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JAMES MCISAAC Editor & Proprietor

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The State Elections.

As will be seen elsewhere in this issue, the State elections in Massachusetts on the 5th inst., resulted in the Republicans increasing their majority in the Legislature and electing the head of their ticket, Governor Guild, by the largest majority ever given by that State. Even Boston, overwhelmingly Democratic as it is, was carried by Governor Guild by a respectable plurality. This is Guild's third term in succession.

Massachusetts is a Republican State; but has several times elected a Democratic Governor. The late Governor Russell, a Democrat and a man of wonderful personal popularity, was elected twice or three times in succession. W. L. Douglas, also a Democrat, was elected Governor a few years ago with a considerable plurality. It is quite probable that Guild, who seems to be a strong and popular man, would have carried the State in any event; but under normal conditions, running for a third term, he might have had a close call. As matters stood, the chances for Democratic success seem to have been exceedingly poor. They were divided among themselves and had two tickets in the field. Bartlett, the anti-merger candidate, made a very poor showing; but the candidate of the Independence League polled a large vote, and doubtless cut into the Democratic forces.

Generally speaking, these elections are of no great interest to us in Canada, but in this particular case issues were involved that, in certain circumstances, would be of much importance to the people of this Province. Mr. Whitney, the Democratic candidate for Governor made reciprocity with Canada his battle-cries and his crushing defeat shows how little life there is in this shibboleth just now. It was a most deceptive election kyte to fly in the face of an intelligent electorate. Supposing Whitney had been elected on his reciprocity cry, he could do nothing to bring about such an arrangement. That is a matter that appertains to Federal jurisdiction—not to any particular State. But presiding all this, reciprocity is a dead issue in Canada at the present time. When Canada was willing to enter into a fair and reasonable reciprocal trade arrangement with the United States, she got the cold shoulder from the authorities at Washington. This taught her to look elsewhere than to the United States for trade expansion, and herself-dependence has stood her in good stead. Canada is doing fairly well without any special advantages from the United States, and is in no mood to thank Mr. Whitney or anyone else for a pretended desire to present us with sour grapes.

Governor Guild, while a protectionist, does not profess extreme views on this question, but rather advocates tariff revision. He evaded the matter of reciprocity with Canada; simply stating that it was a matter that Canadians themselves should be interested in regulating. In thus acting he proved that he was not only a fairly broad-minded statesman, but also an astute politician and his large majority shows that he struck a popular note. It looks as if Mr. Whitney and his fad were put out of business for an indefinite period.

It is stated on reliable authority that, during the recent excitement in financial circles in the United States, Americans living close to the boundary line withdrew their money from Detroit banks and brought it to Canada to redeposit

in banks at Windsor and other neighboring towns. It is said to have been a daily occurrence for the Yankees to cross over to Windsor to find a place of safe deposit for their spare cash. This is surely a substantial tribute to the sound financial system enjoyed by Canada as compared with Uncle Sam's banking system.

Advice from Montreal indicates that Mr. Bourassa will not, for the present at least, seek reelection to the Federal Parliament, but will continue his campaign against the Provincial Government. He is by no means discouraged by his defeat in Bellechasse. A by-election for the Legislature is to come off in Chateauguy County, and Mr. Bourassa is slated to take an active part in the campaign against the Government candidate.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

MR. BORDEN'S TOUR.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. BOURASSA

MR. FIELDING EXPLAINS

SIR FRED AND MREMMERSON.

Ottawa, Nov. 9, 1907.

The successful tour of Mr. Borden in the West has filled the Government party with anxiety and envy. The Opposition Leader has addressed sixty meetings in the last two and a half months, speaking to nearly 100,000 people, and making a deep impression by his fair and honest statement of the facts, his clear announcement of the Conservative policy, his fearlessness and sincerity, and by the merits and popularity of his platform. No public man in Canada has ever addressed so many and such large audiences in the same length of time, and none has created an impression more strong and favorable. In Mr. Borden the country has found the statesman who is required for the present occasion, and the people are showing that they recognize the fact.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST MINISTERS.

