

THE HERALD

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Please don't delay your subscriptions for 1907. We need the money, we have earned it and shall esteem it a great favor if you remit now.

Aftermath of the Elections.

The result of the Ontario and Quebec elections, indicated in our last issue, are scarcely changed by later returns; although a few recounts will likely increase the Opposition forces in Quebec. The figures at the close of the polls, in Quebec, seem to have been 51 Liberals; 17 Conservatives; 2 Nationalists, with a tie in St. Hyacinthe, and 3 elections still to be held. One of the delayed elections has since been rendered unnecessary by the Opposition candidate withdrawing. Bourassa, who defeated the Premier in St. Jas. division of Montreal, tied with his opponent in St. Hyacinthe, and the deputy returning officer gave his casting vote in favor of the Liberal. Bourassa has demanded a recount and will likely secure the seat. Mr. Leblanc, Leader of the Opposition, was first reported defeated in Laval, by eleven votes; but later returns say he is elected by a majority of four. The Opposition candidate is also reported to have been defeated. When all these matters are straightened out, the Opposition will have at least twenty members in a House of 74. The whirlwind campaign and splendid success of Bourassa in St. James, Montreal, overshadowed all other features of the election. The interest centered in this campaign and the excitement aroused thereby were something most extraordinary. How much the Liberals at Ottawa and Quebec dreaded the election of Bourassa may be understood from the extraordinary efforts they made to defeat him. It has leaked out that the Leaders of both Governments were willing to sacrifice twelve constituencies, in order to compass Bourassa's defeat. The statement is also made in the public press, that \$75,000 were spent by the Liberals in St. James Division and St. Hyacinthe, the two constituencies in which Bourassa was running. Despite all these influences, Bourassa has been triumphant. In Ontario, Premier Whitney appealed to the people on his record. He told them he had fulfilled all the promises he had made prior to the election of 1905, and that for the future he would give them a square deal. The people's appreciation of his record and his administration was shown in the increase of his majority from forty two to sixty eight. That is surely the most gratifying endorsement any Leader of a Government could wish for. Premier Whitney deserved the gratitude and support of the electorate; for he gave Ontario good Government, something that had not been known there for a generation previously. The mineral wealth and other vast resources of the Province were not exploited for the benefit of the grafters, as was done by his predecessors in office; but were legitimately developed for the good of the Province, as well as for the benefit of those engaged in these enterprises. The result to the Province has been

an augmentation of the public revenue to the extent of over a million dollars for the last year. Some very large majorities were secured by some of the Ministers; the largest of all being that of Hon. J. J. Fory, Attorney-General, in one of the Toronto ridings. His majority was over, 3,600. The Liberal papers are trying to deceive the people by saying these elections have no significance from the view-point of Federal politics. Such a plea is the most arrant humbug. Nearly all the Federal Ministers from Ontario and Quebec, and most of the Federal members left their duties at Ottawa and hid them to their respective Provinces, where they took a most active part in the election campaigns. They earnestly besought the people to support the Liberals on the plea that every vote for Conservatives was a vote against the Laurier Government. Why should they beg for support in this way if the Provincial elections would not exert an influence on the Federal Government? The story they are thus endeavoring to cram down the throats of their readers is quite in keeping with their general policy of hypocrisy and concealment. The Patriot goes so far in its attempt at deception, as to call the result of the elections a "Liberal Triumph." The Patriot and its friends do not believe it to be anything of the sort. To their utter chagrin and disappointment, they know that the elections of the 8th are but an advance notice of what will happen the Laurier Government, whenever they appeal to the people.

Cause of the Ottawa Fight.

The following explanation of the so-called deadlock in House of Commons, is from the pen of our Ottawa correspondent, under date of the 6th inst. It will be found instructive by our readers as an application of the views set forth by us in our editorial in last week's HERALD.

In the fourth month of the session, Mr. Aylesworth introduced his Bill to amend the Election Act, being the Bill promised at the opening of three successive sessions, and after the Conservative Bill for election reform had been introduced by Mr. Alcorn. The Conservative Bill is directed against fraud and corruption, and does not touch Provincial (entry) of the franchise or voters' lists in any province.

The Aylesworth Bill contains two features on which the whole contest turns. One is that it takes from certain selected provinces the control of their election lists and gives it to partisan appointees of the Dominion Government, to be exercised when the campaign is in progress. The other destroys the secrecy of the vote by providing that ballots numbered or marked by returning officers shall be counted. The last mentioned feature does not need discussion, but will be condemned on its face. It simply authorizes and encourages such election frauds as were exposed in the London conspiracy case.

