

THE HERALD

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Please send in your Subscriptions.

The Truth About Reciprocity.

Our readers will remember that during the Dominion election campaign last year, certain expressions that fell from the lips of President Taft, Champ Clark and other public men in the United States found their way into the public press, and were advertised upon by Conservative speakers as a fair exposition of the trend of public feeling among the politicians in the neighboring Republic on the Reciprocity question. Taft's memorable words about the "Parting of Ways" were regarded by patriotic Canadians as pregnant with sinister meaning regarding our country. There was also President Taft's subtle reminder that "the bond uniting the Dominion with the Mother Country is light and almost imperceptible." Our Liberal friends, instead of attempting to give any explanation of these very suspicious and unfriendly declarations, pretended to make light of them. Now, however, we have more light on the subject and abundant evidence to vindicate the correctness of the position taken in the election by the opponents of reciprocity. Taft and Roosevelt have fallen out in their scramble for the Presidential nomination, and the President, to save himself, has published the private correspondence between them on this subject. In another column will be found the letter of Taft to Roosevelt and the answer of the latter. In this correspondence the real and true attitude of President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt is manifested. Here we find the President declaring his hope of "MAKING CANADA AN ADJUNCT OF THE UNITED STATES," and Mr. Roosevelt stating that he firmly believed "in free trade with Canada for both economic and political reasons." What do our Liberal friends think of these and kindred declarations found in this correspondence?

Let it be remembered that the letter of President Taft, which we publish, was written while Messrs. Fielding and Paterson were in Washington carrying on the negotiations for reciprocity; just about ten days before the negotiations were completed. As will be seen by reference to President Taft's letter, he regarded the following as among the ultimate results of the reciprocity pact: "It might at first have a tendency to reduce the cost of food products somewhat; it would certainly make the reservoir much greater and prevent fluctuations. Meantime the amount of Canadian products we would take would produce a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States. It would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York, with their bank credits and everything else, and it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufactures."

Our excellent contemporary, the St. John Standard, comments as follows: No equivocation about that, Canada was to become in effect a State of the Union. Her business interests were to become centered in Chicago and

New York; her bank credits and "everything else" in the way of business that she possessed were in course of time to be transferred to the centres of trade and commerce in the United States. That was Mr. Taft's programme. That was the underlying motive in the Reciprocity Agreement which the two deluded pilgrims to Washington never saw—to make Canada subservient to her business interests to the Republic. With a candor which today Canadians will thoroughly appreciate, Mr. Taft adds: "This, I see, is an argument against Reciprocity in Canada, and I think it is a good one." It was good, and it made good to the lasting credit and benefit of the Canadian people. There was no warning of the reply uttered by the opponents of Reciprocity throughout the campaign than the danger which threatened from entangling alliances. Canada was in very truth at "the parting of the ways" in her choice between becoming "an adjunct of the United States," to quote Mr. Taft, or an equal partner within the Empire in her commercial relations with the Mother Country.

Another significant statement in Mr. Taft's letter is the carefully prepared plan he discloses to secure the passing of the measure through both Houses of Congress, and the bait which was thrown out to secure the support of the United States press. He writes: "The proposition is to make an arrangement by which we shall present to both Houses of Congress an identical bill and pass it as an agreement for joint legislation. In this way we would avoid the necessity for two-thirds in the Senate, and would secure, or once the consent of the House, which in tariff matters is generally regarded as necessary, at any rate. This will cause a great commotion, I presume. It will be unpopular in New York because of certain lumber manufacturing interests. It will be unpopular in Minnesota because of wheat; but on the other hand, free lumber will be popular in some places, and as it includes free paper and free wood pulp, we may count on the fairly good support of the press."

Mr. Taft has every reason to be satisfied with the eulogies with which the Agreement was greeted and consistently supported by the newspapers of the country. As a reward for these services rendered the free pulp and paper clause in the Agreement remains today on the Statute books, the sole relic of all that he expected but failed to accomplish. "I shall be glad to hear from you," writes Mr. Taft to Mr. Roosevelt in conclusion, "as soon as you conveniently can write on this subject, because the matter is just at hand, and it is quite likely that within ten days we shall reach an agreement." Mr. Roosevelt's reply was brief, but quite to the point. He was "de-lighted" at the glowing picture of Canada as "an adjunct of the United States" and all that it implied. "I firmly believe," he writes, "in free trade with Canada for both economic and political reasons." He adds: "Whether Canada will accept such Reciprocity I do not know, but it is greatly to your credit to make the effort. It may damage the Republican party for a while, but it will surely benefit the party in the end, especially if you tackle wool, cotton, etc., as you propose."

