

## THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 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.

## Depends on Conditions.

Some of the Liberal speakers put forward the spacious plea that if reciprocity was a good thing, and approved by leaders of both political parties thirty or forty years ago, it cannot be a bad thing now. No statement could be more false and misleading. Reciprocity in the abstract, is neither good nor bad; its good or evil effects must always depend on circumstances and conditions. When reciprocity existed between this country and the United States, conditions in both countries were vastly different from what they are at the present day. This has been repeatedly pointed out; but it cannot be too often reiterated. In those days Canada had few home industries and was unable to exploit a foreign market. The inauguration and continuation of the national policy have changed all this. From one end of the country to the other towns and cities have sprung up and become bibles of industry; their populations and the populations of the older cities and towns have multiplied over and over, and continue to grow. These centres of population and industry absorb the greater part of the producer's surplus agricultural products. Notwithstanding Canada's extraordinary agricultural development her home market consumes between 80 and 85 per cent of all she raises. This is a changed condition from that of 35 or 40 years ago, when we had neither home nor foreign markets for our surplus agricultural products. As the markets have extended the prices have increased. It is not necessary to compare the prices of to-day with what they were twenty-five or thirty years ago. Everyone who has anything to sell knows what the prices are to-day, as compared with those of two or three decades ago. Under these conditions reciprocity would not be good for Canada. Are our people desirous of destroying these favorable conditions and allowing our markets to be slaughtered by the United States?

## DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

When the old reciprocity treaty was repealed we were thrown down at the feet of our ungenerous and jealous rival to the south, and every prop on which we had formerly leaned was removed. Our poverty and helplessness were flung in our faces, and we were told our choice was starvation or annexation. But the occasion brought out the true spirit of our people. They sprang to their feet and grappled with the situation and the result now is that the name of Canada, by our people's unaided efforts, has become great among the nations of the earth. But our enviable position has not been won; our greatness has not been achieved without great self-sacrifice, strenuous and increasing labor and the expenditure of millions upon millions of money. With a small population; limited pecuniary means, little or no transportation facilities, we had to face the competition of the world. It has cost many hundreds of millions of dollars to build our railways; to construct and equip steamships; to project and deepen our canals; but now we are reaping our reward in the

shape of big prices and stable markets. Is all this to be torn up? please President Taft and his friends, whose envious eyes are cast on our great heritage? It is only within the last few years that we have come to enjoy the fruit of our efforts in building up and developing the trade of our country; but now that we have attained to our proud position are we going to cast aside our national pride; fall down at the feet of the tempter and let him treat us as shewers of wood and drawers of water for him? Are our east and west railroads to be allowed to go into decay and ruin and all our other transportation facilities to be rendered useless; because President Taft wants our markets for his surplus products? Are we to forfeit our commercial independence and be coerced into receiving our fiscal policy from Washington? These are the questions the electors have to consider before they mark their ballots on the 21st inst.

## TESTIMONY SUMMONED

Our Liberal friends are fond of telling the people that Sir John McDonald, Sir John Abbott and Sir John Thompson were in favor of reciprocity. That is true, and every other public man of any note in Canada in their day was in favor of reciprocity. But not for twenty years has any voice been raised in its favor, until the present time. These great Conservative statesmen and nation builders, whom our Liberal friends are now praising have long since been dead. Were they living to day, we may be very sure they would be strongly opposed to the present bargain. But why do our liberal friends confine themselves to the testimony of the dead; why not quote the testimony of living witnesses during the last twenty years and at the present time? We will fill in this hiatus for them, to some extent. In 1897 Sir Wilfrid Laurier had the standing offer of reciprocity removed from the statute book. In 1899 he said in the House of Commons that he believed there was no feeling in favor of reciprocity in Canada. He thanked Heaven that the time, when the markets of the great cities of the union was the only market we had for our products, was past. We were no longer, he said, dependent on that market, we had secured a market in England that we did not have before. In 1907, Sir Wilfrid speaking before the Canadian club at Ottawa said, referring to the statements of the editor of an American paper, that he was 25 years behind the time, our hopes were now turned towards the motherland. At the Imperial Conference in London in 1907, referring to reciprocity with the United States, he said that we had said good bye to that trade, and had put all our hopes upon the British trade. Sir Wilfrid now says the Conservatives have changed their views on the reciprocity question; but from his expressions above referred to as compared with his present attitude, it is easy to see who has turned his coat. In the elections of 1900, 1904 and 1908, not a word was heard from any one in favor of reciprocity. This was considered out of Canadian politics until the present pact was entered into by Fielding and Paterson with the President of the United States. Since then we have heard from many leading Liberals against it. We have heard from Mr. Sifton, Sir Wilfrid's former Minister of the Interior, one of the ablest men in Canada, who is now campaigning against it all over Canada. We have heard from Mr. Hyman, former Minister of Public Works in the Laurier Cabinet, who announces it in the strongest

terms. We have heard from Senator Sir George Ross, former Premier of Ontario, from Senator McMullin, from ex-Lieut. Cameron, from Sir Edmund Walker, W. M. German and Lloyd Harris, ex-members of the House of Commons; ex-Lieut. Governors Cameron and Sir Mortimer Clark, and a host of other Liberals who place themselves on record in most emphatic terms against the agreement. In addition to these we have the declaration of Sir Charles Tupper, whose letter appears on our first page to-day. This veteran statesman, the contemporary and co-worker of Sir John McDonald, speaks with no uncertain sound against the pact. These are all living witnesses. What do our readers think about their opinions.

