

THE HERALD

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"Hon Wm. Pugsley loaned his name to the directorate of a Cobalt concern," says the Montreal Star, "when the shares were selling around 22 cents." And yet the poet asks "What's in a name?"

The correspondent of the Montreal Herald (Liberal) with Sir Wilfrid Laurier says the people probably came more to see than to hear him. This confirms the circus idea.—London Free Press.

It is said that the most successful joke of Sir Wilfrid's western tour was made by Hon. Frank Oliver at the Calgary meeting, where he said, "Mr Chairman, we do not wish to come here to talk politics." This brought down the house.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

The Russian Government has placed an order for almost a million and a half dollars' worth of artillery in France. It is a pity it could not put an order for a million and a half dollars' worth of knowledge in fighting disease. The latter just now, in connection with the cholera outbreak, might save more lives than the artillery will ever take.—Montreal Gazette.

The Globe states that the "Rainbow" has mounted two "very wicked-looking guns." The Peace Society should protest against this early start in a career of crime. And the Globe knows editorially that we should avoid the very appearance of evil. An effort should really have been to get guns that at least looked virtuous—so as to harmonize with the Globe and the government.—Toronto Word.

The pilot who steered the street car into Kavanagh's drug store at the corner of St. Catherine and University streets, says he was not going at a high rate of speed. The car cut off two telegraph poles at the base knocked over all iron hydrant and still had enough momentum left to wreck the front of the store. It is evidently a good thing for Montreal that the car was not going at a high rate of speed; it might have gone clean through the block.—Montreal Star.

At Nelson Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted that "the country is paying more dearly, perhaps, than any of us anticipate, for the National Transcontinental Railway. This was putting the case mildly, and the "perhaps" might have been omitted. Mr. Fielding told Parliament at the outset that the road would involve an outlay of \$51,000,000. Its cost will exceed \$200,000,000. This is a business government's way of doing business. When completed the system will be handed over to a private corporation for 100 years, which means forever.—Toronto News.

A Moncton man who was in Glace Bay, C. B., at the time of Mr Borden's meeting, puts the number in attendance at four thousand, perhaps more. He says it was a splendid meeting and that Mr Madden, the member for the country, made a rattling good speech, while the coming premier greatly inspired the miners as a man whose words could be depended upon. This is the meeting at which the attendance was estimated by

the Halifax grit organ as "less than 400."—Moncton Times.

A prominent English grain dealer lauds Canadian wheat because in two years he has heard no complaints in regard to its grading. As far as he knows every cargo arriving in Great Britain has been up to standard. The Dominion could not have a better advertisement or a more valuable asset than a reputation for the square deal. The Canadian who puts inferior grain in the middle of the barrel or otherwise tries to deceive the over-sea purchaser works himself, his fellow citizens and his country a grave wrong. He is quite as much of an undesirable as some of the defective immigrants whom we are at such pains and expense to deport.—Toronto News.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his western tour is travelling in state such as never before was effected by a Canadian prime minister. Here are some of the paraphernalia:—A special train. Four special cars. A round dozen of newspaper men, who are being taken along to chronicle the Big Chief's progress. And besides there is the advance car of properties—decorations to be put up at each town to show its spontaneous welcome. All these things are managed according to a system, you see, and the decorations travel with the premier. One town uses them to show its irrepressible affection; then they are taken down and shipped ahead to enable the next place to exhibit heartfelt attachment. When that meeting is over they are taken down and sent ahead, yet another move to enable town number three to offer convincing proofs of loyalty.—Prince Albert Sask. Times.

Progressive Land Taxation in Australia.

The first measure to be introduced by the Labor Government in Australia and pushed through the Commonwealth Parliament was the progressive land tax. The essence of the progressive land tax is not taxation; the rates are fixed not to bring in revenue, but to have a certain effect on landowners. Briefly, the intention is to make the acquiring or holding of great areas of land, without putting them to the fullest use, an exceedingly expensive proposition. The measure is not directed against land-owning, but against a certain class of landowners; it is a campaign undertaken not in the name of any abstract or general proposition equally valid, or invalid, all the world over; it is a practical attempt to cure a particularly Australian disease.

