

THE HERALD

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Lively Parliamentary Fighting

As was anticipated the session at Ottawa started out with a keen fighting spirit displayed on both sides, and the campaign in Ontario and Arthabaska was vigorously fought over again with the government in the "back to the well" attitude. That nothing has stirred the rank and file of the Liberal party in recent years as has the result in this typically French Canadian constituency is evidenced by the bitter speech made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself during his contribution to the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. He was very angry because his own home constituency should have the effrontery to think for itself on an important public question, particularly when he had chosen such a nice promising young man as Mr. Perreault for the Laurier candidate. The Premier thought this was a blow where least expected and his remarks contained that venom of bitterness which comes of keen disappointment.

Much has been made by Liberal speakers that the campaign against the puny naval force which the government had committed the country before consulting the people was one of disloyalty and slander. Under these circumstances it is worthy of note that Mr. F. D. Monk produced an affidavit which he read to the house signed by one of the opposition speakers during that campaign showing the following argument was used by a Laurierite at a public meeting: "That a navy such as the government proposes to establish was desirable for many reasons: that every thing could not be said in a law, but should any difficulties arise between England and Canada, this navy might be found very useful and that the said navy might help us to obtain independence."

They again Mr. P. E. Blondin M. P. for Champlain made the following statement on the floor of parliament: "In spite of all the statements published in the newspapers, and made in this house to the contrary I declare from my seat in parliament and in the face of my fellow country men that during the whole campaign in Drummond and Arthabaska we who spoke in opposition to the government candidate remained loyal and faithful to our king, to our country, and to what we think are the true principles of the Liberal Conservative party."

That was Mr. Blondin's statement made on his responsibility as a member of parliament. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has the reciprocity bee buzzing hard in his bonnet. In his speech he declared it was the question which was engrossing the attention of the people of the country more than any other at the present time and from the trend of his remarks the premier gave the House to believe that the nation was crying out loudly for reciprocity. It did not take Mr. Foster very long to prick the Laurier bubble. To day said the member for North Toronto Canada did not want reciprocity "As for

me" he said "I have turned my back on Washington and have set my face towards England. The mandate the premier got in 1904 and 1908 was to leave reciprocity with the United States alone and to devote his superabundant energies to the cultivation of better trade relations with Great Britain and the Empire of which we form a part."

Mr. Borden was in excellent fighting form and his denunciation of the government for refusing time and time again legitimate demands that the great spending departments should be rigidly investigated was one of the strongest notes of an excellent speech. "I say" he declared "that for all the loss, inefficiency, maladministration, stealing, looting and grafting the government of this country is not only politically but morally responsible. Although the mills of the gods grind slowly they grind exceedingly fine, and the day is not far distant when the responsibility for this disgraceful condition will be lifted from the shoulders of the men in the departments and laid upon the shoulders of the men who are responsible." That kind of fighting spells success for the Conservative party at the next struggle.

The feature of the debate on the address, on Thursday, last was the splendid speech of R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition. At the conclusion he submitted an amendment to Mr. Monk's amendment on the address. Like Mr. Monk's Mr. Borden's demands that the people be consulted before the permanent naval policy of the country be settled. Where it passes Mr. Monk's amendment is that it expresses a firm and high sense of the duty of Canada to bear all her just responsibilities as a nation of the Empire. After doing this the government for its omission to consult the people. In his speech Mr. Borden made it absolutely clear that he is not in alliance with the nationalists as the Liberals are desperately striving to make out. He explicitly repudiated any such connection and his action speaks even more loudly than his words.

Secondly, Mr. Borden laid down before the people of Canada his policy on the naval issue when called to power. The significance of this is that the Liberals, are terrified by the proof that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has lost his hold on Quebec. As an introduction to his declaration of policy Mr. Borden gave the government the most terrible thrashing on the question of sincerity that a party has undergone in many years. He made the government as a whole, and Mr. Brodeur in particular, look as foolish, as mean and as contemptible as could possibly be the case.