There are signs of uneasiness in government ranks. The Liberal organ at Ottawa admits the great success of Mr. Borden's tour, especially in the west, and complains bitterly that no Minister of the Crown has thought it worth while to hold meetings throughout that part of Canada. The organ goes on to lament the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has scarcely been seen by the settlers in the West since he became Premier. Hardly one of his colleagues is known throughout that region or has taken the trouble to learn anything about Western conditions. Mr. Borden has twice within a few years visited every important town and village west of Lake Superior and is probably better acquainted with the conditions, the needs and the views of the people in the newer and larger half of Canada than even those ministers who represent Western constituencies. They know their own localities, but Mr. Borden has studied the circumstances of every Western province and constituency. It is not surprising that there should be complaint over the indifference of ministers who find time to go on European tours, to visit United States resorts and to take their ease at summer homes, while year after year they have never been able to visit the four Western Provinces, much less to address a public meeting. It is no wonder that ministers fondly believe Western people indifferent to the scandals that have arisen, and to the grafting schemes that have been carried through in that Country. There will be a rude awakening when members of the Cabinet and former members and their supporters in Parliament, who have been getting rich from the plunder of the West shall learn what the plundered people think of them.

MR. BOURASSA WILL BE MISSED.

The main result from the Dominion point of view of the recent Quebec Provincial by-elections, is the disappearance from Parliament of Mr. Bourassa, the Nationalist Liberal Leader. The Quebec constituencies where the elections were held had at the general election returned Government supporters without opposition, with the exception of Rimouski where the majority was large.

At the by-elections they have returned Government supporters by substantial majorities, except in Rimouski where the successful candidate was an independent Liberal running against the Government nominee. Mr. Bourassa has recently been a healthy influence in the House, as he was thoroughly independent, absolutely fearless and ready to condemn any wrong that he saw in either party. When in the last session he stood out for investigation of charges which had been made against Members, he was in accord with the Opposition, though his demand for investigation was not limited to Ministers and their supporters, but included both parties.

LIBERAL PRINCIPLES VIOLATED.

Two old fashioned Liberal principles have been violated within a week. The member of Parliament for Colchester has been appointed to the bench of Nova Scotia, taking a position of which he has had the promise ever since his election, and which has been kept vacant for him at a great inconvenience to suitors. All this is contrary to the policy announced by Liberal leaders in opposition, notably Sir William Mulock, afterwards minister, who declared that members sitting in Parliament with the promise of office were a corrupt and corrupting influence in Canadian public life. Sir William introduced a bill prohibiting the appointment to office of any member during the term for which he is elected. The bill was dropped, fortunately for the mover, as he himself afterward stepped out of Parliament into a judgeship, after appointing to another judgeship the Member of Parliament who had seconded his motion.

SCATTERED BY ELECTIONS.

The second violation of Liberal principles or rather of Liberal pledges is the refusal to hold the by-elections on the same day. Five seats were vacant a few weeks ago. Elections were brought on for two, and several weeks elapsed before polling in the other three. The two seats for which the elections were first held had been vacant a shorter time than the other three. Now there are three other vacancies. Instead of bringing the elections on together the Government has issued the writs for one, and postponed the other two. Again the one where the first election will be held is the constituency which became vacant last.

VAIN THREATS AND VAIN HOPES.

It is announced in correspondence sent out from Ottawa to the Government press throughout the country that in the coming session Opposition members will not be allowed to "slander" their opponents as they did last year. Mr. Foster, Mr. Fowler and others are mentioned as members to be suppressed. About a year ago similar threats were made apparently with the idea of intimidating opposition members and preventing criticism and exposure. But the criticism and the exposure went on and the country knows what happened to certain imposing public men in consequence. There may be an attempt in the coming session to gag members in the House and to choke off inquiry in the Committee. No doubt there are ministers and members who would dearly love to discover some process by which the light could be kept from their transactions. In the past they have been partially successful by their control of the machinery of the House and by their power of voting down motions for inquiry. They have not fully succeeded in preventing exposure, the long list of proved scandals testifies. They have not been in the least degree successful in frightening any Opposition member from the performance of his duty and the attempt will be equally vain in the session of 1907-08.

