

THE HERALD

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The Presidential Election.

As was to be expected, the Democrats swept the country in the Presidential election on Tuesday, 5th inst. Wilson and Marshall, the Democratic Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, were elected with large pluralities of the popular vote, and with a most sweeping vote of the electoral college. The total popular vote was something in the vicinity of 15,000,000, and of this vote Wilson received nearly or quite 7,000,000. The balance of the ballots were divided between Taft, Roosevelt and Debs, Socialist. Roosevelt got about 4,000,000; Taft over 3,000,000, and Debs nearly a million. It will thus be seen that Wilson has a plurality over Roosevelt of about 3,000,000, and something like 4,000,000 more than President Taft. This shows that Taft came out third in the contest between the three principal Presidential candidates. Notwithstanding that Wilson lead Roosevelt and Taft respectively by such pluralities, he did not receive a majority of the total popular vote polled; that is to say he did not receive a majority over all other candidates combined; but he does not require this; a plurality vote suffices for his election.

When we come to the electoral college, however, we find Wilson with an unapproachable majority of the members of that institution. This time the college will be made up of 530 or 531 Presidential electors, and of this delegation Wilson will have the support of about 400; Roosevelt will have something in the vicinity of 100, and the balance goes to Taft. The vote of the electoral college is in accordance with the party sentiment of the several States, whose delegates make up the college. If a State has gone Democratic or Republican, as the case may be, so will vote all the Presidential electors from that State in the college.

Not only were the Democratic President and Vice-President elected by sweeping majorities; but Governors, Congressmen and State officials of different kinds were returned to power. Many States that had hitherto been always Republican swung round into the Democratic column. The split in the Republican party caused by the pulling apart of Taft and Roosevelt was, no doubt, largely responsible for this; but there is not wanting evidence that the people were rather anxious for a change.

In consequence of the changes of State Legislatures from Republican to Democrat, several Democratic Senators will succeed Republicans whose terms expire. In view of this condition of affairs, President-elect Wilson stands to meet at his inauguration a new Congress overwhelmingly Democratic not only in the House of Representatives, but also Democratic in the Senate. In this event he will have a free hand and will be able to carry out such reforms as he may desire.

The Democratic party are on record as the party of lower tariff. If they wish to put their theory, in this regard, into practice it looks as if they now will have the opportunity of so doing. Reform of the tariff; curtailing the powers of the trusts and combines and amelioration of the conditions of living for the laboring classes, are said

to be three of the questions to which Wilson has promised to devote his attention. The public will see how far these theories will be realized in practice.

President-elect Wilson seems to be a man of cool judgment and clear headedness, not to be stampeded by enthusiasts. He is not likely to do anything rashly, and his reforms may be expected to be along the lines of moderation.

Cleveland and Wilson are the only two Democratic Presidents since the war. Should the Wilson administration prove wise and beneficial to the country, it would not be impossible to see the Democrats remain in power for a considerable length of time.

Canada has nothing to regret in the accession of the Democrats to power in the neighboring Republic. If they reduce the tariff on commodities we have for export, we shall be glad to supply them, if the trade gives us a good margin of profit. The reduction of the tariff against us will secure for us whatever advantage there may be in the arrangement, without requiring us to lower the barriers for our neighbors to slaughter our manufactures, as our Liberal friends were so anxious to effect by their Reciprocity shibboleth in 1911.

Reviving The Sheep Industry.

A revival of the sheep industry for which many sections of this Province are well adapted, should follow the active steps which are being taken by the Department of Agriculture to provide new blood to rejuvenate the stock. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, which have great possibilities for sheep raising, will also benefit by the practical course which is being pursued.

When Mr. Burrell, the Minister of Agriculture, took office, he found the sheep industry, which has been steadily declining in Canada had been largely neglected by the Department. Little effort had been made to improve conditions or stir up interest. There are less sheep in Canada today than twenty years ago, and this despite the fact that agriculture generally has made enormous strides. In 1881 the total number of sheep in Canada was given as 3,048,678, in 1901 2,510,239, and in 1911 it had further declined nearly another half million to 2,106,000. Many reasons have been assigned for this falling off, but it is evident the industry was not given the encouragement it should have received and no effort was made to improve marketing conditions.

