

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7th, 1906.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
JAMES McISAAC
Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your subscriptions.

The vacancy in the Cabinet, caused by the death of Mr. Prefontaine, has been filled by transferring Hon. Mr. Brodeur from the Inland Revenue Department to that of Marine and Fisheries and appointing Senator Templeman of British Columbia, Minister of Inland Revenue. They were sworn in before the Governor-General, yesterday.

The Patriot has expressed itself as strongly opposed to the "Salary Grab." This salary grab was effected by the Laurier Government, who control the finances of the Dominion. By this act the Government have put their hands deep down into the treasury and extracted therefrom these large increases for the indemnity of members of Parliament and the pensions of ex-Ministers. They had no mandate from the electorate of Canada to do this. The Patriot in condemning this action, for which the Government is responsible, makes use of these words: "How any body of men today can meek and calmly endorse the Salary Grab is beyond the comprehension of all men outside of Parliament, and who have to earn their living by the sweat of their brow." We trust the Patriot will continue its opposition to this action of the Government, and that when Liberal candidates for the Federal Parliament next present themselves to the public our contemporary will remind them of the iniquity of the Laurier "Salary Grab."

The political frauds perpetrated by the Liberals in the Saskatchewan elections have been of such a heinous character that even the Toronto Globe, chief Liberal organ in the Dominion has been scandalized. The most glaring frauds were those in the Prince Albert district. Two presiding officers returned and swore to proceedings at certain polls, giving the number of votes polled for each candidate. These results indicated the election of a Liberal candidate. Investigation has shown that these officials had never reached the polls referred to; that no polls were opened in these localities and that no votes were polled there at all. In the face of the sworn returns of these officials, the actual state of affairs revealed by the investigation shows that these Government officials were guilty of very serious crimes. They were arrested, pleaded guilty, and seem to have been let off with fines of \$200 each. The Globe sent a representative to Saskatchewan to secure evidence on the ground, and in discussing the matter has this to say, among other things: "And in our deliberate judgment this is a matter emphatically for the crown authorities. Plainly the crown officials were guilty of illegal acts. They have pleaded guilty. But it is charged—and it is said evidence can be offered in support of the charge—that their conduct was not only technically illegal but absolutely criminal. That is a matter for the crown to investigate. The offences alleged were against the honor and integrity of the crown. The crown ought not to surrender its prerogative to any private prosecutor. From the most reliable information the Globe has been able to secure it would seem that Premier Scott has, at the very outset of his premiership, made a choice which will be pivotal in his political career. He may have facts to warrant another course. We trust, and we believe, that he will choose political principle and not political opportunism." The case must be pretty bad when the Globe goes that far. This is a sample of the political methods by which Laurier and Scott. Is it not very glaring? The Globe in its issue of the 5th, inst., in further reference to this matter, says: "If these offenders are officials under the Dominion government they should be given short shrift by their superiors at Ottawa. If they are guilty, wiser men are in the asylums for the insane and better men are in the penitentiary. In any case, whether dupes or rogues, they are, by their own confession, unfit to hold office in any department of the government of Canada."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

The Conference.

As stated in our last issue, the Liberal-Conservative Conference held in Charlottetown on Tuesday January 30th, was very largely attended, and much good earnest work was accomplished. Among those in attendance and taking an active part in the deliberations of the Conference were: Senator Ferguson, Senator McDonald, Alexander Martin, M. P., A. A. McLean, M. P., John A. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition; A. P. Prowse, M. P.; Kinison, A. L. Fraser, A. J. McDonald, W. A. O. Morsor, M. P., A. C. McDonald, ex-M. P., William Campbell, ex-M. P., P. P., Fred. Perkins, Donald Nicholson, Peter McCourt, James McIsaac, etc. The old officers of the Conference, and their successors in office have already been referred to. After the election of officers, the following conveners for the different districts of the three counties were elected:

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

1st District, W H Hogan
2nd " Albert Tremere
3rd " F H Horne
4th " S A Nicholson
Ch' Town and Royalty, P S Brown

KING'S COUNTY.

1st District, A L Fraser
2nd " L P Doyle
3rd " D C Morsor
4th " M McKinnon
5th " John W McPhee

PRINCE COUNTY.