Judging by the present indications the most damaging features of the whole business is the correspondence. What effect these disclosures may have in the United States is

of no great concern on this side of the border. Canadians will know and realize with satisfaction today that Reciprocity, as far as the Dominion and the United States are concerned, is dead and buried. Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt between them have driven the last nail in the coffin. Canada has a greater future before her than in an entangling alliance with a foreign country, however friendly and intimate the relations with that country may be. A trade agreement with the Mother Country is but one bright prospect of the future; trade agreements with the Sister Nations of the Empire are being negotiated today. A trade agreement, with a string to it, to make Canada "an adjunct of the United States," is not and never will be on the programme of this Dominion as long as loyalty to the flag and Empire shapes its destiny.

Extracts from the comments of some other Canadian journals:

Toronto World—Who can give this American market to the Canadian farmer? Nobody but the Americans; and it is true that the American Congress did offer to give such market to Canada, to give free trade in natural products. But they offered it at a price. Now, what was that price? President Taft has told us what the price is in the now celebrated Taft Roosevelt correspondence in regard to Reciprocity, just now disclosed and written within ten days preceding the day when Mr. Taft and the Canadian Ministers signed the Agreement. In that correspondence, Mr. Taft said that the price Canada had to pay was in the establishment of trade lines, the result of which would be, to use Mr. Taft's own words, "that it would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States." The second reason is set out in the sentence which follows the above: "Reciprocity would transfer all their (Canada's) important business to Chicago and New York, with their bank credits and everything else." Thirdly, "It would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our (American) manufactures." And in reply to this letter Mr. Roosevelt answered: "I firmly believe in free trade with Canada, for both economic and political reasons."

In a word, then the political reason that Canada would become an adjunct of the United States, and the economic reason that "all their bank credits and everything else," to quote Mr. Taft, would be transferred from Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg to Chicago and New York, and the further economic reason, again, that we would buy a lot more of our manufactures from them at the expense of our own manufacturing concerns—these are the reasons which constitute the price of our getting the American market for our Western products. Is not that price too high? Does it not mean that Canadian nationality is to disappear, that we are to become an adjunct and finally a part of the United States? In other words, we can get the American markets at the price of our national honor.

Quebec Chronicle—If some of Sir Lomer Gouin's sheets are wise enough to follow his example, they will also drop some of their Reciprocity talk and keep quiet about this unsavory subject. We notice that some of them have published the letter of Mr. Taft to Mr. Roosevelt, which has just been made public by the former. Now that Reciprocity is defeated, Mr. Taft has no scruples in revealing the true motives of his desire for Reciprocity. And this is what these patriotic Liberals are aiming at—"to make Canada

an adjunct of the United States." That is the great cause on which they are staking their existence—such existence as they have.

Toronto Mail and Empire—Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt feel that they run no risk in speaking of Reciprocity as an absolutely dead and buried issue. They are quite right. Mr. Taft can now unblushingly tell the American people that the pact for which he induced Sir Wilfrid Laurier to sacrifice office was to make Canada "only an adjunct of the United States." Mr. Roosevelt can now apologize to the American farmer for formerly supporting it, and tell them if he had to do it again he would oppose such a pact, for he knows right well he will never have it to do again, as no Canadian Government will ever again lend itself to the Continentalist schemes of a Washington politician. Mr. Taft having failed to draw Canada into the Continental net, both he and Mr. Roosevelt can now show the Republicans how zealous they were throughout the business for the United States' exclusive advantage. Mr. Taft can boast of his brilliant efforts and of his enlisting of the Laurier Government in these efforts, to make Canada "only an adjunct of the United States." Mr. Roosevelt can point out that he is a stalwart in support of protection for the American farmer, and explain that, while he did support the pact, he had at least "political" reasons for doing so.

