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President Taft's "Bait."

An interesting sidelight on the result of President Taft's wily move in the Reciprocity Agreement to admit pulp and paper free from unrestricted lands in Canada as an inducement to Canadians to remove the restrictions from Crown lands, is to be found in the action of United States pulp and paper importers, who are about to file a suit against the Government to recover tariff duties they have paid on importations from Europe since July last, the date this clause of the pact came into force. Considerable quantities of pulp are brought into the United States from Norway and Sweden, and various grades of paper are brought in from many other parts of Europe. Under the most "favored nation" clause of all treaties of commerce and amity the importers claim that they are entitled to the benefits and privileges of the Reciprocity statute. In the event of the importers winning their case it may mean a loss of some millions to the United States treasury.

This scheme of the President's has also proved anything but popular with the pulp and paper manufacturers, and during his recent "swing round the circle," he was held up on more than one occasion, confronted with some pointed questions, and asked for enlightenment. This occurred, for example, in Appleton, Wisconsin, where one of the paper manufacturers of the Fox River Valley, anticipating Mr. Taft's arrival, wrote and requested him to give an explanation of the free pulp and paper clause in his address. When we recall the statements made during the recent campaign by practically every speaker and newspaper in Canada opposed to Reciprocity, to the effect that free pulp and free paper from unrestricted lands was only a trap, Mr. Taft's reply is particularly illuminating.

This portion of his speech, delivered during the half hour his train waited at Appleton, is reported in the Appleton Crescent as follows:

"Now, my friends, I have been asked by a gentleman who wrote to me to explain my course in regard to the Canadian Reciprocity Bill, and I will give a few minutes in answering this request.

"I am asked why I did not look better to the interest of the paper industry. I thought I had. My investigation through the experts of the state department and the preliminary and full reports of the tariff board convinced me that the difference in the cost of paper production in the United States and in Canada is the cost of the raw material.

"We were anxious to save our resources. Free trade would have put the industries of the two countries on the same level. We would have secured access to raw material in Canada, and so better fight the battle of industry. But Canada in refusing the Reciprocity Agreement means that she shall keep all raw materials, and when ours are exhausted, would transfer the industry into her own border.

"I was asked to say something about free paper, and its effect upon the industry in our country. Paper made from wood on certain lands on which there is no restriction

is admitted free, but very little of it is accessible. Of all available land very little yields wood for free paper; most of it produces paper bearing the highest duty.

"This provision has been in force since July 22, and since then the price of paper has advanced, instead of going down, which does not indicate disaster to the industry. The object was to tempt Canada to give up her restrictions. It was a bait.

"That is my explanation. As to the effect of that particular clause concerning the paper trade with the other countries, I am awaiting its consideration in the state department. I have tried to do justice to the people and don't propose to do an injustice. That is all I can say. I have given my answer as far as possible. I cannot like a judge give my answer now, but must wait until I get to Washington to tender my decision."

The President's comment is significant. It says: "The President's answer to the questions put to him by the paper manufacturers was anything but satisfactory to the manufacturers, and showed that it was without investigation and preparation, but it was an evasive answer and let him out of a most embarrassing position."

There is a strong disposition on this side of the border to agree with Mr. Taft. Not to multiply instances it will be sufficient to quote the accurate way in which Hon. Clifford Sifton sized up the situation during his speech in the House of Commons condemning Reciprocity. Discussing this clause which Mr. Taft now candidly refers to as "a bait," he said:

"Take the question of pulp and paper. The Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec have decided in their wisdom, that it is a good and patriotic policy for them to insist upon their pulp being manufactured at home. I am aware that some gentlemen who are of estimable character and good information have said that it is not a wise policy, but I do not believe there are many people in Canada who would agree with them. I believe that there is no policy, no item of policy which has been followed by any of the governments of Canada of late years which has met with more universal approval than the action of the Government of Ontario, and later of the Government of Quebec, in deciding upon the conservation of their resources by securing the largest possible revenue and benefit from the various resources which they possess. Well, that was the position.

"It is known of all men that the United States people would like to get cheaper paper made from Canadian pulpwood. Now, if there was anything that was perfectly clear in connection with the paper and pulp question, it was that all the Dominion of Canada had to do was to sit down and wait, and leave the subject severely alone. That obviously was all that ought to have been done. We have not done that. We find this clause introduced into the treaty. What does it say? "If it means what our neighbors intended it to mean it means this, that there is a bonus put upon the abrogation of the regulations which the Province of Quebec and the Province of Ontario have made. It does not mean that the regulations are abrogated, because this Parliament has no power to abrogate them; but it means that we put a bonus upon their abrogation, and that is the worst possible thing that we can do."