The other feature is set forth in Clause One, providing that in portions of Ontario and Quebec, not municipally organized, and in the whole of Manitoba and British Columbia "Voters' lists shall be prepared immediately after the issue of any writ for an election—or at any time when the Governor-in-council so directs; and for the purpose of preparing and giving effect to such voters' lists the Governor-in-council may appoint all necessary officers and confer upon them all necessary powers. It also declares

that no person whose name is not included in the voters' list so prepared and revised shall be entitled to vote."

As to Quebec and Ontario the obvious purpose is to gather in the vote of transient labourers on the Transcontinental and to authorize "bush polls." British Columbia and Manitoba, especially the latter, are sentenced to discrimination and loss of political rights because they have driven the machine Liberals from power. The authors of this tyrannical measure are a group of Manitoba political adventurers, the inventors of the "red line" crime of 1904, expelled from authority at home, and now conspiring at Ottawa against the liberties of their own province. Knowing that the indignant people of Manitoba, if left to their own choice, would remove them from the House of Commons, they have devised this scheme to obtain by manipulation of the voter's lists an election otherwise impossible.

By this Bill absolute authority to say who shall vote is handed over on the eve of election to partisan appointees, chosen at campaign time by the Government candidates, and not required by the measure to have the slightest legal, educational or moral qualification. This is decreed by a party and a Government, solemnly pledged to maintain provincial control of franchise and election lists. The province primarily selected for this invasion is the one with the most advanced, most complete and most judicial system of electoral revision in all Canada, having annual revisions performed by judges and giving all possible guarantees of fairness. It is a system so exact and just, that large regards have been offered in vain for the name of a single person improperly omitted from registration, while similar challenges made in Parliament to advocates of the Aylesworth Bill have failed to bring out a single modern instance of injustice.

It is not to be expected that the people of Manitoba would tamely submit to have their carefully and judicially prepared voters' lists thrown aside, and to go to the polls with lists made in the heat of election strife, by a gang of campaign heeled, such as were employed in the fraudulent manipulations of 1904. Had the Opposition at Ottawa allowed this despotic scheme to be carried through, they would have been traitors to the provinces attacked and also to their own which might be the next assailed. They would also have been responsible for the serious consequences which would certainly have followed the attempt to apply so obnoxious a measure.

Sir Wilfrid's friends plead that he has promised to amend this clause. But the simple fact is that the Premier has offered no amendment, and given no statement to show what he means to do. The bill stands as it stood when introduced in March, and when explained in May by the Minister of Justice. Throughout the whole of May Sir Wilfrid Laurier has hesitated and evaded the issue. Driven one way by Mr. Sifton and his following of discredited land and timber-grabbing adventurers, and on the other by the influence of consistent Liberals and the dictates of honesty and decency, he has, so far, left the bill as it originally stood.

The Premier now knows that his Western advisers deceived him in 1903, for the bill which they then secretly prepared and printed at the Government Bureau was exhibited in the House after Sir Wilfrid had repeatedly denied its existence, while its authors got round and allowed him to mislead Parliament. He knows now that his former Minister of Justice, the present Chief Justice of Canada, kicked out in 1903 the same measure which Mr. Sifton and his friends have found Mr. Aylesworth ready to take up. The Prime Minister is sick and ashamed of the whole miserable business, but has not yet found the nerve to bring it to an end. While he has been beating about the bush business of Parliament has been delayed. If there is any obstruction the obstructors are

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues.

Meanwhile Mr. Borden and the Opposition members have tried their best to get a positive statement of what the Government intends to do. They declared at the beginning that they were willing to agree to any provision made necessary by the "overlapping" of constituencies, and they have waited in vain week after week for the Premier to make up his mind and state his intention. Sir Wilfrid knows and admits that the Bill cannot and should not go through as it stands, but has offered no amendment, and appears to be helpless to deal with the emergency. If the business of the country is to be done it is high time that this Government obstruction should cease. The moment Sir Wilfrid, despite the clamour of his Western supporters, submits reasonable amendments to the iniquitous Aylesworth Bill, the deadlock will be broken, estimates will be voted, and the session will close as soon as possible.

Our Federal Representation.

(From Hansard.)