1st District, Dr Murphy
2nd " Allan McPhee
3rd " H K Dobie
4th " Dr Sutherland
5th " James A McNeill

The following resolutions were then presented to the meeting and carried:

Moved by Arthur Simpson, of Bay View: Seconded by W E Bentley of Charlottetown.—

Resolved that this Conference records its confidence in our Leader, Robert Laird Borden, and entertains the confident hope that the next general election will result in making him Premier of Canada.

Moved by John Anderson, Kensington, seconded by Peter McCourt.—

This Conference records its strong disapproval of the practice pursued by the present Government, to a much greater extent than former ones, of submitting to Parliament in the closing days of each session measures involving enormous expenditures of public money, thereby preventing a full expression of public opinion thereon and precluding a thorough consideration of such measures by members of Parliament.

That this Conference heartily endorses the policy propounded by Mr Borden, in his recent public addresses to the effect that measures rushed through Parliament in the closing hours of last session providing pensions for certain retiring Cabinet Ministers, increased salary for the Prime Minister, additional allowance for the Leader of the Opposition, increase in the allowance to members of Parliament and changes in the manner of paying the same, and increase of salaries of the Judiciary, should be reopened at the approaching session, so as to admit of a full discussion, of these measures on the floor of Parliament, and in the press of Canada.

Moved by A. C. McDonald, seconded by W. H. Hogan.—

That this Conference endorses the policy, settled by the Conservative administration in 1895 and 1896, of building branch railways connecting the main line of the P. E. Island Railway with Elmira, Rustico, Stanley Bridge, New London, Crapsaud, Richmond Bay, and West Cape, as well as the now uncompleted link of the Murray Harbor Railway connecting it with Montague Bridge, and earnestly urges the immediate prosecution of those necessary public works, more particularly as the claim of the Province in the matter of public works is naturally strengthened by the largely increased expenditures on railways and public works generally in other parts of Canada.

Moved by Fred. Perkins, seconded by Arthur Simpson.—

That this Conference desires to place on record its entire disapproval of the annual loss to the country in the operation of the I. C. R. and the Canals of Canada, chiefly owing to extravagant and unbusinesslike management—notably in the purchase of supplies,—and strongly recommends the placing of their operations under the control of an independent commission.

Moved by John Fraser, Avondale, seconded by Michael Ready, and supported by John T. Mellish.

Considering that the population of this Province has for some years past been on the decrease and that

the tide of emigration from our shores has recently swelled to an alarming extent threatening further decline in population which will result in depreciation of the value of real estate and a consequent increase of the burden of those who remain;

And considering that this Province offers to farmers of limited capital, opportunities of independence and success unsurpassed in Canada or elsewhere, and particularly adapted to farmers in the British Islands;

And considering that the Federal Government spends annually large and rapidly increasing amounts in advertising the western parts of Canada as fields for immigration and investment, thereby attracting to the west practically the whole of the immigrants from abroad as well as many from this Province;

And considering that the people of this Province pay their proportion of the cost of procuring settlers from abroad and derive no advantage therefrom;—

Therefore resolved, That it is the duty of the government of this Province for the time being to pressor claims upon the Dominion Government for just treatment in this matter, and to take prompt and energetic measures to attract to this Island settlers from abroad of a desirable class to take up the vacant lands of this Province and thereby aid in the development of its splendid resources;

And that for this purpose it is, among other suitable measures, desirable that the Department of Agriculture for this Province should collect and receive information as to the vacant lands fit for settlement; of vacant and other lands and properties for sale in this province with particulars as to location and quality of each such property and the terms upon which the same may be bought and sold, and from time to time tabulate and transmit the same to the proper department of the Federal Government.

(2) That arrangements should be made with the Federal Government for the publication and distribution through their immigration agencies of the information and advertising matter to be furnished them from time to time by the Department of Agriculture and the government of this Province.

Resolved, that the Government Stock Farm as at present constituted gives very unsatisfactory results and that in the interests of the farmers of this Island it is necessary that a thorough reorganization be made along the following lines:—

Until such time as the Commission of Agriculture is held by a practical agriculturist, the management should be again vested in Commissioners the majority at least of whom should be practical farmers and stock raisers who have made a success in the business.