MR. FIELDING AND THE STRINGENCY.

Mr. Fielding has explained to the press that the principal cause of the financial stringency in this country is the fact that business has increased more than the available capital. A cause which he did not mention is that the demand for money has increased. The Government which spends too much is able by increased taxation to obtain the means to continue its extravagance. Mr. Fielding has taken \$150,000,000 more out of the productive industries of the country in seven years than he would have taken if he had not increased the amount of taxation he had paid by the people of Canada. The excess now reaches \$30,000,000 a year, which is sufficient to produce a financial stringency. In fact, there is one place where no stringency is noticeable, and that is the spot where the Dominion Government transacts business. While traders, manufacturers and farmers find that money comes in slowly the Department of Finance make its boast that the income of the Government will this year be \$100,000,000 and that the gain over last year is about \$1,000,000 a month. But the Government is not producing much to show for it.

SIR WILFRID'S FORMER BOAST.

It is not long since Sir Wilfrid was quoting the high prices of Canadian

stock, describing the feeling of confidence and financial security that prevailed, and telling of the abundance of money and credit available for all Canadian purposes. The Premier boasted then that these conditions were proofs that Providence and prosperity were on the side of Government. "We do not need to argue that Canada is prosperous under our Government," the Premier said, "Canadians know it themselves." Now here is his Finance Minister trying to explain financial stringency by the high price of stocks, the curtailing of credit and the widespread feeling of anxiety that exists in financial circles. Has Providence changed sides?

WILL REAR WATCHING.

One of the principal district engineers on the Government section of the Transcontinental Railway has been asked to resign. Major Hocking, who served with distinction in South Africa, and has been regarded as a superior engineer in circumstances which the Transcontinental Commissioners do not clearly explain. Chairman Parent denies that the officer was dismissed because he refused to certify to the company as to the cost of his work. But it is known that his dismissal is due to some trouble in relation to the treatment of contractors and the public will await with some anxiety information on this subject. It may be hoped that this case will not follow the precedent of last session, when the Public Accounts Committee discovered that the papers relating to payments of money and claims against the Government had been destroyed, while the officers who had the fullest information on the subject sailed for Europe at the time they were summoned to give evidence. The people of Canada are advancing more than \$100,000,000 for the G. T. F. enterprise at a time when money is scarce, and the expenditure demands the closest scrutiny.

A COINCIDENCE.

It is interesting to note that just at the time when Sir Fred. Borden announces that he is instituting a libel prosecution against the Minister of the Crown he has the last of Mr. Emmerson's libel prosecution of Editor Crockett of the Fredericton Gleaner. Mr. Emmerson first took action for damages against Crockett and dropped them all. Then he started a criminal prosecution which he carried on to the point where the accused put in a plea of justification. Mr. Pugsley, who now has Mr. Emmerson's place in the cabinet, appealed to the libel bench, or declared he would appeal, against the admission of this plea. The Supreme Court met the other day and there was no sign of the appeal. The matter has been dropped and the ratesayers of the county of York are now called upon to pay the expenses of the prosecution, including the fees of witnesses who were brought from long distances but were not allowed to testify. It is a queer coincidence that this collapse should be announced at the same time that Sir Fred. Borden begins his libel suit with the same announcement that Mr. Emmerson made of an intention to "fight it out to the bitter end."

NO SAW-OFF HERE.

Mr. Pugsley's organ in New Brunswick suggests that if Mr. Borden will cease from his campaign in favour of electoral purity there need be nothing more said about the charges made by Mr. Pugsley concerning Opposition expenditures in 1896. Mr. Pugsley will not be allowed to escape in that way. The Leader of the Opposition will continue his campaign, and when Parliament meets Mr. Pugsley will be asked to "make good."