The Australian correspondent of the National Review, in describing the vast, untilled areas of good agricultural land held by single owners, which have nothing on them but some sheep or cattle, writes:—"As the train runs north out of Melbourne to Macedon, Bendigo and Echuca, it passes almost at once on to many miles of open plain—fairly good soil, to all appearances, but empty of habitations. Here is a description of part of that land, authorized by the owners: "A great portion of it is suitable for agriculture. There are some hundreds of acres of black land on it, suitable for potatoes, onions, or any kind of root crops. The rainfall in the district is over 25 inches. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that this property is only 25 miles from Melbourne, and has never been cultivated." The owner is so proud of this that he repeats it: "None of the land has ever been broken up—the

purchaser of any block will have all new country."

That is one of the cases of Australia's disease—good agricultural land, twenty-five miles from Melbourne, a city of over half a million people, that has never been brought under the plough. Melbourne has more than half the population of the State of Victoria; and for years young Victorians have been leaving that State and settling in the north coast districts of New South Wales, because there has been no farming land obtainable in Victoria.

To quote again from the same correspondent:—"Yesterday I was in a town which you will find marked on most maps of Australia; on a map of New South Wales it would have the dignity of capital letters. Yet it has not enough population to pay for lamps in the streets. Outside the central batch of hotels and shops, which use acetylene gas, the town at night is as dark as nature chooses. And the last fifteen miles of the railway journey which took me there were through one man's property—90,000 acres for good chocolate soil with a rainfall quite adequate for wheat-growing—on which one saw nothing the whole way but a woolshed with its huts and some sheep. Right up to the town itself the station runs; on one side of the fence is the empty land, on the other the stifled town."

The Sydney Morning Herald, the leading paper of New South Wales and one of the leading papers of Australia, says:—"Almost every town is landlocked, suffocated, and at a standstill, surrounded by thousands of acres of rich land, suitable for cultivation, capable of supporting thousands of families but at present given over to stock and stations. Whether we go West or South the story is much the same. Here and there a splash of brighter color marks the advent of the closely settled area, but the bright spots are only sufficient to throw into bold relief the cold grey masses of unpeopled lands."

Such are the conditions in New South Wales, of the total population of which about one third live in Sydney, a city of considerably over half a million people. Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania are the States in which the need of population is greatest and the evil of vast areas of land being devoted to sheep or cattle is greatest. The State Government of New South Wales is trying repurchase and subdivision of suitable estates—which naturally puts the price of land still higher, so that the Herald says:—"As a financial problem alone the project gets beyond the scope of practicability." The beauty of private subdivision is that any one can buy as much land as he likes, and several recently subdivided estates have in the end simply been partitioned by adjoining station-owners.

A drastic cure for the sort of landowning which is such an evil in Australia was suggested in the last Commonwealth Parliament not by an extremist Labor member but by Senator Millen, a member of the late Coalition Government, of which Premier Deakin was the head, and that Government's leading representative in the late Senate—for the Australian Senate, but is elected. Said Senator Millen:—"Say that a man owned 50,000 acres of land in a district where 10,000 acres was a living area. I would make it law that 40,000 acres in excess of the living area must be sold by the owner; and in the event of this instruction not being carried out, the Government should have power to come along with its auctioneer and sell the land itself." His objection to the progressive land tax was that it would accomplish nothing; "that absurd measure," he called it, which would permit a public nuisance to exist in the country for all time, provided owners were willing to continue to pay a paltry tax."

It was the progressive land taxation policy which, more than anything else, put the Labor party in power. That policy is not the product of socialistic or communist thought. It will be in operation before the end of this year; and, to quote the above-mentioned correspondent of the National Review, who writes from Australia, it does not mean an anti-capitalist gang, from whose clutches the British investor should make haste to escape. They are the fulfillment of a people's demand, not a party's; they are the only possible remedy, as far as the wisest here can see, for the disease with which greedy and lazy land-accumulators have afflicted the Commonwealth."—St. John Standard.

As Interpreted in England.