Mr. Brodeur in his speech described a cartoon which he said was circulated in Drummond-Arthabaska. It represents Baptiste smoking his pipe quietly and holding the Union Jack with both hands. Behind him is the Britisher, John Bull, Baptiste has taken off his coat and hung it on a tree, and the Britisher says to him, "hold the flag Baptiste, and while you are doing that I will take care of your coat." And while he is doing this the Britisher is represented as picking his pockets. That is the kind of cartoon, Mr. Brodeur said, with indignation, "these Nationalists or Conservatives are distributing in the Province of Quebec." Now, that cartoon, Mr. Borden said had originally appeared in a Liberal paper. Mr. Brodeur rose and declared that the cartoon in question had been published

in Le Nationaliste, Mr. Bourassa's weekly paper. Mr. Borden's reply was instant and crushing. That cartoon, he said, first appeared in Le Canada, the official Liberal paper of Montreal, on September, 26, 1904, and he had a page fetch the bound volume of the file of Le Canada for that year. He opened it at the place, set the file upon edge on his desk and showed the cartoon to the confounded ministers.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier looked as foolish as ever he has. As for Mr. Brodeur, it is not easy to describe his looks. He himself, not 48 hours earlier, had described that cartoon as "criminal"

The Conservative benches roared their delight at their leader's body blow, while the Ministerialists sat absolutely dismayed. "This," said Mr. Borden in scorn, "is the honorable gentleman who says the Nationalist party started a campaign of this kind. That cartoon had been published in connection with the Dundonald incident. "That's not the same thing at all," said Mr. Brodeur, feebly, too stunned even to keep silent. "The Nationalists had said that the Liberals were robbing the country." "It is all very well," retorted Mr. Borden, "to represent the Conservatives and their leader as wanting to rule the people in the interest of England. It is wrong to represent the Liberals as doing that. The hon. minister denounces the cartoon when used against him. He is perfectly willing that it should be used for him." And finally there came the one last grand touch. The actual copy of the cartoon, which Mr. Brodeur held in his hand when denouncing it, bore on its face the statement that it was copied from Le Canada. Mr. Brodeur had concealed this from the House.

The ministerialists were sitting discomfited, the Conservatives were cheering with delight, when Mr. Borden came to discuss his relations with the Nationalists. It had pleased the Nationalists in Quebec, he said, to declare that the Conservative party in Canada was in alliance with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the naval question. He had been denounced beyond measure by Nationalist speakers on all their platforms in Quebec. He did not complain, he had taken his stand, and was open to attack by those who did not agree with him. It also had pleased sundry Liberal speakers and Liberal newspapers to declare that the Conservatives were in alliance with the Nationalists. "We are not in alliance with the government on this question," he declared. "So far as our policy is concerned, we differ from it. If it brings down anything which is in accordance with our policy we will support it. "We are not in alliance with the Nationalists, he went on, "We have been denounced by them, we will retract no part of our policy, whether Nationalist or Liberal agrees or disagrees, we will not be swayed from our course by any statement that we are in alliance with any party."

Mr. Borden then read Mr. Monk's amendment. In doing so he made it clear that he had not known in advance what form it was to take. He agreed with Mr. Monk's amendment, he said, so far as it went. But it dealt with only one aspect of the case. Then Mr. Borden, in a few words, laid down his own policy. There was first the matter of naval control. He could not see that it was possible to maintain the naval supremacy of the Empire by means of a series of disconnected navies. If Canada once made up her mind that she was to help to maintain that naval supremacy, it was clear that naval supremacy could be upheld only by one great naval force under one central control. If a Conservative government found itself in power it

would take steps to consult with the British government and ascertain whether the conditions then existing, were or were not so grave as to require immediate and effective aid. If the circumstances did require such aid, it would be given. If Parliament refused it, he would appeal to the people on the question. Then as to a permanent policy. This involved large and wide considerations. "If Canada and the other Dominions," he continued, "are to take part as nations in this Empire, defence of the Empire as a whole, shall it be that we, contributing to the defence of the whole Empire, shall have absolutely no voice whatever in the councils of the whole Empire with regard to the conditions of peace and war throughout the Empire?"

"I do not think that would be a tolerable condition. I do not think that the people of Canada would for one moment submit to such a condition. "Would the members of this House, representative men, representing constituencies from the Atlantic to the Pacific, submit to a condition whereby not one of them would have the same voice with regard to these Imperial issues as the humblest taxpayer in the British Isles has at this moment? The permanent policy would have to be worked out. Then, when the permanent policy had been worked out, it would be the right of any government to give to the people an opportunity to give their mandate." He was not particularly satisfied with the wording of Mr. Monk's amendment, though he was in sympathy with its object; and so he moved his own amendment to the amendment as follows: "We beg to assure Your Excellency, of the unalterable attachment and devotion of the people of Canada to the British Crown, and of their desire and intention to fulfil all just responsibilities devolving upon this country as one of the nations of the Empire. We desire, however, to express our regret that Your Excellency's gracious speech gives no indication whatever of any intention on the part of Your Excellency's advisers to consult the people upon the naval policy of Canada."