## UNTENABLE ARGUMENTS

Another favorite argument of our Liberal friends is that the opposition to the agreement comes from the manufacturers of Canada. Nothing could be more untenable or misleading. The pact does not affect the manufacturers at all, it only concerns natural products. But the manufacturers, the combiners and the trusts of the United States are interested in having the agreement adopted by the Canadians. These trusts control and manipulate the prices of all the provisions in that country, and it is consequence of their unlimited power and absolute control that the consumers have to pay so dear for the necessities of life. These are the men unto whose tender mercies our Liberal friends would like to place the producers and exporters of Canada. The consequence of the fusion of our markets and those of the United States will be to hand us over to the American beef trust, the most ruthless in the world. We will then have not, as our Liberal friends say, Laurier and larger markets; but Laurier, smaller markets and larger trusts. But our Liberal friends say that we can abrogate the agreement if it does not suit us. Now if the Laurier Government should be returned and the pact is ratified we may expect, as they themselves admit, steps will be taken for reciprocity in manufactures, and we will become so entangled with the United States that they will fasten their grip upon us in such a way that our commercial independence will be destroyed and we shall be at their mercy. Is that what our people desire?

## Viewed From Outside.

Among other observations concerning the election campaign our Ottawa correspondent notes the following:

With the reciprocity agreement the Government is forced to take refuge in the pretended economic effects, to escape the telling force of the Conservative claims that this treaty involves an imminent danger to British connection and British institutions in Canada, if not in our own day then certainly in a coming generation. Sir Wilfrid accordingly is compelled, sorely against his will doubtless, to attempt the futile task of discerning financial good in yoking up Canada with the United States. And in this laborious reasoning the Premier is least convincing as is only natural considering his scant acquaintance with the fundamentals of the subject.

To the Opposition charges that the Laurier Government has deliberately turned its back on the mother country and set its face towards Washington the only answer vouchsafed by the ministerialists is by harking back to the dusty tomes of Canadian history when the ensnared sixties of the young confederation warred the leaders of both parties in trying to help the Dominion to its feet by reciprocal concessions with our powerful southern neighbors. As Mr. Borden so cogently points out, there is no comparison between those by-gone days and the condition now when Canada

stands forth self-reliant and unafraid to face the whole world in the sphere of commerce. Indeed, a wide survey of the globe fails to locate a single country whose prospects for immediate and sustained prosperity are at all comparable with those before the Dominion.

As if in immediate corroboration of Mr. Borden's contention, that folly dictated the policy of hitting the assured prosperity of Canada with the over-recurring commercial fluctuations of the United States, the signs are accumulating which would indicate the imminence of another serious disturbance throughout the length and breadth of the republic. Opportunely for the Conservative cause the symptoms have made themselves manifest in ample time for the moral to be drawn to the attention of the electors. The Opposition campaigners, naturally, do not fail to make the most of the significant fact that four of the largest American railways have simultaneously announced sweeping reductions in their fares, and a policy of general retrenchment is being promulgated on all sides. The Southern Pacific strikes off six thousand employees from its pay rolls this week. The Illinois Central, according to Vice President Park, is planning a big reduction, and among the other lines which have decreed the same retreat in preparation for the threatened depression are the Chicago and North Western and the Atchafalpa, Topeka Santa Fe railways. As the Conservative leader has so trenchantly maintained all along, such a disturbance south of the forty-ninth parallel would under reciprocity not be as now a matter of comparatively little concern in Canada, but as a commercial partner of the big republic, every economic disturbance would be registered here with equal or greater effect.

The election prospects of Mr. Borden are becoming more rosy as the date of polling approaches. With a leader in which the whole electorate has confidence, with a phalanx of Conservatives as candidates composing the most public-spirited and substantial men in their several constituencies with a platform which makes a stirring appeal to all patriotic citizens, with a score of reasons besides the reciprocity pact for displacing the present extravagant administration by entrusting the national purse to the strict and honest custody of Mr. Borden.

This achievement looks easy enough when it is remembered that in the last election the Liberals did not get half of the total vote polled. A very small turn in the great silent vote would more than turn the figures into a majority for Mr. Borden. Without question a tremendous forsaking of the party has infected the Liberal ranks, and the bolters are recognized as the best men in the party.