(Continued from fourth page.)

change in representation. You can not divide the three counties into the five members. I do not wish to tire the House, but this matter having come up, I think it my duty to place before the House these views. I am next going to quote Mr. Pope. I suppose every one at all conversant with the history of Canada knows something about the late James Pope. He was Minister of Marine and Fisheries in this country for a number of years, and was a man of great power and influence in his province. I do not know that there was one man, or even two or three men combined, who had as much influence in that province at one time as he. He was a practical man, a man of large vision, a man imbued with a desire to promote the best interests of his country and his province. This is what he said:

I agree with all that has been said by Colonel Grey and Mr. Coles. I am going to refer to Mr. Coles. The most popular government we ever had in Prince Edward Island was a government known as the Coles and Whalen administration. They were Liberals of the old time and the old type. It was one of the most popular administrations and introduced some of the most advanced legislation ever known in the Province of Prince Edward Island. The administration of Coles and Whalen did more for Prince Edward Island than any we ever had there. The names of Coles and Whalen will live in the hearts and memory of the people of that province for many years to come. They took hold of the educational question at that time. Coles and Whalen introduced a system of free education many years before it was ever thought of in any other part of Canada. We had a system of free education in the Island, introduced by the government of Coles and Whalen, when such a system was not to be found in any other part of Canada. As far back as 1873, knowing that the youth of the province could never make any progress without an education, that government said: We will lay a tax on the land and provide a fund which will give a free education to every boy and girl in the province. And I do not know that at that time there was any other province in Canada so far advanced in education as the Province of Prince Edward Island. The youth of that province rapidly took advantage of that system, and you will find in every part of the world, in every part of Canada and the United States, men from Prince Edward Island at the head of affairs, always associated with progress. Need I mention the names of Sir William McDonald, of Montreal, Dr. Andrew McPhail, of McGill College, Professor Schurman, of Cornell University. Time would fail me to give a list of the men from Prince Edward Island prominent in banking and commerce and in every thing that makes for progress. And these men will, I believe, admit that their great incentive was the educational system introduced by Coles and Whalen. At that time the government led by Coles and Whalen introduced an Act to release the tenantry of that province from the oppression of landlordism, Landlordism had hold of that province. But the government of Coles and Whalen introduced what is known as the Fifteen Year Purchase Act. They practically made the tenants of the Island free. These tenants are practically freeholders today. I merely refer to this to give emphasis to the opinions expressed by Mr. Pope. Mr. Pope said:

I agree in all that has been said by Col Grey and Mr. Coles. That was the late hqn George Coles who led the go of the most popular governments of Prince Edward Island. But the circumstances of Prince Edward Island are such that I hope the conference will agree to give it such a number as we can divide among our three constituencies. Nature was

well as the original settlement of the Island has made three counties and it would give rise to such difficulty if we have to a just five members to the three counties. I cannot ask it as a matter of right, but one of expediency, as one without which it is impossible for us to carry the measure in Prince Edward Island.

I therefore ask for six members. Mr. Haviland—I fully agree with Mr. Pope. I may quote one other gentleman. You know, Mr. Speaker, that there are only today two living out of the great galaxy of bright and able men who gathered at the board to form confederation. One of them is Sir Charles Tupper and the other is the hon Senator A. A. Macdonald. Both men are very vigorous and healthy for their age. I have here the views which were expressed by these men at that time and as they are the views of men living today, I am sure they will have some force with the First Minister. I trust that something will be done to restore to Prince Edward Island what was taken from her very unjustly. The hon A. A. Macdonald, then a member of the House and now a Senator, spoke as follows:

We are not bound by the principle of representation by population laid down in Charlottetown. Our constituents will say and will speak of the increased representation of Canada and the decreased representation of the lower provinces. There was the point at which the discussion rose. Later on Canada was very anxious that the province of Prince Edward Island should join confederation. The imperial legislation was also very anxious that it should. Our neighbours to the south then did not display that agreeableness which we thought necessary for good relations, and the imperial government wisely considered that the Canadian provinces should be united. But what followed? When those representatives reached Ottawa, there was an administration known in Prince Edward Island as the Haythorne administration. Mr. Haythorne was one of the delegates sent to Ottawa to try and negotiate terms. One of the principal elements in dispute was this one regarding representation. I have here copies of some telegrams which passed between Lieutenant Governor Robinson and Mr. Haythorne at that time. Mr. Haythorne telegraphed to the lieutenant-governor on the 26th of February, 1873:

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Probably yield six representatives. That had reference to the negotiations with Mr. Mackenzie. That was on the 26th of February, and the 5th of March, there was the following telegram: Highly probable six representatives. Further on, in a document from the lieutenant-governor to Mr. Haythorne on the same day, the governor says: We hope six representatives will be conceded. Later on he said: Six representatives conceded. And Prince Edward Island was in the union. Prince Edward Island would not have entered the union without this. There had been negotiations for years, and the province never would have come into the union with less than six members. And the idea in the province was that Prince Edward Island was to have six members continually—there was to be no change. Why should I say that? This world is a world of changes; there are changes every day, changes in everything.