British Elections

The British Parliament was dissolved on Monday and the election campaign is now in operation, growing warmer from day to day. The first pollings are expected to be on December 3rd, and Parliament is expected to reassemble on January 31st. The issues between the parties are about the same as at the last elections, nearly a year ago. The Unionists are for tariff reform and Imperial preference, and the Liberals will make their fight again on the question of the prerogatives of the House of Lords. Just as the Government were leading up to dissolution, the House of Lords, on Thursday night, without a division, adopted the resolutions of Lord Lansdowne, the opposition leader of the House of Lords, and decided to send them, together with Lord Rosebery's plans for the reformation of the membership of the Lords to the House of Commons. The Upper Chamber then adjourned until Monday, when dissolution of Parliament took place. Thus the Government's veto bill has been ignored by the House of Lords. A noticeable feature of the debate has been the number of Liberal peers who supported Lord Lansdowne's scheme and opposed the Government's veto bill.

While the political campaign is waged with a fierceness almost unknown in British elections, the politicians on the stump are not allowed to have all the fighting to themselves. The suffragettes are vigorously putting themselves in evidence on the battlefield. The battle of Downing street which was fought, Thursday afternoon, when several hundred suffragettes attempted to storm the premier's residence, assaulted Mr. Asquith and Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, and broke many windows in the government offices, surpassed all previous spectacles of the sort. About 150 women and several men supporters were taken to the police station. Following an announcement by the prime minister in the House of Commons, that if he were still in power at the next session of parliament, the government would give facilities for the consideration of a suffrage bill, a large body of women, inflamed rather than placated by this promise, which was characterized as "nothing more nor less than an insult to the cause," left

Caxton Hall in search of the premier.

They came upon him on the way to Downing street, and immediately formed a hostile cordon around Mr. Asquith, who recently had resorted to all kinds of subterfuges to keep himself clear of the hands of the militant women. One of them, Henrietta Williams, struck the government leader, and the premier would have fared badly had not large detachments of police come running to his rescue. The police had great difficulty in putting down the disorders and many of the women had to be dragged from the scene, with clothes half torn from their backs. The rioting continued into the evening, when squads of women attacked the residences of Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, Winston Spencer Churchill, the home secretary, and Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies. Stones crashed through the windows of the houses, Sir Edward Grey's bearing the brunt of the attack. One hand sprang Mr. Birrell striking through St. James Park, to the Athenaeum Club and swooped down upon the aged statesman, knocking his hat over his eyes, and kicking him about the legs. When help came, and the women were driven off, Mr. Birrell limped to his motor car, on the arms of policemen.

Twenty of these militant suffragettes were arrested for smashing the windows in the Government offices, and were sentenced in the Bow street police court, each to two months imprisonment. In pronouncing sentence Sir Albert De Rutzen, chief magistrate of the metropolitan police court, said: "You disorderly women have been treated with too much leniency in the past."

To Down Suffragists

Bishop Dumoulin advises that the London police should turn the hose on the suffragettes, or let loose a swarm of rats among them. During the shirtwaist makers strike in New York last winter, several hundred girls who were engaged in picketing, were arrested and sent to Blackwells Island, where they were herded in the women's prison with the ordinary class of females who are sent there. The action of the authorities raised a storm of protest, but it is not likely that public opinion in Great Britain would interfere on behalf of the suffragettes if they were treated in a similar manner. When General Butler was in command of the federal army occupying the city of New Orleans during the American civil war, he and his officers had a great deal of trouble with ostensibly respectable females, whose loyalty to the southern cause impelled them to spit upon United States soldiers in the street, and otherwise harass and insult them. General Butler published a military order that in future all classes of women who misbehaved themselves on the street would be treated alike. This order elicited a vehement squeal of indignation from the whole southern confederation, but the insulting of Butler's soldiers stopped.—Ottawa Citizen.

Traffic is Clear

Fort William, Ont., Nov. 25.—For the first time in ten years the Canadian Pacific railway freight traffic passed the head of the lakes and Winnipeg has been freed before the close of navigation. Train crews have been laid off during the week and indications are that a further reduction in the staff will be made next week. The reduction is due to many causes. There is extremely little wheat, being shipped, compared with the movement of 400 cars during November a year ago. The movement of live stock for export is also light.

