

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1911
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
 JAMES MCISAAC,
 Editor & Proprietor

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Canada's Progress.

A staff contributor of the Halifax Herald, referring to Canada's prosperity and progress, has this to say among other things:

"Canada is a young country. Men who are today only in middle life can look back to the time when this Canada of ours was but a cipher in the world's national affairs. Her population small, resources undeveloped, her revenue a mere nothing, her whole future enveloped in doubt. But during the past thirty years Canada has made wondrous strides, and today instead of being a toddling infant nervously grasping the hand of the mother for support, this wonderful country of ours has reached the status of a nation among nations, to all intents and purposes absolutely independent. A daughter in her mother's house, but mistress in her own."

Commenting on the above, the Halifax Chronicle, Liberal, launches out in a poem of praise of the late Liberal Government, as the authors of all Canada's greatness. The Chronicle quotes the decennial census figures and the trade reports for the different decades since confederation, and undertakes to give all the credit for our present position of progress and prosperity to the Laurier Government. This manner of argument is decidedly untenable and misleading. The foundations of Canada's greatness were laid deep and solid by Sir John McDonald and his associates. It took some time for this young, undeveloped country to feel the beneficial effects of the great plans of these far-seeing statesmen. The national policy is the corner stone of Canada's industrial activity and general prosperity; but the beneficial effects of such a new and far-reaching policy could not be felt for several years. In the meantime, a change of Government took place, and the Liberals were the first to enjoy the rich fruition of the achievements of their wise predecessors in office. The following, from the St. John Standard, covers the ground pretty well, and we commend it to the consideration of our readers:

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was called to the Premiership of Canada the country was just beginning to enter upon an era of prosperity. The mildly protective tariff which was adopted as a part of the National Policy advocated by the Conservative party had brought about the establishment of a great variety of new industries and promoted the development of many concerns in existence prior to 1878. The Canadian Pacific Railway, which owes its existence to the Conservative party, had been completed from St. John to Vancouver seven years prior to the advent of Sir Wilfrid as Premier. Its construction had opened up for settlement a vast area of the most fertile lands on the North American continent. Immigrants from all parts of the world were pouring into this new country and breaking up the virgin soil. Already Canada had become a wheat exporting country and the popular delusion that the great Northwest was fit only for the home of fur bearing animals and the man who made a living in

gathering their skins had been removed.

The National Policy had given the farmers a home market for their produce and has also aided the industrial growth of the country to a marked degree. Canada was prosperous when Sir Wilfrid Laurier became its chief ruler and its prosperity increased because he did not disturb the leading features of the wise policy inaugurated by his great predecessor, Sir John A. Macdonald. By the Ottawa platform the Liberal party was committed to a free trade policy, but better counsels prevailed, and although the tariff was readjusted, the readjustments were such as not to materially interfere with trade. It was not until the present year that Sir Wilfrid Laurier undertook to change the old order of things and the answer he received from the people of Canada was so pronounced in its character that it is unlikely that any political leader, in the near future at least, will attempt to follow in the footsteps of the Premier who released his hold upon the reins of power Friday.

Fifteen years is a very considerable period for a Government to hold office, but looking back, Sir Wilfrid has not scored many great triumphs. He gave us the British Preferential tariff and a second Transcontinental railway not yet completed. More than one member of his Government were compelled to resign office because of the scandals which developed regarding departmental administration. The naval policy he adopted was not pleasing to the country as a whole any more than his lukewarm, if not sometimes anti-Imperialistic utterances at Imperial Conferences he attended. Just where Sir Wilfrid stood on Imperialistic matters has always been in doubt, but there is a general opinion throughout the country that he was more in favor of independence than of closer Imperial ties.

For fifteen years Sir Wilfrid has been an important figure in Canadian affairs, but his achievements in that period have not been great and his attempt to foist on the country a trade agreement with the United States, which practically amounted to a trade surrender to that country, without first consulting the people, will not increase the respect in which he is held by either the classes or the masses. It was a mistaken idea of the power of the Government and does not reflect credit on his astuteness as a statesman. His passing from power as a result of his blunder will not be regretted by those who believe in a strict adherence to the precepts and practices of constitutional government.