Montreal Gazette—President Taft, therefore, when he advocated in the United States the adoption of the Canadian Reciprocity Agreement, was not expecting any notable permanent reduction in the price of foodstuffs so far as his own people were concerned. He was thinking of a greater object, the making of Canada into "an adjunct of the United States," commercially speaking, and the obtaining for Chicago and New York of all Canada's important business, "bank credits and everything else." He added that he had seen this prospective condition was being used in Canada as an argument against Reciprocity, and declared, "I think it is a good one." It was an effective one in Canada, and most who read President Taft's recently issued letter will hold that it should have been effective. No one who on September 21 last voted for the maintenance of Canada's fiscal independence need now regret his act.

A very pertinent and withal significant comment on Mr. Taft's indiscretion is contributed by Mr. Roosevelt himself. Speaking at Worcester, Mass., after the President had made public the correspondence he said: "One of the unpardonable sins on the part of any man calling himself a gentleman is to publish confidential correspondence without permission; as for this, I care nothing, but I warn Mr. Taft that in discussing negotiations with a foreign power, it is well not to publish such expressions as that in his letter about making Canada only an adjunct of the United States."

The Mankato Minn. Daily Free Press of May 1st, contains the following item regarding Father Cullen formerly of this City, now pastor of the pro-cathedral, Minneapolis Minn.; Rev. T. E. Cullen, pastor of the pro-cathedral, yesterday declined with thanks the gift of a \$3,000 automobile which a committee tendered him on behalf of the congregation. Father Cullen expressed himself as deeply appreciative of the good will shown by the people of the pro-cathedral parish in a generous gift, but he thought it his duty to recommend that the amount collected be turned over to the building fund to hasten the completion of the new pro-cathedral. He said that he hoped that this willingness to make a personal sacrifice in the interests of the pro-cathedral would prompt every one.

The interest of the pro-cathedral would prompt every one. The project to make a proportionate sacrifice and thus assist in bringing the edifice to an early completion.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS.

The attendance at the market yesterday was not very large, and prices were scarcely changed from last quotations.

The Public Trustee Office, London, has offered to undertake the administration of funds raised by Great Britain for the benefit of the sufferers in the Titanic disaster. These funds aggregate \$1,825,000.

The new four dollar Canadian bill is to be withdrawn gradually from circulation, and the government will issue a five dollar bill, the first of that denomination. The "Sloopmaster" will also likely be withdrawn at no distant date.

To arrange for the celebration of the hundred years of peace between Canada and the United States, a meeting has been summoned at Ottawa on June 4th. Committees will then be organized to co-operate with those of the United States and Great Britain.

The Hydrographic Office at Washington has announced the changing of the trans-Atlantic steamer lanes sixty miles to the southward of their present position, as a result of so many icebergs on the present lanes. The Steamship companies have agreed to adopt the new route beginning Monday of this week.

Mrs. Milecka an English woman was sentenced on Friday to four years penal servitude on a charge of being affiliated with the Polish revolutionaries. The London newspapers protest strongly against the sentencing of Mrs. Milecka declaring that she was convicted in flimsy evidence. This took place at Warsaw.

Thomas Hart of Liverpool, a fireman who was supposed to have been drowned in the sinking of the Titanic, has, according to his mother's statement, turned up alive. The explanation is made that Hart's discharge book was stolen from him, and it was used by another man to sign on the Titanic under Hart's name.

Joseph Stewart, second assistant postmaster-general of the United States told the South-west Postal Association convention that within a short time, aeroplanes would be employed by the post-office department for distribution of mail. He said he had asked for an appropriation of \$50,000, and that it was intended to start the service in Arizona and New Mexico.

W. L. Miller of Vicksburg, Ind., and F. M. Hyatt of St. Louis were killed and six persons injured on Saturday when the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Electric Flyer sidwheeled freight train at Smiths Switch. Joseph Ramsay of Clinton, Pa., is dying in a local hospital; Fred Martine and Remello and Vine, vanderville actors, were bruised, and Henry Belcher colored, was slightly injured.

King George has awarded the Albert Life Saving Medal to an aboriginal Australian called "Neighbor." The latter was a prisoner and was being led by a neck chain by a trooper. While the pair were crossing a swollen stream, the trooper's horse got into difficulties, and dislodged his rider, whom he kicked in the face. The trooper was being swept off by the stream, when "Neighbor," seizing the opportunity to escape, rescued his captor, after the greatest difficulty.