Another important item this year is the double track between Fort William and Winnipeg. Running time for handling trains has been almost cut in two. Last year only parts of the double track were used the trains leaving here required ten hours to make the trip to Ignac, 148 miles. The same mileage is now covered in six hours.

The Supreme Court opened at Summerside yesterday forenoon, Chief Justice Sullivan presiding. There are six criminal cases on the docket this term comprising nearly all the crimes in the calendar. The first to be taken up is that of Ulford Cunningham, charged with the murder of W. J. Skerry, of Alberton. The other charges are as follows:—The King vs. Michael Cameron, Wellington, criminal assault; The King vs. Hugh Turner, Tyas Valley, setting fire to buildings owned by Francis Riley; The King vs. Geo. McFadyen, 1, assaulting whiskey; 2 stealing beer from Tignish railway station; The King vs. John McDonald, aggravated assault on J. A. Palmer, Kensington.

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, 1910-11.

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution is being made this season of samples of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution has been secured mainly from the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask., Brandon, Man., and Ottawa, Ont. The samples consist of oats, spring wheat, barley, field peas, Indian corn (for ensilage only), and potatoes. The quantity of oats sent is 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, peas, and potatoes weigh 3 lbs. each. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:—

Oats—Banner, Abundance, Danish, Thousand Dollar, Compton's Improved Ligowo—all white varieties. Wheat—Red varieties:—Marquis and Early Red Free (early beardless sorts of high baking strength), Red Free (beardless) Preston and Huron (early, bearded) White varieties:—White varieties:—White (beardless), White (bearded), Bobe (early, bearded).

Barley—Six rowed:—Mauney and Mauney (a selection from Mauney) Two-rowed:—Standwell and Invaluable. FIELD PEAS—Arthur and Golden Vine. Indian Corn (for ensilage)—Early sorts:—Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Lowfellow. Later varieties:—Selected Learning, Early Mastodon, and White Cap Yellow Dent.

Potatoes—Early varieties:—Rocheester, Rose, and Irish Cobbler. Medium to late varieties:—Gold Coin, Carman No. 1, and Money Maker. The later varieties are, as a rule, more productive than the earlier kinds. Only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn or potatoes. Application on printed cards or sheets, or lists of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household, cannot be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Dominion Expts. Farm, Ottawa, and will be sent in any time from the 1st of December to the 15th of February, after which the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time. Applicants should mention the variety they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative. Applicants will be filled in the order in which they are received, so long as the supply of seed lasts. Farmers are advised to apply to avoid possible disappointment. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes should bear in mind that the corn is not usually distributed until April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed until danger from frost in transit is over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

W. M. SAUNDERS, Director of Experimental Farms.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

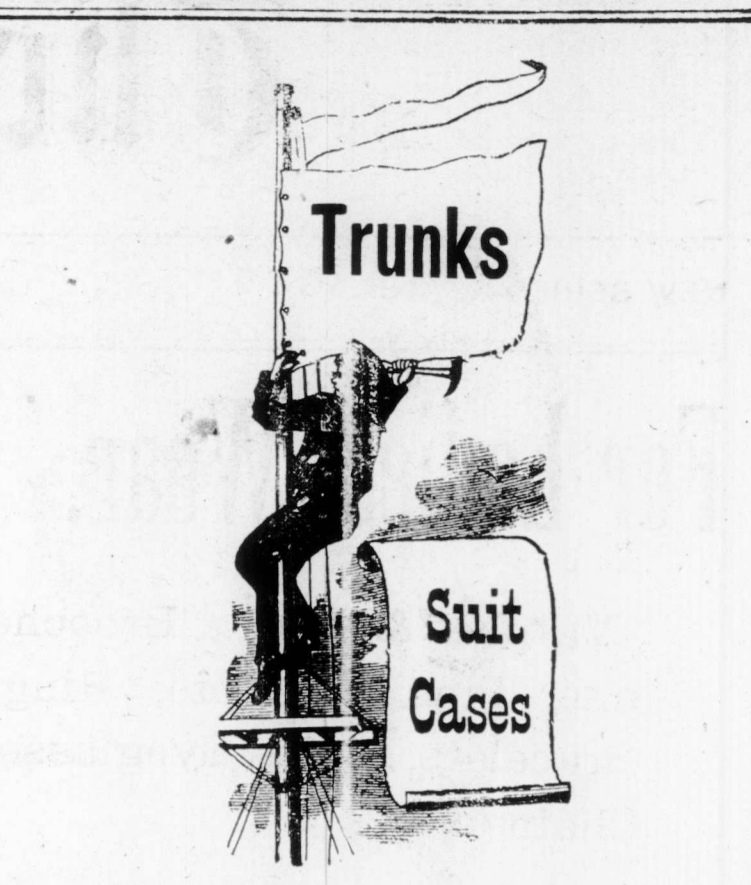
One thousand persons were drowned and 400 boats were lost during a flood in the province of Quansangang in Anam Ind China, on the 23rd.