As a preliminary step Mr. Burrell secured the co-operation of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and with their assistance a careful survey of the possibilities of sheep raising was made in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia. It was found that in the Maritime Provinces, where the soil and climate are particularly adapted to the raising of sheep, there was a general and admitted need of new blood to rejuvenate the stock. In recognition of the demand it was decided that the introduction of high class breeding rams, together with a limited number of grade ewes, would meet the most urgent requirements of this part of the Dominion. In British Columbia there appeared a definite lack of flock material, the ewe stock of the Province not having increased in proportion to the demand for home grown mutton and lamb. The markets of Victoria and Vancouver have developed in the farmers a faith in sheep raising, and their desire to increase and improve their flocks be-

came at once evident to those in charge of the work.

In order to meet the demand, both East and West, a large number of carefully selected grade ewes and pure bred rams were purchased in Ontario and shipped to the four Provinces last September. A few Cheviot rams were purchased in the United States to meet the special requirements of the hill country in this Province and in Nova Scotia. These sheep, amounting practically to eighteen hundred head, were sold during the current month by public auction at the following points: British Columbia, Victoria, New Westminster and Vernon; Nova Scotia, Yarmouth, Bridgewater, Inverness, North Sydney and Truro; New Brunswick, Moncton, Sussex, St. Stephen, Fredericton and Bathurst; Prince Edward Island; Summerside, Hunter River, Mt. Stewart and Melville. The sales were well attended and proved very satisfactory.

In order to make the sales more effective, Mr. Burrell is arranging to carry on an educational campaign in the districts where the sheep have been sold and in other localities where the people manifest any definite interest in the industry. Arrangements have already been made for this work to be undertaken through Dr. S. F. Tolmie, representative of the live stock branch in British Columbia, and through the appointment of Mr. James A. Telfer to act as an instructor in sheep breeding and management in the Maritime Provinces. The revival of the sheep industry, which should follow the Department's progressive policy, will be of immense benefit not only to the farmers but to the public generally.—St. John Standard.

Edmonton is giving three fourths of a million dollars to new hospitals. The West is not so material in spirit that it neglects ample provision for the care and comfort of the sick.—London Free Press.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller are said to control 36 per cent. of the actual wealth and natural resources of the country. How did the other 64 per cent. escape?—Detroit Free Press.

Uncle Sam requests the attendance of John Bull at the wedding of Miss Pacific to Mr. A. T. Lantic, September, 1912. No hammers.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It used to be said that the long range rifle had made the bayonet an obsolete weapon of war; but it may have been noticed that the most effective fighting has been done by the Bulgarians with their bayonets in the war now raging.—Hamilton Herald.

Hon. W. L. M. Mackenzie King says that the mission of Liberalism in Canada is to break the shackles; but its unfortunate habit of late has been to break its backers.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

The Conservative party and the Leader of the Government are pledged to refer to the people the question of a permanent policy of Canadian participation in Imperial Defence. This pledge must be observed. But the same pledge set forth that a contribution for an emergency should be made without appeal when the urgency was shown. There is such an emergency, and Britain is straining every nerve to meet it. Canada is coming to her assistance, as Australia and New Zealand have done already. Parliament will assume the willingness of the Canadian people as may safely be done.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

The Steamer Royal George Wrecked In The Gulf.

Montreal, Nov. 6.—The steamer Royal George of Canada Northern line, from Bristol, was proceeding up River at full speed from the quarantine station at Grosse Ile to Quebec when she struck the rocks on the north side of the south channel several miles east of Point St. Laurent on the Island of Orleans at 5.15 p. m. today, and is known to be seriously injured, though the full extent of her damage cannot yet be stated.

The wrecking steamer Lord Strathcona and two powerful tugs were despatched to take off the 914 passengers on board the liner, her mails having previously been sent ashore at Rimouski before the accident.