An expert examination should be made of all breeding stock on the premises and those of mixed or doubtful breeding and all others not strictly first-class should be disposed of.

The farm should then be stocked with a limited number of animals of the best breeding obtainable and tested for individual excellence so that a means of improving their herds may be afforded to the farmers and stockraisers of this Province.

Further resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting that steps

should be taken at an early day to induce the Government to establish and operate an experimental station within the Province.

Resolved, that we heartily endorse the agitation for improved winter communication, and we urgently desire that the same shall be persistently kept up until the terms of Union are fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of this Province.

W H Hogan, of Hope River moved, seconded by John Saunders, City:—

That the trade of this Province is seriously handicapped on account of the existing excessive rates for freight and passengers between this Province and points on the Mainland, and submit that rates on this route should not exceed rates now paid on the I. C. R. and other railways—that clearly being contemplated in framing the terms of union.

Donald Nicholson moved, seconded by Thomas Doyle.

That we view with alarm the rapidly increasing debt of Canada, in a period of world wide prosperity, when careful management of our resources could be made to reduced it.

That extravagance of very alarming proportions characterizes the management of many branches of the public Service—which calls for condemnation from every well-wisher of our Country.

Mr. Fisher and his Leader.

In a speech recently delivered in Montreal Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture in the Laurier Government, gave utterance to the following expressions:—

"If I were an elector in England I should be a liberal free trader and the liberal free traders there have my sympathy and my belief in their success and the right of their cause * * * England has not adopted a preference for Canada and I think she did right * * * England to-day being free trade could not give a preference without changing her fiscal policy. It would mean the imposition of a tax on imported goods for the express purpose of giving a preference to Canada, one of her own colonies. That would mean the obstruction of her own trade, increased taxation and the entering into the complicated problem of a protective policy. It would, I think, in England's case, be a radical change for the worse." These statements directly contradict the declarations of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Conference of Colonial Premiers in London in August 1902. In virtue of the importance of the country he represented Sir Wilfrid was the leading member of that Conference, and on his motion the Conference adopted this resolution:—

"1. That this conference recognizes that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and His Majesty's dominion beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse and would by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts strengthen the Empire.

"2. That this conference recognizes that, in the present circumstances of the colonies, it is not practicable to adopt a general system of free trade as between

the Mother Country and the British dominion beyond the seas."

"3 That with a view, however, to promote the increase of trade within the Empire, it is desirable that the colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should as far as their circumstances permit give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom.

"4 That the prime ministers of the colonies respectfully urge on His Majesty's government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the colonies either by exemption from or reduction of duties now or hereafter imposed.

"5. That the Prime Ministers present at the conference undertake to submit to their respective governments at the earliest opportunity the principle of this resolution and to request them to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to it."

For further certainty as to the Canadian view a memorandum was handed in by the conference, of which the last clause reads as follows:—

"The Canadian ministers determined to present to the conference a resolution affirming the principle of preferential trade, and the desirability of its adoption by the colonies generally, and also expressing the opinion of the prime ministers of the colonies that His Majesty's government should reciprocate by granting preferential terms to the products of the colonies in the markets of the Mother Country. The Canadian ministers desired to have it understood that they took this course with the strong hope and expectation that the principle of preferential trade would be more widely accepted by the colonies, and that the Mother Country would at an early day apply the same principle by exempting the products of the colonies from customs duties.

If after using every effort to bring about such a readjustment of the fiscal policy of the Empire, the Canadian government should find that the principle of preferential trade is not acceptable to the colonies generally or to the Mother Country, then Canada should be free to take such action as might be deemed necessary in the presence of such conditions."

The ministers present were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. William Patterson, Sir William Mulock, Sir Frederick Borden and Hon. William Fielding.

From this it will be seen that when Fisher says that Great Britain did right in refusing to do what Sir Wilfrid and the other Prime Ministers "respectfully" urged her to do, he contradicts his Leader and disapproves the "strong hope" and expectation of five of his colleagues. Mr. Tarte had to leave the Cabinet for expressing views at variance with those of his Leader. Will Mr. Fisher be asked to resign too?