The United States government put an additional number of customs officers along the northwestern boundary with the idea of intercepting the Mona Lisa, if an attempt were made to smuggle it into the United States by way of Canada. They did not detect any attempt to smuggle in this masterpiece, but they did discover an extensive scheme for smuggling our No. 1 Hard Wheat into the United States for the use of the flour mills at Minneapolis. The Minneapolis millers must have our superior wheat to enable them to turn out good flour, and they are ready to smuggle it, if they cannot get it in any other way. Had reciprocity gone through their difficulty would have been solved. But there is no reason why Canada, within the next few years should not have milling centers far in advance of Minneapolis and St. Paul, mill its own wheat and have the credit of producing the finest flour in the world.—Ottawa Citizen.

The New Government.

At three o'clock on Friday afternoon last Sir Wilfrid Laurier proceeded to Rideau Hall and formally tendered the resignation of himself and his colleagues in the Cabinet, to his Excellency the Governor-General. The resignation having been accepted, the next step on the part of the Governor-General was to send for Mr. Borden, and at six o'clock the latter was in attendance at Rideau Hall, and was charged by his Excellency with the duty of forming a ministry. Mr. Borden accepted the trust, and asked for the usual delay of a few days to select his Cabinet associates. On Monday forenoon Mr. Borden presented to the Governor-General the names of the members of the new Government. These were acceptable to his Excellency and were on Tuesday sworn in. Following is the personnel of the new Cabinet: Hon. R. L. Borden, Premier and President of the Council; Hon. Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Mr. Reid, Minister of Customs; Hon. Mr. White, Minister of Finance; Hon. Mr. Nantel, Minister of Inland Revenue; Hon. Mr. Rogers, Minister of the Interior; Hon. Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice; Hon. Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labor; Hon. Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. Mr. Hughes, Minister of Malitia; Hon. Mr. Pelletier, Postmaster General; Hon. Mr. Monk, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. Mr. Roche, Secretary of State; Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Without portfolio, Hon. Messrs. Perley, Kent and Senator Lougheed. This is certainly an aggregation of strong men, and ought to prove to be an excellent Government. Six of the portfolios are held by Ontario men; four by Quebec men, two from Manitoba, and one each from British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Those without portfolio are from Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, respectively. It is satisfactory to find the department of Marine and Fisheries entrusted to a Maritime Province Man, and Mr. Hazen up to the present Premier of New Brunswick, may be depended on to do the best possible for Prince Edward Island. Premier Borden was expected to present a strong Government, and it must be admitted by all that he has fully realized that expectation. The business of Canada should certainly be well administered by this strong Government.

The last meeting of the Laurier cabinet must to its members have seemed like the break up of a party. Of the fifteen members, more than half had ceased to be members of Parliament. Sir Frederick Borden and Messrs. Aylesworth, Graham, Pater-son, King, Templeman, Fisher and Fielding, had seen the constituencies they represented go over to their opponents, as part of the condemnation of the policy they had inaugurated. Those who were left to continue the traditions of the party included Sir Richard Cartwright, who has through his own conduct, become a political joke; Mr. Pugsley, who is a weight for the cause to carry; Mr. Oliver, who has been badly hurt by members of his own party; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was misled into the path of ruin; Mr. Beland, who has hardly sat in his office; and Mr. Lemieux. The devastation was more complete than that which overtook the Congressmen in 1896, and it looks as if it would take the Liberals longer than it took the Conservatives to recover.—Montreal Gazette.

The Governor General's Last Duty.

The Governor-General of Canada has larger authority and responsibility between the defeat of an administration at the polls and the organization of a new government than at any other time. It we accept the precedent established by Lord Aberdeen, this period of extra responsibility begins with the dissolution of Parliament. It will be remembered that even before the election of 1896, Sir Charles Tupper was informed by Lord Aberdeen that his administration was in a sense "provisional," and that His Excellency could not lend his authority to important appointments at that stage. In consequence a number of appointments to the bench, the Senate and other important posts, which the Cabinet had recommended, were not completed. This was a new departure, for the Mackenzie Government, after defeat in the elections, had made a number of important appointments. It is pretty well understood that Lord Aberdeen had obtained Sir Wilfrid Laurier's opinion while Sir Charles Tupper was still his constitutional adviser, and that when Sir Wilfrid, as Premier, took the constitutional responsibility for the course of the Governor-General, he accepted a burden that belonged to him in more than a technical sense. The effect of the course taken fifteen years ago is that Sir Wilfrid is leaving several important positions vacant that he might have filled without violating any constitutional traditions except those of his own making. It is not likely that Earl Grey would follow the Aberdeen precedent against all other British and Canadian usage, if Sir Wilfrid desired to depart from it. But the retiring Premier could hardly carry inconsistency to the point of asking permission to appoint Senators, judges and postmasters and railway commissioners.