So whether we call it "a bait" with Mr. Sifton or join with President Taft in agreeing it was "a bait," we see very clearly that the clause

was a trick to ensnare the Canadian people—a trick which failed. The manufacture into finished products of our own raw materials is a policy for which we have unmistakably declared—St. John Standard.

Apostolic Administrator.

Very Rev. Dr. Morrison, V. G., has been appointed by the Supreme Ecclesiastical authorities, Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese of Charlottetown. The official notice of the appointment from the Apostolic Delegate at Ottawa is as follows:

Peregrinus Francis Stagni, Brother of the Order of the Servants of Blessed Virgin Mary, by the Grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Aquila, Apostolic Delegate to Canada and Newfoundland.

To our beloved in Christ, the Very Reverend James Morrison, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Charlottetown, health in the Lord.

Since the illness of our venerable brother, the Right Reverend James Charles McDonald Bishop of Charlottetown, still continues, with scarcely any hope that this most worthy prelate will ever recover his physical and mental powers, the Holy See having lately been informed about his condition, through letters given us by His Eminence Cardinal Cajetanus De Lai, Secretary of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation, and bearing date of the 16th of October, has committed to us the power and the duty of naming a proper ecclesiastical person, who, for the time being, will rule the diocese of Charlottetown as Apostolic Administrator.

We, therefore, using such power, and confiding much in your goodness, piety, zeal and experience in the management of affairs, by the present letters, which are to be published as soon as possible, elect and depute you, the Very Reverend James Morrison, Apostolic Administrator of the diocese of Charlottetown, with all the rights, faculties and privileges which other Apostolic Administrators, by right of legitimate custom, are wont to enjoy, commanding all and every one, both clergy and people, of the aforesaid diocese, that they receive you as their ordinary, giving you obedience and reverence, until otherwise provided for by the Holy See.

In testimony, etc.  
 Given at Ottawa, from the Apostolic Delegation, on the 30th day of October, 1911.  
 (Sgd)  
 + PEREGRINUS FRANCIS, O. S. M.  
 as above.  
 (Sgd) ALFRED SINNOTT,  
 (L. S.) Secretary.

As a result of increase in population in the last ten years, as shown by the census, Ontario's per capita subsidy from the Federal Government will be increased \$270,000. Quebec's increase of subsidy, on the same head, in consequence of her increased population, will be \$281,000. The readjustment of 1907 made the 80 cents per head apply to the actual population, instead of the population of 1861, as provided for in the British North America Act. In consequence of this change, the Provinces increasing in population since Confederation stood to have their per capita subsidies largely augmented. The result is that Ontario and Quebec, both having increased their population about a million, are now each receiving about \$800,000 a year more per capita allowance than they could claim under the original arrangement under the British North America Act. All this goes to show how wretchedly, in comparison with the big Provinces, Prince Edward Island fares under the late readjustment.

Senator Sir John Carling, former Postmaster General and Minister of Agriculture in Sir John McDonald's Government, died at his home in London, Ont., on the 6th inst., of pneumonia, aged 84 years. He was a native of London Township, Middlesex, Ont., where he was born in 1828. From 1857 to 1867 he sat in the old Canadian Legislature, and was Receiver General in the Cartier-McDonald Government. At Confederation he was elected for London to the House of Commons. In 1878 he entered Sir John McDonald's Cabinet as Postmaster General. In 1891 he was summoned to the Senate. In 1892 he was offered the position of Lieut. Governor of Ontario, but declined. In 1893 he was created K. C. M. G.

Destructive Storms.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Seven men are missing, as a result of a great storm on Lake Michigan. They left Chicago on Saturday morning for a fishing trip in a gasoline launch, and are believed to be lost.

Buffalo, Nov. 13.—The first blast of winter was ushered in here with a 60 mile gale and a drop of 40 degrees in the temperature. The storm's track was marked by shattered plate glass windows, stranded lake freighters, and a demoralized street car service.

Jamesville, Wis., Nov. 23.—At least seven lives were lost and scores of persons were injured, some fatally, in a tornado which swept over Peck County. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damage was done. Dozens of families sought shelter in small structures out of the path of the storm. Others found themselves without a roof, and because the flood roads made travelling impossible, were forced to pass the night in the open fields.

Chinese Revolution.

Hankow, Nov. 9.—The city of Hankow has been destroyed by a fire which swept over two thirds of its extent. The lowest estimate of the loss is \$50,000,000. Four hundred thousand people are destitute. Hundreds of half-burned bodies lie among the ruins. Many are the bodies of women and children. The Customs house, the Post Office and American Missions, have been spared. The city has been looted. The Imperialists taking a hand in the pillaging Imperialist Officers have executed a number of soldiers.