And what of Quebec? It is to the last degree encouraging to the cohorts fighting under Mr. Borden to know their leader obtained a majority of eleven thousand votes in Canada, leaving out Quebec. And now that the Nationalist propaganda of Mr. Roussin had made such an upheaval among the Liberals of Quebec, the Conservative chances were never brighter.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Statute in relation to the estate of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island, at the suit of James H. Reddie against John A. Jenkins and Patrick Trulsen, I have taken and sealed as the property of the said John A. Jenkins all the estate, right, title and interest of the said John A. Jenkins, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Sixty in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the West side of the Salt Lake Road at the southeast angle of land now or formerly in possession of John McLean, running thence west seventy-five chains; thence south sixteen chains and sixty-six links; thence east to the road and thence along the road to the place of commencement, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres of land a little more or less, being the lands described in a Deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands to Joseph Saunders dated the nineteenth day of July, A. D. 1881. And I do hereby give public notice that I will, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1912, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, set up and sell at public Auction the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on the said Writ, being the sum of sixty-five dollars and seven cents, and interest on twenty-one dollars from July 27th 1911 till paid, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, besides Sheriff's fees and all other legal incidental expenses.

GEORGE COOMBS,  
Sheriff of the County of Queen's, August 20th, A. D. 1911.  
James H. Reddie, Plaintiff in person.  
Aug. 20, 1911—31

## R. L. BORDEN Meetings.

Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Liberal-Conservative and Anti-Reciprocity Party in Canada, accompanied by Premier Hagan, of New Brunswick, will address three meetings in Prince Edward Island as follows:

Summerside, Thursday Evening, September 7th  
Souris, Friday, September 8th, at 1:30 p. m.  
Charlottetown, Friday, September 8th, at 8 p. m.

The Charlottetown Meeting will be held in the MARKET HALL. A Special Train will leave Summerside at 8 a. m. on Friday for Souris, arriving there at 12:30. A Special Train will leave Georgetown on Friday for Souris at 8:45 a. m., Montserrat 9:30, Mount Stewart 10:30, St. Peter's 11:15. Special Trains will leave Summerside for Charlottetown on Friday at 3:45 p. m., Murray Harbor at 5 p. m., and the regular train leaving Mount Stewart at 3:45 p. m., will carry passengers at very special low rates, particulars of which may be seen on handbills. Tickets one way first class fare will also be issued from all stations to Charlottetown by regular trains on September 8th, good to return on September 9th.  
Sept. 13, 1911—11

## COAL. COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED DEALERS IN  
Hard and Soft Coal  
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

At their Old Stand, Peake's No. 2 Wharf

A large supply of Coal suitable for all purposes. Orders, verbal, by mail or by telephone promptly attended to. Our telephone No. is 312, and we should be pleased to have your orders.

Peake Bros. & Co.

Ch'town, July 19, 1911—8m

New Waltham  
— AND —  
Other Watches  
RECEIVED

We have tested them and they are now

## READY FOR THE POCKET

New Gold Filled Frames  
and 1st quality Lenses  
JUST RECEIVED.

We make no charge for testing each eye separately to see if you need glasses, and they can be ordered or not at a future time, just as you please. We keep a record of test so that when desired we can fit you with any style of lenses or mountings wished for and at a moderate price.

E. W. TAYLOR,  
South Side Queen Square, City.

## EVERYONE

Who really enjoys a good smoke should try our

BRIGHT CUT  
TOBACCO!

10 cts. per package

All Grocers and Druggists sell it.

HICKY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS.

Ch'town, Phone 345.

## SUMMER GOODS

Hammocks,  
Hammocks,  
All prices, splendid values.

## CROQUET SETS,

4 Ball, 6 Ball, 8 Ball.

## TENNIS GOODS.

Tennis Balls, Tennis  
Racquets, etc., etc.

## Seashore Goods.

Sand Pails, Sand Spades,  
Boy's and Girl's Carts,  
Wagons, Doll Cabs, Flags,  
Sunshades, etc., etc.

Hundreds of popular Books  
for Summer Reading, New-  
est Stationery, Post Cards,  
etc.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,  
Lowest Prices.

## WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

## Morson &amp; Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys  
Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

## McLean &amp; McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

Are

A

off  
bu  
wo  
you  
by  
ste  
me  
an  
co

Av  
spe

Charlot

SH

Hard

Daily exper  
ers "R. Bowe  
dom," one the  
quality Hard  
Stove and Ch

C. Lyon

July 28, 19

FI

INSUR

Royal Insuranc  
Liverpool  
Sun Fire-offic  
Fidelity Ph  
anco Co.

Combine

\$100,

Lowest rates  
element

JOHN M.

AGI

Telephone  
Mar. 22nd,

A. C. McLean, L.

McLEOD &

Barristers,

Sol

MONEY

Offices—B  
Scotia

Mortg

To be sold by  
Court House in  
Thursday, the 11  
the hour of twel  
that tract of land  
Number 54, being  
the St. Peter's  
Garrison east and  
on the south by 1  
extending three  
meters links, on  
week, and on the  
owned by David J  
and extending  
chains and fifty  
hundred and sev  
or less.

The above sale  
Deeds of Sale &  
Indemnity of Ma  
day of October,  
between Thomas  
the one part, &  
other part.

For further p  
Office of Stewart  
Charlottetown,  
Dated this 17  
1911.

July 19th, 1911—

STEWART

Barristers

Offices in Des  
Queen and G  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MONEY

W. S. STEWART,  
July 8, 1911—