Owing to the bad position of the steamer and the fact that she struck the rocks when going full speed it is feared she may become a total wreck, but detailed news will not come to hand until after the return of the tugs. No loss of life is apprehended as yet. A thick fog prevailed when the vessel struck the rocks. The Royal George registers 5,885 tons and is commanded by Captain Harrison.

The steamer Gladstone of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, went ashore last night near St. Laurent, Island of Orleans. Barges left Quebec to unload the ship this morning. The Gladstone is a vessel of 8,000 tons.

The Thompson liner Bellona, which went aground on October 30, in the Upper Traverse has been floated and is proceeding up the St. Lawrence River under tow of a tug.

She will be put in the dock at Levis to undergo repairs.

Quebec, Nov. 7.—The Canadian Northern steamer Royal George still rests firmly on the rocks one mile east of Point St. Lawrence on the north side of the south channel with five hundred steerage passengers and a number of the crew on board. The company's officials were firmly convinced that the passengers would all be removed from the steamer today and conveyed by tender to Quebec, but the elements interfered with their plans. Consequently the people have to remain with the ship at least until tomorrow when they will be brought to Quebec.

The condition of the steamer is practically the same as when she off her course and was carried at full speed on the rocks, head on and though her position is serious, experts have every confidence that she can be hauled off, but not before she is lightened and with the aid of the highest spring tide, which will occur Saturday next. Her No. 2 hold is full of water, but so far as can be learned No. 1 hold is intact likewise No. 2 and No. 4, stokehold and engine room.

The steamer is caught on the rocks between her two funnels, and so firmly seated that unless lightened of her cargo at least in No. 1 hold, it would not be prudent in the interest of saving the ship to attempt to haul her off.

In the mean time the government steamer Lady Grey, the wrecking steamer Lord Strathcona the Canadian Pacific Railway tug Cruiser and the tug J. O. Gravel are alongside to render assistance and take part in releasing the steamer from her present position when it is thought practicable to do so.

None of these vessels could make connection with the Royal George today on account of the fury of the northeasterly gale and high seas that prevailed all day and last night. The wind today averaged a velocity of 50 miles an hour with the indication of its continuing with rain throughout the night but finer weather is predicted for tomorrow.

The Quebec and Levis Ferry Company's winter ferry boats Queen and Polaris have been engaged to leave their Levis mooring at three o'clock tomorrow morning for the scene of the accident to take the remaining five hundred steerage passengers and all baggage from the steamer and convey it to the Louise docks where the passengers will be cared for by the immigration officials until they can be forwarded with all their personal effects, to their respective destinations. The first glass passengers who were taken off the ship early this morning and landed at the Louise docks at three-thirty o'clock in the midst of a severe rain are still the company's guests at the Chateau Frontenac, waiting the arrival of their personal effects.

Carrying a crew of 18 and 8,000 tons of package freight the steamer Rosedale, owned by the Island Lines and bound up the Lakes, is ashore on the Light-house Point near Saint Ste. Marie, Ont., and little hope is entertained of saving her. The Rosedale is leaning badly but the crew are standing by her.



Summer Sox 25c. Pair Nice assortment in cotton and lisle, black and colored. Other lines. 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and \$1.00

Collars All the new popular close fitting styles in the celebrated W. G. & R. and Austrian brands. 15c. each. 2 for 25c. 20c. each. 3 for 50c.

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Suspenders, all the best makes, Fifty Cents pair. Soft Collars all sizes, all colors, two for Twenty-five cents. Fine Balbriggan Underwear, special, 75c suit. The Men's Store McLELLAN BROS. Tailors and Furnishers

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Amherst Boots Price \$2.50 Are the Farmer's friends. Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet. Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75 Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75 Boys' " " 2.00 to 2.50 Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35 Children's " " 1.00 Alley & Co. Synopsis of Canadian North West Land Regulations. Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may file within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. W. W. COBY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. Going West GREAT CLEARANCE SALE Everything Must Be Sold Mr. H. H. BROWN'S great Clearance Sale offers extraordinary inducements to all desirous of securing bargains in Overcoats, Shirts, Sweaters, Gloves, etc. Call and secure some of the astounding bargains before it is too late. H. H. BROWN, 158 Queen Street. Oct. 23, 1912. Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.