Nevertheless, there are many matters on which the Governor-General must take the responsibility. He must send for the next Premier when Sir Wilfrid resigns. In this case there is no doubt, as there was on the death of Sir John Thompson. Sir Wilfrid will advise Earl Grey to send for Mr. Borden, and after that Mr. Borden will be His Excellency's adviser. It is now arranged that the Governor-General will remain in Canada until October 12th, one week longer than was proposed by which time the transfer of authority will have been completed, and the selection of Ministers will have been made so that they can be sworn in by His Excellency.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser recalls an interesting coincidence in connection with this election. It was seven years on Sept. 26th since Earl Grey was appointed. No other Governor-General has remained so long, but the term of Lord Dufferin was also extended. He was appointed in June, 1872, and assumed office in June. He remained through the session of 1878 in his sixth year of office, and took his fare well of Ottawa in June, but remained in the country till after the elections. The reason was that in July he received notice from the Colonial Secretary that the Marquis of Lorne would succeed him, and that it was hoped Lord Dufferin would remain until the elections were over. Election day was September 17th, and October 12th was fixed as the day of departure. But Mr. Mackenzie did not resign until October 9th, and Earl Dufferin delayed his departure until ten days later, when Sir John A. Macdonald had completed his ministry. Several Ministers were sworn in by Lord Dufferin at Montreal on the 17th, and the others at Quebec on the day of his departure.—St. John Standard.

Progress of the War.

Constantinople, Oct. 7.—The government has decided to establish a censorship on all press telegrams, particularly those dealing with military matters, code messages will be prohibited. The Turkish commander at Tripoli reports that the Italian bombardment destroyed numerous homes and killed many inhabitants, including many women and children.

Rome, Oct. 8.—Official despatches received here today say: "Early this morning the ships of the first Italian squadron entered the roadstead at Tobruk where they found no Turkish warships. They summoned the garrison to surrender, but the Turks replied

with a flat refusal and hoisted the Turkish flag. The battleship Vittorio Emanuele opened fire. The first shots carried away the flag and made a large breach in the fort. Rear Admiral Aubrey, commander in chief of the fleet, then landed several companies of marines, who, after a short struggle, overcame the resistance of the small Turkish force. The Italians occupied the fort and hoisted their flag. A few Turkish soldiers, who refused to abandon the fort without further fighting were made prisoners."

Lucknow, British India, Oct. 7.—The council of Moslems of all India has appealed for the intervention of the British government in behalf of Turkey. It has advised also a boycott of Italian goods.

Rome, Oct. 7.—A despatch from Brindisi to the Messaggero says that the two Italian destroyers, Artigliere and Fuciliere stopped an Austrian mail steamer near St. Jean De Madua. The commander Biscaretti went aboard the steamer, his boat carrying a white flag. On the return to the Artigliere the white flag was blown away, and Turkish soldiers opened fire from the cliffs. The boat reached the Artigliere in safety and the Italians returned the fire, not less than 200 shots being fired. The Turkish batteries, two encampments and a barracks, were destroyed and a large number of Turks were killed or wounded. The engagement lasted more than half an hour.

Rome, Oct. 7.—Premier Giolitti in a speech at Turin today, outlined the policy of the government with reference to Tripoli, which seems to have the support of most of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, and a great majority of the people.

Signor Bisolati, leader of the Socialists in the Chamber, however, writes to the Secolo, giving the view of a section of the Democrats and Socialists differing from that of the nation at large. Signor Bisolati was the first of his party to be received by the King, when during "the last ministerial crisis the premier offered him a portfolio. In his letter to the Secolo he says: "Now that the occupation is accomplished, it must be decided whether Tripoli will be considered conquered territory unconditionally or whether Italy is ready to compromise, stopping the war, sparing Turkish excessive humiliations and offering her political and material satisfaction, and thus rendering resumption of the good relations between the two states possible."