The average Canadian reader, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser, is tempted to cynical remark by the solemn lectures which are found in the metropolitan British press concerning the Canadian free trade revolt, and especially referring to Sir Wilfrid's assurance that he is a free trader.

"What do the tariff reformers think of this?" "What have the British advocates of a preferential tariff to say now?" demand the Grain Growers' memorial as if they had been signed by every farmer in Canada. They reprint Sir Wilfrid's latest statement that protection is robbery as if he had not said so in stronger language fifteen years ago and continued the robbery ever since.

The London News quotes two or three of the memorials presented to the Premier and says "Sir Wilfrid so far from resenting welcomes the demand of the west. He is a free trader and he merely asks for driving force behind to carry Canada in the wake of England's shining example. The West is supplying the driving force and Canada is turning against the tariff in the very hour that English protectionists are exhorting her to testify on behalf of protection."

Not long after these words were printed Sir Wilfrid was hearing from a western delegation a demand for higher tariff on lumber, and was speaking comfortable words in reply. The London Star did not foresee such an incident when it published news from Winnipeg calculated "to sadden the heart of Neo-Protectionists." The news that Sir Wilfrid had said "Protection is a great wrong and makes millions dishonest one with another. It makes the individual selfish and dishonest, and inculcates the vicious principle of expecting value where none is given."

But not all English journals take so seriously Sir Wilfrid's praise of free trade. The Express is so unkind as to call the Canadian Premier "Mr Facing-Both-Ways." The Express has somehow got the impression of Sir Wilfrid that "when he is in the West he is a free trader who must protect himself, when in the East a Protectionist with academic sympathy for Free Trade." And again: "He is a Free-Trade-Protectionist. He says in effect to the farmers of Western Canada, 'You are Free Traders, and I am a Free Trader. I swear by Cobden. I swear by Gladstone, by Asquith, and by George. But, oh, my friends, let us never forget that this is a young and frail country. Let us, dear brethren, sink our fiscal convictions and continue to collect the necessary revenue by customs duties.' Thus shall a statesman be all things to all men and preserve both theory and practice in separate compartments. A great wit was once asked his age. 'When I am with old people,' he said, 'I am a hundred, and when I am with children, I am ten.' Sir Wilfrid Laurier also has great intelligence."

It is evident that our fellow subjects in the British Islands are somewhat confused over the fiscal creed of the Laurier administration. The case demands patience. Mr. Fielding will deliver a budget speech in a few weeks.—St. John Standard.

Shooting Accident.

A serious accident say the Patriot, that put a sad ending to a pleasant outing and may be attended with fatal results occurred Wednesday afternoon about 3 o'clock in Summerside Harbor. Mr. Roy Holman, had a party out in his motor boat for a sail on the harbor. On board with him were his wife, Mr. and Mrs. John McKay and Mrs. Robert

Webster, of East Boston who has been visiting relatives on the Island this summer. Everybody was in high spirits and enjoying the sail. About a mile away riflemen were practising on the range, and the distant reports were heard by the party who were blissfully unconscious of danger. Whilst the party were laughing and chatting suddenly Mrs. Webster uttered an exclamation and fell unconscious into the arms of Mr. McKay. A bullet from the rifle range had struck her in the small of the back near the spine, passed clean through her body and fell into the yacht. The boat was at once headed for the wharf about 1 1/2 miles distant. On arrival Mrs Webster was taken to Mr. Holman's residence in a stretcher and medical aid summoned. Three local doctors were in attendance yesterday and last night Dr Ferguson, of Moncton, who was wired for came over by a special trip of the Empress. Ten members of the Civilian Rifle Club were holding their regular salver competition at the range and knew nothing of the accident until a couple of hours later.