Gold for New York.

Millions of dollars in gold are arriving in New York from day today, to relieve the stringency in the money market, caused by the recent crash on the exchange. The following account, dated at New York on the 6th inst., will afford some idea of the magnitude of the financial transactions in this connection: The arrival of the first treasure ship laden with gold for the relief of the present stringency was the feature of the financial situation today. The Kron Princessa Cecilia was reported off First Street at 10 o'clock this morning and soon after ten o'clock had docked, and was unloading 700,000 in the yellow metal which will go to strengthen New York Bank reserves. The Canadian liner Lusitania will follow closely in her wake with \$10,000,000, and \$14,000,000 more will come during the remainder of the week and early next week. The total gold arrangements on the present movements are about \$36,000,000. The news that the Bank of France bought today \$3,000,000 in sterling bills of London was regarded here as an event of the first importance, as indicating that French financiers were not only able but willing to help London and thus indirectly to help America by relieving the strain on the Bank of England. The presence of Secretary Cortelyou in the city on his way to vote gave an opportunity for further conference with Mr. Morgan and other leading bankers. The Secretary came over from Washington with President Roosevelt and on his way back from his home at Hamstead, L. I., decided to stop off and learn of the financial situation. He was told that the situation in New York was rapidly improving because of the development in the last 24 hours. Those bankers who saw Secretary Cortelyou, today are convinced that they can no longer consider the situation "self-adjusted." A conference at which the details for

taking over the control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation were discussed was held at Mr. Morgan's library today, and attended by Mr. Morgan, Geo. W. Perkins, Secretary Trimble, of the United States Steel Corporation; Vice President Davidson, of the First National Bank, and Grant B. Sells, one of the members of the pool, which held control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's stock. No statement was made following the conference. That corner in the recent monetary difficulty has been turned, was evinced today when at a conference of J. P. Morgan, Levi P. Morton, Geo. W. Perkins, together with several other well known financial men, attention was chiefly directed to the situation in other financial centres throughout the country to ascertain if the strain of the last two weeks had disclosed any weak spots. The treasury has much reduced the cash balance which was nominally available for deposit in the banks, but still actually holds about \$130,000,000 in various forms of currency against outstanding checks, disbursed officers' balances and other demand obligations, which never fall under \$100,000,000 in the amount outstanding.

The account of gold importation is contained, as follows, under date of the 7th: The Canadian liner Lusitania, was in communication with the wireless station at Sagaponock, N. J., at 9:45 o'clock. Her position was not given, but it is known that she was within a short run of Sandy Hook bar. She is expected to reach the bar by midnight, breaking all trans-Atlantic records. She will anchor outside the bar, at the Ambrose channel is not lighted, and she cannot come up to her dock until daylight. She is expected to dock at nine o'clock tomorrow. The last position reported by the steamer was given in a wireless dispatch received at Salsacomet, Mass., received at 11 a. m. The steamer was then 208 miles off Sandy Hook lightship. The day's run, starting at noon, was 810 knots. The Lusitania has in her strong room \$10,000,000 in gold for the relief of the financial situation in New York. This great sum of the precious metal, combined with the \$7,100,000 brought by the Kron Princessa Cecilia, which was delivered to Wall Street today, makes a total of \$17,000,000, over 35 tons of solid gold. The Lusitania is making a new record on this trip, her average speed being 24.50 nautical miles, as compared with 24 knots per hour, her speed on the last record-breaking trip. She should arrive here Thursday at about midnight. Bankers are anxiously awaiting the delivery of the gold. Of the \$20,000,000 brought by the Kron Princessa Cecilia, 90 per cent was advanced to the bankers today without the customary weighing and testing. The remaining ten per cent will be held until the bullion can be tested.

