)

This Company was paid its bonus on all immigrants of the alleged agricultural class whether it had any connection with their coming or not. It was paid on independent settlers who came of their own accord, on hundreds of Hebrews brought out by the Hirsch Association and undoubtedly on thousands every year who never came at all, and on thousands who came manifested to Canada and proceeded to the United States. Following are the payments made to this Company: 1901-2 \$33,482; 1902-3 34,553; 1903-4 38,938; 1904-5 77,482; 1905-6 86,287; 1906-7 34,333.

In addition payments were made to the Company for advertising and other purposes, bringing the total up \$307,345. After all these payments had been made, and after the whole transaction had been exposed in the committee, so far as the Government policy of concealment allowed, the Minister of the Interior found himself forced to cancel the contract, which he did on the alleged ground that the company "did not carry out the agreement in good faith."

But the policy of bonuses has been continued. In January 1908 a bonus on immigrants from the European continent, which had been 10 shillings for adults and 5 for children, was doubled. The same bonus is now paid on those foreigners as on immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland. Government agents are paid \$3 for each man, \$2 for each woman, and \$1 on each child of the farming class brought from the United States.

The Opposition challenges the Government policy and practices respecting immigration on the following and other grounds: Immense sums are wasted on the maintenance of officials and employees, many of whom give little or no value. There is enormous waste and corruption involved in subsidies to the party press. The time has come to stop altogether or to restrict to very narrow limits the payment of bonuses.

The best and most desirable immigrants are those who come to Canada without inducement of any sort and who settle upon the land, whereas those who are persuaded by agents, or procured by the payment of bonuses are usually the least independent, the least capable, and the most likely to gather in the cities and become a burden upon public charity. The United States get not only without paying bounties but in face of a tax on all immigrants of \$4 per head, and of the most rigid medical examination and inquiry into their character, sagacity and means of support. The Government has been entirely too lax in the admission of undesirable immigrants. It has admitted and even paid for immigrants who could not maintain themselves and were physically and morally unsuitable. It has allowed agents to send to Canada artful and

work and who will not farm. For instance, it brought to this country 7,500 Dunkholers, who have cost the Dominion about \$75,000, and have been and still are a cause of anxiety and trouble to the community. The Government has miserably failed to deal in any adequate or consistent way with the problem of Oriental immigration.

Lastly, it is proved by official statements that the number of immigrant settlers is far below that claimed by the Immigration Department. The Government claims an immigration from January, 1903, to January, 1908, of 1,170,000. It is doubtful if 60 per cent. of that number can be found today in Canada. Apply the test of the census of 1906 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta with the claims of the Department. On December 17th, 1906, and January 14, 1907, the Minister of the Interior, replying to Mr. Lake, gave a statement of the number of immigrants who had arrived in Canada in the 2 1/2 years ending June, 1906, and the number of those who had settled in the three Western provinces. The following are the figures:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Total. 1901 to 1903 141,671; 1904 76,906; 1905 74,678; 1906 90,553; Total 383,208.

Now the census of 1906 gives the number of persons found in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, who had come there from January, 1901, to June, 1906, a period three months longer than that covered by Mr. Oliver's statement. Here are the figures, giving the year of their arrival:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Number. 1901 17,069; 1902 83,104; 1903 50,115; 1904 40,228; 1905 44,522; 1906 45,829; Total 238,457.

Here is a loss of 148,751 alleged settlers in the West, more than a third of the total number. If we allow for the additional three months in the census period the loss will be over 40 per cent. Another illustration is afforded by a return of farm laborers and their families represented as having been placed in West Kent by immigration agent James S. Wang. The number returned as so placed with his firm was 638, representing 265 single persons or families for whom he received \$3 per head, or \$1,950. It was charged in Parliament by the Member for the riding that these returns were incorrect or fraudulent, and the Immigration Commissioner sent out inquiries to the farmers with whom these agricultural immigrants were supposed to be located. Replies concerning 117 of the 265 were received. It was found that 44 of the 117 were never heard of by the men returned as having employed, and that 17 others were not for an instant but sought work in some trade, and 15 others did not go to work at all or quit within two or three days. This small return had been stated by at least 40 or 50 per cent. about the same proportion as that of the Western settlers.—(See Return to the House.) It may be safely stated that as the number of immigrants who have settled in Canada in the last ten years and who are actually settling here is not more than 60 per cent. of the number of those by the Immigration Department, while a large proportion of those who came are unsatisfactory and discredited immigrants, some of them alleged spies, some incapable of making a living anywhere, and for too small a proportion all did not go to work upon the land and assist in the development of the country.

Mystery of the Theft from Sub-treasury Ends.