The range is at the west end of the town, and is dangerously located. There is no high stop butt as in Charlottetown and the bullets go across the mouth of the harbor.—It is just as if riflemen at Keppock were firing in the direction of the Blockhouse. Complaints have previously been made regarding stray bullets flying over the harbor. In one case the crew of a vessel entering had to get below to avoid being hit. It is probable that the accident yesterday was due to a bullet ricocheting, and flying off at a different angle from which it struck the water as it is hardly possible that a rifle would be discharged whilst the boat was in the direct line of fire. The Ross rifles which were used yesterday are dangerous almost up to 3000 yards. They fire an elongated nickel plated bullet, which does not cause blood poisoning. In a wound, such as sustained by Mrs. Webster, there are hopes of recovery when the spinal cord or no large blood vessel has been injured. Mrs. Webster, who is about 60 years of age, is a native of Lot 16, and has a number of distant relatives on the Island. Two sons and a daughter reside in Boston.

The bullet came within half an inch of the spine and came out on the side of the heart, fortunately without injuring any of the larger blood vessels. Local physicians and Dr. Ferguson of Moncton did not deem an operation necessary. Mr. Holman in giving the facts about the accident says that boat was about 50 yards from the light-house when the accident occurred. They heard a report, which sounded at first as if it had been caused by the engine, but when Mrs. Webster told her injury, then it was known that a rifle had been fired. After she had collapsed the occupants of the boat were afraid that she might not survive to get to the shore. On the way in they had to force her mouth open to give her water. On arrival at the wharf her pulse was very weak. Dr. Ferguson who was wired for made a fast run from Moncton to Shediac in his automobile doing the 18 miles in 30 minutes. The Empress was held at Pt. Du Chene to enable him to get to Summerside.

Census of Agriculture

The next Census of Agriculture will be taken under date of 1st June 1911. The area, product and value of field crops harvested in 1910 will be enumerated for fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn for husking, buckwheat, beans, peas, flax, mixed grain, hay and clover, alfalfa or lucerne, corn for forage, other forage crops, triticale, mangels, sugar beets, other field roots, tobacco and hops; and grass seed, red clover seed and alsike clover seed will be enumerated for product and value. Grain and other field crops for the harvest of 1911 will be taken by areas only, as none of these crops will be ripe at the taking of the census. The products of these crops will be gathered later in the year from the reports of correspondents. Animals and animal products, also under the head of agriculture, will include the number of horses three years old and over, horses under three years, milch cows, other horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine, turkeys, geese, ducks, hens and chickens and hives of bees held or owned by each person at the date of the census on 1st June of 1911. The number of horses, which other horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine and poultry sold in 1910, will be recorded, as well as the wool, milk, home-made butter, home-made cheese, eggs and honey products of the year, and the quantities of milk and cream sent to the factory or sold. Pure-bred animals registered, or eligible for registration, which are owned at the time of taking the census will be enumerated for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, but their number will also be counted with all other animals. Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

MARRIED.

CHEVERIE—GRADY—At St. Columba, East Point, on August 30th, Rev. Jas. E. McDonald, P. P., officiating, Wilfrid Cheverie, of Soreby, to Miss Jennie Grady, of East Baltic.

ROBINSON—CRASWELL—At Rustico, at the home of Robert and Mrs. Craswell, parents of the bride, on August 24th, 1910, by the Rev. John Stirling Neil Lester Robinson, of Brackley Point, to Gertrude Lillian Craswell.

REAY—PALMER—At St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., by the Rev. T. W. Murphy, Rector of the Parish, John Yarker Reay and Helen Isabel, eldest daughter of H. J. Palmer, K. C.

CAMPBELL—GAINER—At the home of the bride, Whim Road, Montserrat, on the evening of Sept. 1st, Eva Madeline Campbell, daughter of Mr. James A. Campbell and Mr. Charles Wade Gainer, of Brookline, Mass.

MORAN—DOYLE—In St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on the 5th inst., Rev. Dr. McLellan officiating, George Moran to Annie Gertrude Doyle.

DIED

KEELEY—At Emerald, on Sept. 3rd, 1910, after a lingering illness, Ada Keeley, beloved daughter of Patrick Keeley in the 28th year of her age. R. I. P. (Fall River Papers please copy).

ROGERSON—At his residence, St. Patrick's Road, Lot 38, on August 24th, Adam Rogerson, aged 75 years. Deceased was in his usual good health on the 22nd, when he was suddenly taken ill at his work. Medical skill was summoned, but was of no avail, and death ensued on the 24th, as above stated. He leaves to mourn a widow, five sons and two daughters.

