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The Situation Summarized

In the course of his masterly speech at his opening of the election campaign at London, Ontario, on Tuesday of last week, Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition, summarized the situation, from an economic point of view, as follows:

We have maintained in Canada for thirty-two years a policy of protection for the legitimate development of our natural resources, and for securing the home market for our producers.

We have sought to build up interprovincial trade and intercourse and to establish the unity of the Canadian Dominion on that solid basis.

We have sought and found in the British Islands an unequalled market for our products, and in that market our producers have built up a splendid reputation for the commodities which we export.

Our farmers have been guided in some of the provinces into the higher methods of agriculture so that the products of the farm may be turned out in finished form.

We have encouraged the production of commodities which can be advantageously manufactured out of natural resources.

We have undertaken the conservation of our natural resources and their development in the interests of the people.

We have sought to guard our water powers and other similar natural facilities from monopoly and exploitation.

We have made extraordinary and unexampled sacrifices to develop our inland waterways and to provide railway facilities; and the guiding principle in all this work of nation building has been to induce traffic and commerce and intercourse along east and west lines.

For that purpose we are now expending enormous sums and undertaking great obligations in developing and improving our inland waterways and in building new rail ways from east to west.

We have sought to upbuild and equip our Canadian ports and to provide such safeguards as would make them the entrepôts of our external commerce.

Will this compact serve to aid in any way the scheme of national endeavor which I have thus outlined? On the contrary it strongly tends to reverse or negative every item of this policy and it nullifies the effects and sacrifices by which the accomplishment of that policy has been sought.

No Compromise.

It will be remembered that Mr. Lloyd Harris, member for Brantford, Ontario, was one of the Liberals in the House of Commons who spoke strongly against the reciprocity pact. Last week the Liberals of his riding met and they asked him to be their candidate. He came to the convention and stated that he was as strong as ever against the pact, and would not accept a nomination on any conditions requiring him to vote for it. He was opposed to the pact and would vote against it in Parliament. A wing of the delegates assembled were for reciprocity, although the majority were willing to allow him freedom of action. Mr. Harris refused the nomination.

In the course of his speech he made the following declaration:

"When reciprocity was first mentioned ninety per cent of the Liberal members at Ottawa were not in favor of it. When the question of the negotiations actually came up, I put the question to liberal members and I honestly believe if a caucus had been held the vote would have been ninety per cent. against it." There was no sign of protest. The meeting accepted the speaker's word as absolute. He continued: "I considered I had no mandate from the people of this constituency. I gave the question very carefully, very serious consideration, and my viewpoint was announced in the House of Commons. I see no reason why I should change my mind."

NO CANADIAN BRANCHES.

"The town of Welland, Ontario, has grown within the last six years from 2,000 to 10,000, and the reason for it has been the establishment of American factories there to take care of the Canadian business. If the manufactured goods of the United States are to be permitted to pass into Canada without paying duty, American manufacturers will no longer be under the necessity of maintaining branch factories on Canadian soil, and those already there will be in danger of abandonment. This would unquestionably be a serious blow not only to the town of Welland, but to Port Colborne, Bridgewater and other border places which are thriving under the present system." — Buffalo Commercial.

THE TRUSTS TO CONTROL.

"It (Reciprocity) will give to American trusts a power, an influence and a control in this country equal to that which has been exercised so remorselessly and unsparingly in the United States. It will for the most part reduce the prices which our producers will receive for their output, while the control of the trusts will prevent any reduction to the consumer. It will discourage the higher and more progressive methods of agriculture and encourage the export of our raw material and unfinished products for manufacture abroad instead of at home." — R. L. Borden.

SPOILING SHEEP MARKET.

It is highly entertaining to hear Liberal newspapers declare that the influx of American sheep into the Canadian market, paying freight and duty to get here, is only a temporary affair. Such talk is sheer nonsense. Remove the duty and the very same causes that our contemporaries say have brought about the present state of affairs will result in further flooding our market, to the lowering of the prices paid here. — Guelph Herald.

DUMPING MAINE POTATOES

Have you read the Houlton market report? "Potatoes, \$1.25 a barrel." The Fredricton price is \$2 and \$2.25 a barrel. On Monday two carloads in Carleton County brought \$2 a barrel. The potato buyers want to get into the Maine market to buy at the expense of the home market; but the farmers of this Province who have potatoes to sell are not the people who will agree to make our home market a dumping ground for the surplus of Maine. — Fredricton Gleaner.

Fighting for his Life.

F. B. McCurdy, the well-known Halifax banker and broker, has been nominated by the Conservatives of Shelburne-Queen's, to oppose Mr.

Fielding, Finance Minister. It is generally conceded that Fielding will have the fight of his political life in this contest. In his speech accepting the nomination Mr. McCurdy, among other things said: "We should not chase a delusion, nor indulge in a dream, nor be deluded by the hazy glory which the exponents of the secret pact draw so vividly."

Challenges Laurier.

R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition, spoke last Friday night in the constituency represented for a score of years by the apostle of free trade, Sir Richard Cartwright, late minister of trade in the Liberal Government, and prophesied that riding would repeal the reciprocity pact. Mr. Borden challenged Premier Laurier to meet him on a platform and declared, "I say that thousands of liberals will vote with us in the fight against the reciprocity agreement, which seems so much of injury to Canada and the British Empire."