The log of the French liner La Savoie, which arrived at New York Saturday from Havre, records icebergs in latitude 39.45 north longitude 47.40 west. This according to Captain Tourrette is the farthest south that icebergs have ever reached. The bergs were sighted at 2 o'clock Thursday morning. Captain Tourrette says the temperature of the water taken a short time before the log was sighted showed a temperature of about 50 degrees Fahrenheit, which did not indicate the presence of ice.

Rev. Arsene J. Arsenault of Mount Carmel, La. was ordained priest in his native parish church on Sunday last, by his Lordship Bishop Latulippe of the diocese of Terrebonne, Ont., into which diocese the young priest has been appointed. There was a very large congregation in attendance. In addition to his Lordship the Bishop there were some seventeen priests present. They included Very Rev. Dr. Morrison, Apostolic Administrator; Rev. J. J. McLean, Rev. F. X. Gallant, Rev. J. O. McLean, Rev. Dr. Gauthier, Rev. Theodore Gallant, Rev. J. B. Gaudet and Rev. Joseph Gallant. The sermon on Circumstance was preached by Rev. Dr. Gauthier. In the evening there were Fevers followed by Pontifical Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Very Rev. F. C. Kelly, D. D., President of the Catholic Church Extension Society of America, arrived on a visit to his native city on Saturday evening last. He was accompanied by Rev. Father (Justineau, Provincial of the Oblate Fathers in Texas. Father Constantine presided in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday. He is an excellent speaker. His discourse was largely an exposition of the missionary labors in which he and his fellow Oblates are engaged. They preach missions and retreats, act as pastors in English, German, Bohemian, Italian and Spanish-speaking parishes, and are in charge, under the Bishops, of fifty colonies, or of the fifth part of the whole State of Texas, or of the fifth part of the entire United States. There are only seventy missionaries for all that Apostolic work. They are altogether two few, the more so since the country is developing rapidly and immigrants flock from everywhere into its fertile plains. The forty-five students who are now in attendance at the Apostolic School will supply the most urgent needs, but more help is required. The Rev. preacher expressed his anxiety to have young men, especially English speaking, join in the good work and become members of this great missionary order. He would be pleased if any students or capable young men from this diocese might choose to prepare for this work. In the afternoon Father Constantine spoke at Notre Dame Academy, and in the evening addressed the students of St. Dunstan's College.

Standard Patterns 10c & 15c. MOORE & McLEOD Standard Patterns 10c. & 15c. The Busiest Store on Charlottetown's Busiest Street Rummage Sale in The Bargain Basement For example: Trimmed Hats, worth up to \$5.00 each, go for \$1.00 Ladies untrimmed Hats, worth to \$1.25 each for 35c. Print Cottons in all patterns, worth 14c. for 10c. 4 pieces Dress Goods, worth 70c. to \$1.25, now 35c. Gingham in checks and stripes, regular 15c. for 10c. Fairly good Print Cottons 6c. Oxford Shirts, regular 15c. value now 10c. 60 inch unbleached Table Linen, worth to 10c. 15c. bunch Coats, Skirts, etc., at half price and less. We have just fitted up the big basement under our store as a large extra salesroom. We are using it to dispose of odd lots, remnants—any sort of goods that has outlasted its time here. The prices in every case are ridiculously low. In fact any article offered in the "Bargain Basement" will be away under its value.

SEE THE NEW Spring Hat Styles! We have just stocked an advance shipment of new spring styles in soft felts and derbies from the leading American factories. Among the new arrivals is a splendid line of the famous Franklin, the best \$3 hat money and brains can produce. The styles in derbies this year show a lower crown and broader rim than usual, while the soft felts are exceptionally good. Prices of derbies range from \$2.75 to \$3.50. Prices of soft felts \$1.75 up. H. H. BROWN'S The Home of Good Hats. JAMES H. REDDIN Barrister, etc. Montague Dental Parlors We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless. A. J. FRASER, D. D. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—6m Aug. 15 1906—3m FIRE INSURANCE. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York. Combined Assets \$100,000,000 Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACHERN AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906 D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. E. BENTLEY McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Offices in Deary Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN W. S. STEWART, K. C. | W. A. CAMPBELL July 8, 1911—yly. A. A. McLean, K. C. | Donald McKinnon McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island