WOOD—At Southport, on the 30th inst., Frederick Peters, dearly beloved son of Annie E. and Samuel Wood, in the 15th year of his age.

Tenth Week at Cliff Haven.

Cliff Haven, September 2. This is the tenth and concluding week of the lecture programme of the season. The morning lectures during the week have been given by one of the great favorites of the school, James J. Walsh, D. D., and a most interesting series it has been. Dr. Walsh chooses as his subject "The Physician and the Community." Four most beautiful song recitals by Marie Marelle, of Australia, have splendidly filled the evening periods during the week. Miss Marelle is endowed with a voice of extraordinary beauty and power and was warmly received by her many admiring friends.

The present week has been ideally beautiful. Sunday, over a day of interest, was observed in the fashion usual here. The large number of priests on the assembly grounds made possible the usual Masses at 6.30, 7, 8, 9 and 10.30. The Rev. Thomas F. Burke, C. S. P., was celebrant of the High Mass at 10.30. The sermon, based on the gospel of the day, was delivered by the Rev. D. J. Hickey, acting president of the school. Father Hickey's sermon was a most beautiful and appealing one.

The family gathering, one of the unique and happy events here, was one of the most interesting of the season. Mr. Charles Webster, of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Summer School, presided, and ushered in a solid hour of enjoyment. A piano solo with encore was the first number of the evening. The Rev. J. J. Zimmer, of Barnton, N. J., was the soloist. Miss Rosemary Rogers, an old favorite of the school, was next introduced and delighted her many friends by her singing. The Rev. Thomas F. Burke, C. S. P., the eloquent Paulist, opened the speaking portion of the programme with a very interesting address punctuated with humorous stories. Mr. Camille Zeckwer, to whom for the most part is due the credit for the excellent musical programme here, was next presented by Mr. Webster, and gave several piano selections. He was most enthusiastically received and recalled again and again. The West was ably represented by Miss McClogan, of Detroit, Mich., who gave pleasure with two vocal selections. The evening's festivities were brought to a close by address delivered by Rev. Bernard Boyce, of Plainfield, N. J., and Hon. Frank L. Dewing, president of the Financial Committee, Board of Aldermen, New York City.

Great plans are being made for the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal, where many of the greatest living clergymen and laymen will gather to participate in this great event. Many of the distinguished visitors will stop off going and returning to the Congress. By reason of the difficulty in securing accommodations in Montreal, great numbers of people will take part in the special excursion train which will leave Cliff Haven each morning during the Congress.

Cameron Wins Again.

Freddie Cameron, the Nova Scotia champion runner, added another wreath to his bunch of laurels at Amherst last Wednesday night, by defeating H. S. Perkins, the English-Canadian runner, in a five mile race on the Ramblers' track. Perkins came from England about three months ago and attached himself to one of the leading athletic associations in Toronto. During the past two months he has defeated Corkery, Richards and a number of other fast Upper Canadian men. Negotiations were entered into between the Ramblers and Toronto, which was anxious to take the championship to Toronto. Perkins arrived at Amherst Monday evening, and those who saw his work were impressed with the style, and in the race Wednesday night he gave Cameron the race of his life. He is without doubt the hardest competitor that Cameron has ever been up against. The track was twenty eight laps for the five miles, and up until the twenty-fourth lap Perkins was close at Cameron's elbow, pushing him as he was never pushed before. Cameron's effort to shake him off proved unavailing until the twenty-fourth lap was reached, when a sudden dash gave Cameron a lead of twenty-five yards, which he held until the finish, increasing the distance to fifty yards. The time was 26:39 1/2. This is Cameron's fastest time. The track was measured before the race.

Advertisement for Stanley Bros. featuring an illustration of a man carrying a large trunk. Text includes "Trunks", "Suit Cases", and "Flat Top Japanned and Marbelized, Sheet Iron, Birch Slats, Heavy Brass Yale Lock, 3-ply Leather Handles." Dimensions and prices are listed for various trunk sizes.