(Concluded next week.)

Yast holdings of land by the Defont Work Loan Company in Western Toronto are turning out very valuable and will help to pay off the shareholders. It is estimated that the dividend may finally reach forty or even fifty per cent to the shareholders. The land has been selling steadily at increased prices and what sold for fifteen dollars a foot a year ago now readily commands twenty dollars or over.

Men who wish to be well dressed are finding out the merits of our clothing. This store has struck up a more extended acquaintance this spring with men who dress well than ever before. That's only natural. Its decidedly to your interest to get acquainted with our clothing. All the latest styles. Every suit is the tip-top as to style and the height of good taste. While the price is much lower than clothing of equal merit would cost elsewhere.

—PROWSE BROS., LTD.

The Market Prices. Butter, (fresh) 0.20 to 0.22. Butter (salt) 0.20 to 0.22. Calf skins 0.75 to 0.99. Ducks per pair 1.00 to 1.25. Eggs, per doz 0.15 to 0.18. Fowls 0.75 to 1.00. Chickens per pair 0.80 to 1.00. Eggs (per doz) 0.20 to 0.30. Sheep pelts 0.90 to 0.95. Turkeys 0.30 to 0.35. Turkeys per lb 0.00 to 0.30. Geese per lb 0.00 to 0.09. Hk oats 0.48 to 0.52. Pressed hay 18.00 to 20.00. Straw 30 to 35.00.

DIED

In this city, on Wednesday, June 10th, 1908, Letitia Mayne, beloved wife of James Murphy coachman, aged 62 years. Deceased was a native of Enniskillen County Fermanagh, Ireland. A husband and one son are left to mourn their loss. May her soul rest in peace.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than EPPS'S. A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Tins.

SALE OF DWELLING BUILDING LOTS

The subscribers are authorized by Mr. George A. Coffin to offer by private sale the lot of land at Morell, on west side of Morell Rear Road, 90 feet by 66 feet, with house thereon, now occupied by Mr. Duncan Coffin as a tenant; also two lots on east side of same road, each fronting 50 feet on the road and extending back 100 feet, lying between Coffin's warehouse lot and John Hogan's lot.

If the property is not sold by private sale it will be offered by auction on Thursday, 16th of July, 1908, at twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the dwelling house on the premises.

Apply to MATHIESON, MACDONALD & STEWART, Charlottetown June 7th, 1908—51

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, on Saturday, the Twentieth day of June next A. D. 1908 at twelve o'clock noon. All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Township Number Fifty-seven in Queens County and bounded and described as follows:—On the North by the Orwell River, on the East by the farm now or formerly in possession of Donald McDonald, on the South by Main Post Road in part, and by land of Donald Nicholson, Lander, on the West by land now or formerly in possession of Edward Morrissey and containing by estimation Fifty acres of land a little more or less.

The above sale is made under, and by virtue of, and pursuant to a Power of Sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage dated the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1896 and made between Donald C. McDonald of Orwell Cove, Lot Fifty-seven in Queens County, Farmer and Catherine McDonald of the same place, Widow, and Mary Catherine McDonald wife of the said Donald C. McDonald of the one part and Thomas G. Taylor of Charlottetown in Queens County aforesaid Master Mortgagee of the other part.

Should the above land not be sold on the day of sale, the same shall thereafter be disposed of by private sale, on application to Messrs. McLeod & Bentley, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

THOMAS G. TAYLOR, Mortgagee. Dated May 20th, 1908.—41

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. & W. B. BENTLEY. McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN Offices Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

FOR SALE. A carload of first class BLACK OATS, suitable for seed. Inquire of L. McKenzie at the city weigh scales. April 22, 1908.—1f.

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. Macdonald, J. B. Stewart. Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Newson's Block, Charlottetown, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. P. O. Building Georgetown.

Snappy Styles Solid Footwear Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes. These Boots arrived a few days ago, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.

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A Line of Fine Heavy ALL WOOL TWEED

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We guarantee good despatch for schooners at loading piers. Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island and is extensively used for domestic and steam purposes. Prices quoted on application. All orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire. Schooners always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current freight rates.

PEAKE BROS. & CO., SELLING AGENTS FOR P. E. ISLAND, March 25—41