Four tanks containing 2,500,000 gallons of benzine exploded in the subway of Rummelsburg, Germany last Monday night. There were no fatalities, but the whole city was lighted up by the flames. The damage is estimated at \$700,000.

Fifteen miners were killed in an explosion at the Jumbo shaft mine Oklahoma and one only of the fourteen men in the workings at the time was brought out alive, but unconscious. Five men were blown from the mouth of the shaft by the force of the explosion and the other nine were entombed.

The two Brazilian Dreadnaughts which the ministers have seized at Rio Janeiro were recently built in England, and are the largest and finest vessels of their class afloat. It is suggestive of the potential value of such a navy that the ministers got control of them all the rest of the navy of Brazil surrendered without further trouble. Under the guns of two such leviathans there was nothing else for smaller vessels to do.—Ottawa Citizen.

The marriage of Miss Margaret F. Donahoe, formerly of Roseneath, near Carleton, in this Province, to State Senator James F. Nichol of Philadelphia, took place at the church of St. Mary's of the Assumption, Brookline Mass, on Tuesday morning the 22nd inst. Rev. M. T. McManne, P. R. of the Assumption officiated at the marriage, assisted by Rev. Dr. McMillan, P. E. Cardinal, the bride's former pastor, who also celebrated the nuptial Mass. The bride's maid was Miss May Donahoe, her sister, and the groomsmen were Mr. James P. Sheehan, a personal friend. The bride is a lady of high intellectual gifts and she has been eminently successful in her profession of trained nurse. She graduated from the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1902, and for some time afterwards practiced her profession there. Subsequently she became superintendent of nurses at the Philadelphia General Hospital, a position she occupied with much distinction for several years. She is the author of a text-book for nurses, lately published by the Appleton Company, New York. Mr. Nichol is a leader in politics and finance in Philadelphia. He is a State Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature, as well as a wealthy and successful contractor. He is reported to be a millionaire. He constructed the great Philadelphia Subway and other public works in that city, and is now engaged in the construction of the mammoth Colton Dam, outside of New York City, which involves the expenditure of \$500,000,000. The marriage was attended by only the immediate relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties. After the ceremony the bridal couple left for Florida for their honeymoon.



Flat Top Japanned and Marbelized, Sheet Iron, Birch Slats, Heavy Brass Yale Lock, 3-ply Leather Handles. 28 inches long \$2.85, 32 inches long 2.60. Same as above except has round top, 28 inches \$2.75, 32 inches 3.00. Plain Waterproof Canvas Edges of ends sheet iron bound, 3-8 inch Hardwood Slats, 3-ply Leather Handles, 30 inches \$3.25, 32 inches 3.75, 34 inches 4.15

Stanley Bros.

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Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a statute executed to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island, at the suit of John Howard Beers against George F. Beers, I have taken and seized as the property of the said George F. Beers, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said George F. Beers, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Fifty, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the shore of Pownall Bay at the northwest corner of land owned by Job Irving; thence along the northern boundary of said land northeasterly until it strikes the road leading from Cherry Valley Road to Seal River; thence along the northern side of said Seal River Road easterly for the distance of thirty chains or until it strikes the western boundary line of land in the occupation of John Dugberry; thence along said last mentioned boundary line northerly until it strikes the southern boundary line of land formerly owned by Joseph Beers and Frederick Beers, now the property of Francis McLean; thence along said last mentioned boundary line along the shore of Pownall Bay westerly; thence along the various courses of said Bay southerly for the distance of about three chains or until it strikes the place of commencement, containing about one hundred and ten acres of land a little more or less, together with fifteen acres of marsh, situate on what Pownall Bay, bounded on the north by the cove lying north of the farm now or formerly in possession of Job Irving and James Hayden, and on the south by said farms and being appurtenant to the said one hundred and ten acres above described. And I do hereby give public notice that I will, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, set up and sell at public auction the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on the said writ, being the sum of (\$2981.87) Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-one Dollars and Eighty-seven cents, besides Sheriff's fees and other legal incidental expenses.