Throngs of curious people watched the transfer of the gold from the Kron Princessa Cecilia today. At the heavy boxes, each weighing eight pounds and valued at \$30,212.50 were hoisted from the vessel and lined up on the pier preparatory to being taken to the trucks, the crowd pressed closer. But there was little to see. The fortune in gold was packed in rough, ordinary boxes without ornament of any kind and might be taken for packages of lead or any other substance. The gold, under ordinary circumstances, would have been delivered yesterday, but as it was election day the bullion could not be taken from the ship. No extra precautions were taken to guard the treasure. The porter and his assistants always had the door of the vault under observation, but there was no line of armed sentries. The porter noticed the idea of anybody attempting to get away with even one of the 235 boxes. The same lack of precaution to protect the metal from thieves was apparent today. The boxes were thrown about like any merchandise. The men who handled them were not armed and they joked and talked as though they were accustomed to handling millions every day. The gold coin was mostly American eagles and double eagles. This was taken to the United States sub-treasury, while the bullion, silver, yellow bricks, were dumped in the assay office. But none of the glittering gold was seen by the crowds which gathered as the boxes were carried from the ship to the points of delivery. The coin did not even click. The freight drivers and truck handlers threw them about and fussed and fumed. Some of the gold goes to Montreal.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Lusitania arrived off Sandy Hook lightship at 1:24 this morning.

State Elections.

REPUBLICANS WIN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts, was re-elected on Tuesday for a third term by a total vote of 182,032, with two cities missing. These cities, Brockton and Malden, gave Guild last year a total vote of 8,812. Henry M. Whitney, the Democratic candidate, was defeated by over 100,000 votes. Guild's plurality on the above basis being 100,833. Thus, L. Higginson, candidate of the Independence League, was a close third, while General Chas. W. Bartlett, who ran on an anti-merger ticket, was a poor fourth. Whitney's vote, without the two cities, was 81,802; Higginson's, 72,061, and Bartlett's, 10,982. The state legislature remains unchanged, although the Republicans made a slight gain in both branches. Two Suffolk county officials, District Attorney John B. Moran, the Independence League candidate, and Sheriff Fred. H. Seavay, Republican, were re-elected, the former by 29,000 plurality and the latter by about 8,000. The total vote of the state was slow in being counted owing to the large number of candidates for governor, and it was a late hour before the majority of the districts reported. Pennsylvania elected John O. Steas, Republican, head of the list for State treasurer, by a large majority. New York State elects Edward T. Bartlett and Willard Bartlett, joint candidates on the Republican and Democratic tickets, for justices of the court of appeals, over the candidates of the Independence League (Heast). New York city elects the Tammany candidates by considerable majorities over the In-

dependence League, Republican fusion candidates.

New Jersey is claimed by both sides. The early reports indicated a plurality for Frank S. Katzenbach, jr., Democratic candidate for governor, but later returns show John Franklin Fort, Republican candidate, making gains. The Democratic state committee claims Katzenbach's election, but Judge Fort does not concede this and says the result is close.

The Maryland contest for the governorship is in doubt owing to falterings of the returns. Chairman Vandiver of the Democratic state committee claims the state by 12,000, and conservative estimates based on meagre returns give Crothers (Dem.) for governor a plurality of 6,000 to 8,000.

The Rhode Island returns indicate the re-election of Governor James H. Higgins (Dem.) over Frederick H. Jackson (Rep.) by a plurality conservatively estimated at 12,300 a. m. at 1,500, showing a Democratic gain from the plurality of last year.

The election of the Democratic ticket in Mississippi, headed by R. F. Noel, for governor, is a foregone conclusion, as the Knights returns indicate Republican gains, but whether they will be sufficient to overcome the last Democratic majority is not yet evident. In Nebraska, M. B. Reese, Republican candidate for the supreme court, the most important state office voted on, is undoubtedly elected.

The interesting majority contest in Cleveland, resulted in the election of Tom L. Johnson, present mayor, over Congressman Burton. The early reports showed Burton ahead, but later the Republican headquarters at Cleveland conceded Johnson's election. The American or anti-Mormon party at Salt Lake City are estimated to have the largest plurality ever given in that city.