Nanking, Nov. 10.—Historic Nanking this evening is the shambles of the Manchurian butcher. The sun set upon a scene of fire, rapine, desolation and butchery unrecorded in modern history. Tonight 12,000 Manchu and imperial old style soldiers hold Purple Hill, where they are entrenched, while from beneath their stronghold they are driving before them hordes of Chinese out of the city.

Nanking, Nov. 12.—More than 3,000 native Chinese men, women and children are dead and 75,000 others hapless as the result of wanton slaughter throughout the city by Imperialists. Butchery is still going on but in a less degree. Reinforcements arrived and joined the rebels and the attack upon the imperialists army was resumed. Aroused to frenzy of rage against their enemies for massacre of defenceless Chinese, the rebels fought desperately for vengeance.

Shanghai, Nov. 13.—Ting Fung who recently received the appointment of Secretary of Foreign Affairs under the proposed Reform Administration, has telegraphed a long address to Peking urging the Regent, Prince Chun, to abdicate.

St. Mary's Church at Bras Lot 9, Rev. R. J. McDonald, pastor, has been admirably finished lately, and is now an artistic gem. The work had been going on during the Summer and Autumn and just recently was completed. On Sunday last the Church was solemnly reopened by Very Rev. Dr. Morrison, Apostolic Administrator officiating.

Leader Balfour Retires.

The Unionist party in Great Britain has swapped horses while crossing the home rule stream. Arthur J. Balfour at an emergency meeting of the City of London Conservative Association last Wednesday afternoon announced to his constituents his retirement from the leadership of the opposition. Impaired health, increasing age and the desirability of the leadership passing into younger hands were the reasons which he gave for this step in a speech that was marked by much feeling. But no one doubts that the increasing attacks against him by the ambitious younger Conservatives particularly the tariff reformers were the principal factor inspiring his decision.

While a number of influential Unionists and would be leaders notably Austen Chamberlain and F. E. Smith have been demanding his retirement from the leadership, few believed that Mr. Balfour would drop the helm at such an important stage of the party fortunes.

The announcement was a sharp surprise to all parties and made an immense political sensation. No sooner was Mr. Balfour's withdrawal known than reports were circulated that Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the House of Lords who shared in the attacks would accompany his colleague to the background. But Lord Lansdowne issued a denial of this.

Mr. Balfour will remain in the House of Commons although he would be elevated to the peerage if he so desired. While he as a former premier was recognized as the leader of the whole party the leadership will now be divided, his successor sharing it with Lord Lansdowne.

The most distinguished member of the greatest deliberative assembly in the world, said premier Asquith in paying a tribute to his foremost opponent at the Guild hall banquet Thursday night. This summarizes the eulogies which have been heaped on Mr. Balfour's head from friends and opponents alike and the press of all parties. All comments particularly dwell upon his attractive personality. Eager discussion in political centres served to emphasize the difficulty the Unionist party will find to fill Mr. Balfour's place. Monday's meeting which not unlikely will need a ballot to decide the matter will only select a new man for the leadership in the House of Commons, leaving the question of the leadership of the party as a whole to be decided later. It is understood that Sir Edward Carson and Alfred Lyttleton have declined to be nominated. The choice therefore lies between Austen Chamberlain, the Right Hon. Walter Hume Long and A. Bonar Law.

At the present Mr. Chamberlain seems to be the favorite. John E. Redmond leader of the Irish parliamentary party said Friday: "Resignation of Mr. Balfour gives the nationalists a great advantage in the home rule fight as fighting against any prospective leader will be nothing compared with a fight against an old parliamentary hand like Balfour."

"I am personally sorry to see Mr. Balfour retire, as he always fought fairly."

The Unionist caucus at Carlton Club London, Monday, unanimously appointed Bonar Law leader of the party in the House of Commons. Walter Long and Austen Chamberlain, who had expressed their own aspirations in order to avoid abreach in the Conservative and Liberal Unionist group of the party, respectively proposed and seconded the nomination and as no other name was submitted the motion was adopted by acclamation. Bonar Law is a native of Rexton New Brunswick, and is about 52 years of age. When about twelve years of age, his mother having died, he went with his aunt to Scotland, where he completed his education and entered the employ of a Steel and Iron business in Glasgow, in which he subsequently became largely interested. He entered the House of Commons in 1900 and rapidly came to the front as a debater.

Read the advertisement in this issue of "Land for Sale" at St. Charles Station, Lot 48.

Eugene Dewaragers, 71 years of age, was frozen to death on a country road while returning to his home near Green Bay, Wis., on Sunday last.

In a fierce fire on board the steamer Westworth, at Dover, England, yesterday, four members of the crew were suffocated and four other sailors seriously injured.

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