Balfour and Chamberlain.

London advices of the 4th, say: That there is a split in the unionist party is recognized as an existing fact by the unionist newspapers this morning. They say it is definitely known that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain have agreed to disagree and it is believed Mr. Chamberlain will withdraw from his adhesion to Mr. Balfour and organize a separate party on tariff reform. This it is admitted by the Standard, the Morning Post and other unionist newspapers will be the only course open to Mr. Chamberlain unless, indeed, Mr. Balfour decides to call a meeting of the party and allow its members to decide the question of leadership. The whole situation forms the political sensation of the hour and nothing else is discussed in the political clubs. It was stated very emphatically yesterday that if Mr. Balfour would not agree to call a meeting of the party, Former Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Alfred Douglas would be appointed leader ad-interim until Mr. Balfour is returned to parliament by the city of London. There is still a remote chance of Walter Hume Long, former president of the local government board, being asked to accept the leadership under a compromise but will informed persons say positively that Mr. Balfour will refuse anything like a compromise while Mr. Chamberlain insists on standing for protection. It is even intimated that the invitation to Mr. Balfour to stand for the seat for the city of London resigned in his favor by Alban G. H. Gibbs, may be withdrawn unless he goes over to Mr. Chamberlain; but this is believed to be hardly likely. The liberals will decide today whether they will contest the seat for the city of London and in view of the latest developments there is a likelihood of Mr. Balfour having to fight for it.

Later London advices say—Chamberlain will not lead, says the Mail, the Unionist organ, very emphatically. It explains that like the other journals it received a mass of correspondence, but declined to publish it as it would only prove embarrassing both to Balfour and Chamberlain. With a positiveness which is seemingly inspired it adds that Chamberlain has formally announced

that he is not a candidate for the leadership of the party. He gives no sign of departing from the mature, carefully considered decision, nor is such a departure to be expected in the future. Now that Balfour has been so bitterly attacked it is certain that Chamberlain will be less than ever inclined to deviate from the path of perfect loyalty which he laid out for himself and so unwaveringly followed.

A Branch Company.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Company are asking incorporation at Ottawa for the purpose of building branch lines to connect with the Transcontinental Railway. The directors of the Company will be practically the Grand Trunk Pacific directors. It is proposed to build branch lines to Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Ottawa in Eastern Canada. The greater number of branches, however, will be built in the West. Among these will be branches to Calgary, Battleford, Brandon, Regina and Hindon Bay. It is also the intention to have a branch to Vancouver, as well as another along Vancouver Island. The intention is to build twenty-three

branches in all. The Grand Trunk Pacific Company will also apply, next session, for power to guarantee the bonds of any company incorporated for the construction of branch lines or the acquisition of rolling stock and to make the necessary working arrangements with such companies whose bonds are guaranteed.

Australia Concedes.

An important concession has been made by the Australian customs authorities to Canadian exporters. For some time the antipodean custom in charging a duty upon Canadian products, has been adding to the cost of transportation to an Ocean port of shipments, with the result that the duty would be less on goods shipped via New York than via Vancouver, thus discriminating against the Canadian route. A Cablegram received at the Trade and Commerce Department, Ottawa, announces that the Australian authorities have agreed to concessions. They will remove this discrimination and in future there will be added to the price for duty only the cost of the transportation of goods from the point of origin to the nearest frontier port of the United States, no matter whether they go by Vancouver or New York.



Beautiful Furs!
At 1-3 Off for Cash
At JAS. PATON & Co's

If Your Clothes Come From Us They'll Be Right

All Heavy Winter Clothing
READY-TO-WEAR OVERCOATS
Usters, Reefers and Suits,

At 1-4 & 1-3 Off for Cash
Warm Winter Wear

At Big Discounts off for Cash
JAS. PATON & CO.

Money Wanted!

We would respectfully request a prompt settlement of accounts just sent out. Your bill may be small, but many hundreds of small amounts aggregate a considerable sum of money, which we need in our business, so we expect "every man to do his duty." Don't put off; pay up promptly, and you will greatly oblige

M. Trainor & Co.