A Claim of Two Millions and a Quarter.

A suit for two and a quarter millions has been instituted against J. R. Booth of Ottawa by Arthur L. Meyer of New York. The suit arises out of the sale of the Canada Atlantic Railroad. Meyer put up a quarter of a million of dollars for an option on the road at the price of ten million dollars. He failed and did not complete the transaction but transferred the option to Seward Webb. At the date the option expired in 1902 the remainder of the ten millions was not forthcoming, and Booth sold for fifteen millions to the Grand Trunk. Meyer alleges he had an understanding by which his opportunity for the purchase of the road should have been extended beyond the time of option. He is suing to recover this quarter of a million dollars in contributory damage. Booth denies that there was an understanding beyond the option, and that he had his stock at the Banks of Montreal for transfer on the date that the option was fixed to expire.

Four Young Men Drowned.

A gloom was cast over the town of Dalhousie, N. B., on Tuesday of last week when it was learned that a terrible drowning accident occurred Monday night in the river. Andrew Carr, Jack Neilson of Dalhousie and William Wafer and James Dickie of Florence Point, Que., started for Florence Point Monday night in an eight-foot boat. The wind was blowing a gale from the northwest causing a large sea. The boat was found on the Quebec shore with Neilson's lifeless body in it Tuesday morning, this being the first intelligence of the terrible event. Edward, Wafer, brother of Willie Wafer, was drowned seven years ago about three miles above town five years ago. Ernest Neilson, brother of Jack Neilson, was drowned by falling from a pilot boat in Bay Chaleur two years ago last September. Willie Carr, brother of Andrew Carr, was drowned by the over-inflating of a sailboat during a gale in the river. Neilson was to have left for the west Wednesday. Much sympathy is felt for the grief-stricken families.

Sad Accident at Charlottetown.

A horrible and fatal accident occurred in the railroad yard Charlottetown about noon on Friday last. The victim was Avenue Station assistant yard master. He had just finished placing a string of cars on the breakwork, out of the way and came out with the engine on the main line. He threw back the switch to the main line and then went back to the engine and started it. At that moment the engine seems to have backed on to him. He fell under the engine and was horribly mangled. Ryan gave the signal to stop the engine and ordered to telephone for the hospital ambulance and a doctor. The work of rescue was at once undertaken. The unfortunate man was under the middle of the locomotive and willing hands got him out in about 15 minutes. He was still breathing and he was at once taken to the Charlottetown Hospital in the ambulance which had already arrived. He died a few minutes after reaching the hospital. Deceased was about thirty years old. He was a strong able man and was well liked by his fellow workmen. His funeral took place on Sunday and was one of the largest seen in this city for many a day. The railway trainmen's association and Foresters of which deceased was a member, turned out in large numbers. He was married about two years ago and is survived by his widow.

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store.

Stanley Bros. The Opening of THE NEW Fall Coats. This week we are showing you the first instalment of the New Coats. They are the very latest direct from the makers, and are perfect in Quality, Style, Assortment, Fit, Finish, and Workmanship. All sizes from 32 to 44 inch. All prices from \$4.00 each and up. Stanley Bros.

Bargains In Boots. We have secured a large shipment of Boots and Shoes (about 40 cases) at extremely low prices. We are going to give our customers the benefit of this purchase. Come in And look Them over. You will find Women's Fine Boots for \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair, Boys' Boots at 75 cents, Men's Long Boots \$2.25, Men's Laced Boots (fine) worth \$2.50, now \$1.75. ALLEY & CO. October 20, 1907.

We Are Not Magicians! We cannot take Poor Leaf and make it into GOOD TOBACCO. Therefore we put BEST LEAF OBTAINABLE into our manufactured TOBACCO. Hickey & Nicholson, Manufacturers, Charlottetown. - Phone 345. Oct. 30, 1907.