Athens, Oct. 7.—The Corinth Canal Company has decided to close the canal to both Turkish and Italian vessels during the continuance of the war. This canal connects the Gulf of Corinth with the Aegean Sea.

Malta, Oct. 8.—Professor Arthur, Chief of the Austrian scientific mission, who has arrived here from Tripoli, says that the town is now tranquil. Europeans are not endangered and only 1,000 Turkish soldiers remain in the hinterland, but the Arabs he says, are already organizing guerilla bands and intend to put up a dogged resistance.

Wireless Mail Carrying.

Washington advices state that Earl L. Ovington, one of the aviators who achieved fame at the recent Nassau, L. I. meet, and was designated by Mr. Hitchcock to carry the mails over a short route between Nassau, L. I., and Brooklyn, is completing preparations for the long and perilous feat of transporting official mail across the continent from New York to Los Angeles in his airship.

Postmaster General Hitchcock issued an order authorizing Ovington to act as a mail carrier, and directing the postmaster at New York to dispatch letters via the aeroplane route. Official sanction of the postoffice department not only was given to the undertaking but a special mail messenger route was established by the department.

A special mail pouch has been made for Ovington to carry, the ordinary pouch being too cumbersome and unwieldy. The pouch will contain letters from Chicago delivery, as well as for delivery in Los Angeles. The postmasters in both cities have been instructed to receive and handle the mail delivered by Ovington.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

The Home of Good Hats.

The latest in Fall Hats for men are here.

Come, try 'em.

The best ideas in Fall hats are here in all the shapes from the English and American markets. We undoubtedly can care for your wants in a better manner than the ordinary stores, for our large hat department is the home of good hats—the source of all hats worn by the city's swell dressers. Our hats embody the latest styles, perfect fit, fine colors and fine materials with low price. No matter what your tastes or the condition of your pocket book you can find a hat here that will give perfect satisfaction, a hat made in the latest block, perfect fitting and moderate in cost. Visit our large hat department.

Derbies, all sizes, \$2.50 and \$5.00.
 Soft Felts, \$1.50 and \$5.00.

See the Season's Best in Smart Stylish Caps.

For the person who prefers a cap to a hat we have a full line of caps—a line of caps that are always up to the minute in style, quality and price. Our caps are for men who desire quality and distinction and the latest style and shades in caps—and the Eastern supply these points. Just look over our showing. Priced at 75c. and \$1.25.

H. H. BROWN

A Hat for Every Face. The Home of Good Hats.

—The House of Quality—

We're Better on Suits Than a "Lawyer." Drop in and see us about your next Suit and Overcoat

Where Other Clothes are Weak Ours Are Strong!

Around the shoulders and the neck, and in the parts unseen, where there is made substantial, lies the strength of Patons' Clothes.

Shapely, not shapeless, abundant, and close fitting instead of sagging, coat collars. These are Patons' characteristics. And more.

You accept nothing on faith if you get a Paton's Suit or Overcoat. You risk none of the disappointments that come with clothes bought on promise and sold on argument.

You get higher grade wools in Patons' than are offered in any other clothes. And it is the grade of wool in materials rather than that they're "all wool" that gives the desired appearance and durability.

Our suits are designed, cut and tailored by experts, and express the highest ideas in clothing for men. They are made of best quality serges, tweeds and worsteds, and express the highest point of excellence in artistic tailoring for men. Careful inspection of our stock convinces the well posted as to the superiority of our clothing.

PATONS - Victoria Row

GOAL!

All kinds for your winter supply.

See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes
Soft Coal—All Kinds

G. Lynos & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.
 Nov. 30, 1910.

STEWART & CAMPBELL,
 Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Offices in DesBrisay Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN.
W. S. STEWART, & C. | N. A. CAMPBELL.
 July 8, 1911—7/8.

EVERYONE

Who really enjoys a good smoke should try our

BRIGHT CUT TOBACCO!

10 cts. per package

All Grocers and Druggists sell it.

HICKBY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS.

Ch'town, Phone 346.