Flat Top Japanned and Marbelized, Sheet Iron, Birch Slats, Heavy Brass Yale Lock, 3-ply Leather Handles. 28 inches long \$2.85, 32 inches long 2.60. Same as above except has round top, 28 inches \$2.75, 32 inches 3.00. Plain Waterproof Canvas. Edges of ends sheet iron bound, 3-8 inch Hardwood Slats, 3-ply Leather Handles, 30 inches \$3.25, 32 inches 3.75, 34 inches 4.15.

Stanley Bros.

Advertisement for Fire Insurance. Text includes "FIRE INSURANCE", "Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.", "Sun Fire offices of London", "Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York", and "Combined Assets \$100,000,000".

Advertisement for Prince Edward Island Agricultural & Industrial Exhibition. Text includes "PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Agricultural & Industrial EXHIBITION", "Being the tenth open to the Maritime Provinces, and the second open to all Canada.", "At Charlottetown Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 1910.", "This will be the greatest ever held on the Island. \$14,000.00 in Exhibition Prizes."

Advertisement for Three Days Horse Racing. Text includes "Three Days Horse Racing 9 Classes—3 Classes each day. \$2,400.00 in Race Purses. Grand attractions in front of Grand Stand. Low rates by railway and steamboat lines. For prize list and all information write O. R. SMALLWOOD, Sec'y Treasurer, Ch'town, P. E. I., Aug. 24, 1910—4i."

Advertisement for Cameron Wins Again. Text includes "Cameron Wins Again. Freddie Cameron, the Nova Scotia champion runner, added another wreath to his bunch of laurels at Amherst last Wednesday night, by defeating H. S. Perkins, the English-Canadian runner, in a five mile race on the Ramblers' track. Perkins came from England about three months ago and attached himself to one of the leading athletic associations in Toronto. During the past two months he has defeated Corkery, Richards and a number of other fast Upper Canadian men. Negotiations were entered into between the Ramblers and Toronto, which was anxious to take the championship to Toronto. Perkins arrived at Amherst Monday evening, and those who saw his work were impressed with the style, and in the race Wednesday night he gave Cameron the race of his life. He is without doubt the hardest competitor that Cameron has ever been up against. The track was twenty eight laps for the five miles, and up until the twenty-fourth lap Perkins was close at Cameron's elbow, pushing him as he was never pushed before. Cameron's effort to shake him off proved unavailing until the twenty-fourth lap was reached, when a sudden dash gave Cameron a lead of twenty-five yards, which he held until the finish, increasing the distance to fifty yards. The time was 26:39 1/2. This is Cameron's fastest time. The track was measured before the race."

Advertisement for King Edward Hotel. Text includes "KING EDWARD HOTEL Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENT STREET Near Corner of Queen. Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices, June 12, 1907."

Advertisement for Canadian-Pacific Railway. Text includes "Canadian-Pacific Railway. Eucharistic Congress. MONTREAL, QUE., SEPT. 7th-11th, 1910. For the above memorable event, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its Canadian connections will issue excursion return tickets to Montreal at One Way-First-Class-Fare for the round trip, except that 25c. will be added where such one way first class fare exceeds \$2.50 as follows: ONTARIO—From stations west of Kingston, Sharnburt Lake and Renfrew, including intervening branches, tickets on sale September 3rd to 10th, inclusive. From Kingston, Sharnburt Lake, Renfrew and east, also intervening branches, tickets on sale Sept. 5th to 11th. QUEBEC—From Quebec City, Lewis City, Megantic and stations west thereof in the Province of Quebec, also intervening branches, tickets on sale Sept. 5th to 11th. MARITIME PROVINCES—From stations in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, tickets on sale Sept. 3rd to 10th. VERMONT—From stations in the State of Vermont, tickets on sale from Sept. 5th to 11th, inclusive. MICHIGAN—From Detroit, Mich., and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., tickets on sale Sept. 3rd to 11th, inclusive. All the tickets good to return on September 15th, 1910. Ask for tickets by Canadian Pacific Railway or communicate with nearest Canadian Pacific Agent. August 17th, 1910—4i."