The mystery of the theft of \$175,000 from the United States sub-treasury at Chicago a year and a half ago, one of the largest losses the government has suffered in this manner, is believed to have been solved by the arrest today of George W. Fitzgerald. Others are believed to have been implicated in the crime which for months completely baffled government secret service men. Fitzgerald was an accounting clerk employed for negligence in allowing such a theft to be consummated under his very eyes. The money stolen had been used and was tied in packages, some having been marked for destruction at Washington. A number of bills would readily have passed anywhere except for their large denomination. None of the bills was under \$500 and some were of the \$1,000 and \$5,000 denominations. The thief created a sensation throughout the country and tonight at the last session was asked and refused to

Down by the Sea.

Mr. W. P. Hunt, manager of the Montreal branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and one of the season's best instructors, has lately returned from a brief sojourn in the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and while down by the sea he was enabled to judge of the manner of prosperity which has been vouchsafed to the people of that island. He thinks that while the population of Prince Edward Island is not increasing rapidly the province is fairly prosperous, the dairy industry, which has been greatly encouraged during the past few years contributing largely to the enhanced general prosperity of the island in the Gulf.

Drowning Accidents.

Soon after leaving her dock at Three Rivers, P.Q. last Thursday evening the ferry boat Glacier ran into and sank a yacht containing five persons. Two of the party, Avila Bronelle, of that city, and his sister Yvonne, were drowned, the others being rescued by the crew of the American steamer yacht Atlanta, which was lying at a wharf nearby. In a boating accident on Lake St. Joseph, St. Agathe, on the previous afternoon, Miss Margaret Copeland, a teacher in one of the Montreal schools, lost her life after a gallant attempt to rescue her brother, Miss Copeland, was out in a canoe with her brother, when a squall struck the canoe she lost her balance and fell over. Her brother jumped in after her and succeeded in bringing her to within ten feet of the shore, when both went down. The brother came up and half an hour later was found lying unconscious on the shore, but his sister never rose to the surface. The body was recovered next evening in 50 feet of water—a spot only a short distance from the shore—and brought to Montreal.

whose Assistant Treasurer Boldewick from Halifax, although it was promised that coroners would again consider the matter in its proper place. Meanwhile Herbert F. Young, a former Chicago newspaper reporter and now head of the Young Secret Service Agency, became interested in the case at first without officially connecting with the case, but later as the agent of Mr. Boldewick. Mr. Young's attention was re-directed to Fitzgerald. The latter upon his discharge from the sub-treasury stated that his whole fortune consisted of \$200 in cash and a stock certificate for \$1,000.

His wife had a \$700 interest in her mother, which was valued at about \$1,000, and was in litigation. Fitzgerald, however, according to Mr. Young, embarked in speculation on a scale not consistent with the size of his reported means. There was, however, no ostensible display which detectives invariably look for in Italian stolen funds. Fitzgerald bought up for speculation and stored them. In July, 1907, he negotiated an egg deal which ultimately, it is said, involved an expenditure of \$7,000, and the following March a similar deal involved him, according to Mr. Young, to the extent of \$15,000. Incidentally the former dealer had become the possessor in his wife's name of a real estate residence in Rogers Park, a suburb of Chicago, and valued at \$4,500.

Last July he is said to have been seen by Col. Harry C. Gann, a business man of prominence, reported to Mr. Boldewick, it is said, that Fitzgerald had approved him with application to pass several \$1,000 bills. Fitzgerald was with the money, Col. Gann contained negotiations with Fitzgerald with the intent that by pre-arrangement several witnesses were to be present when the former value, it is said, passed two \$5,000 bills to Col. Gann.

Shortly after midnight this morning Judge Christie, at his home, issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Fitzgerald, charging him with the larceny of \$175,000 from the government's vault. Detective Young, with Detective Joe Klender of the state's attorney's office, climbed into a high power automobile and for the better part of an hour searched all good regulations in a rush to Rogers Park. Fitzgerald appeared at the door in his night gown and a pair of trousers, Mrs. Fitzgerald standing at the top of the stairs with white face and extended eyes, while Detective Klender read the warrant. Fitzgerald listened to the reading, with composure, showed his two young children good-bye and left his almost hysterical wife to enter the automobile with the officers.

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Market Prices table: Butter (fresh) 0.34 to 0.35; Eggs per doz 0.10 to 0.12; etc. Includes contact info for John T. Mellish, M.A., L.L.B., Notary Public, etc.

Of Interest: The Fall of The Charl... An Institute of RE-OPENS... The Atlantic... OFFICERS OF... THE MESSING... WE will send free of The Mess each person name and add may send us.