"The day that Reciprocity becomes a fact, the chief interest of Canada will be here in the United States. Should we not with Reciprocity be far more important in the eyes of Canadians than the imaginary 'Empire of Great Britain' which they look to now? The ideal condition, of course, would be a political as well as a business union of this North American Continent." — New York American.

"Is it not a fact that Reciprocity, bringing the people of Canada and the United States closer together every day, will do more than anything else to promote eventually the complete political and business union of the United States and all the great territory north of us? The Reciprocity agreement will check the east and west development of Canada and make that country a business part of the United States, with the lines of traffic running more to the north and south." — New York American.

"Reciprocity will really cut Canada into two countries. The section east of Lake Superior will merge with the New England States, and the west will become part of the west of the United States." — New York American.

The President's Cottage, Beverly, Mass., July 29th, 1911.

Editor New York American, New York,—I wish to express my high appreciation of the energetic work of the seven Hearst papers, and of the members of your staff for their earnest and useful effort to spread the gospel of Reciprocity, and I congratulate them on the success that has attended the Evangelist.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Conservative Campaign Chorus.

Cheer boys cheer for R. L. Borden, He's our leader staunch and true; For he's bound to win the day Over Wilfrid Laurier And the members of the AG-NEXATION CREW.

Whether Capt. Langville and the crew of the two-masted British schooner Minnie, which was found abandoned off Great Point, Mass., made their escape or have been drowned in lifeboat, is not known yet, although life savers looked for them. A crew of three men left their vessel apparently in great haste, although schooner is in fairly good condition except for open seams. The Minnie is owned in Halifax, N. S., and has hard coal aboard from New York to Canada.

Comparative Prices

(Concluding Portion of Mr. A. L. Fraser's Speech at Georgetown on the 12th inst.)

Before we accept this proposed measure, I will quote the words of President Taft in the letter of transmittal of the proposed measure to the United States Senate. This letter of transmittal with the statistics and information annexed is now referred to as Senate Document Number 849, in this the President says, 'I transmit herewith a report from the tariff Board giving the information in its possession relating to farm products including live stock, and current relative prices in Canada and the United States of wheat, barley, food products of the farm including meats, poultry, eggs dairy produce and vegetables.'

On page 110 table 26th of this Senate Document we find the following:

Table 26—Number and average value per head of live stock on farms, by classes, in specified States and Canada. Number of livestock on farms (in 1909): United States, Canada, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Swine.

Prices of other cattle vary in the United States from \$14.30 a head in Minnesota to \$27.40 in Montana, while in Canada the range of prices is from \$9.10 in Saskatchewan to \$34 in Ontario.

Prices of sheep are much lower in the United States than in Canada, due to the fact that Ontario specializes on pedigreed flocks, as appears later on. In the United States they range from \$2.00 per head in Texas to \$5.30 in Minnesota and Iowa, while in Canada the range is from \$4 in Nova Scotia to \$7 in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Prices of swine are slightly higher in Canada than in the United States. In our eastern border States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York, they range from \$10 and \$11.50 a head; and in the central border States the range is about the same. In the western border States the range of prices is from \$10.40 to \$11.10. In the

RECIPROcity WITH CANADA.

Comparative prices of agricultural products, January, 1911—Continued. Dressed Meats.

Table with columns for Chicago, Ill., Toronto, Canada, and Montreal, Canada. Rows include No. 1 beef carcass, No. 2 beef carcass, Mutton, Pork, Beef, Rib roast, Lamb, Leg, Veal chops, Pork loin, Fresh shoulder.

With regard to hay, oats and potatoes the information in this book is given in detail in the different cities. In 1910 the oats crop in the United States was 1,126,785,000 bushels and the average price was 34c per bushel. In Canada during the same period the total crop was 323,443,000 bushels and the average price was 35c, and in P. E. Island the average price was 36c per bushel so that our farmers should not gain much from the United States markets for their oats in fact as on our own prices were 2 1/2c per bushel better.

The price of hay in the United States averages about \$2.00 a ton higher than in Canada. But the better class of our farmers know that if they sell their hay, potatoes and oats in the raw state that their farms will soon become impoverished. There could be only one and that is this disastrous mode of farming and I do not think our farmers wish to revert to the old methods.

Fall and Winter Weather

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing. We are still at the old stand, 311 PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. Giving all orders strict attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers. H. McMILLAN



A. M. WOODSIDE. Supt. Parsons, Construction Company, Yorton, Sask. Mr. Woodside is a graduate of the Union Commercial College, and since going west has met with great success. In a recent letter to Principal Moran, he says: "My advancement with the Company was first due to the Commercial Course which I received at the Union Commercial College, and I will never regret the day that I returned to the East to attend your college, for advancement has followed every year since. I wish your college every success."

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 17th day of August, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon: All that tract of land situate on Township Number 34, bounded on the north by the St. Peter's Road and extending between east and west fourteen chains, and extending between the Hilborough River extending thereon fourteen chains and ninety links, on the east by a line of road, and on the west by the farm once owned by David Rose, now Mr. Darrach, and extending thereon seventy-three chains and fifty links, containing one hundred and seven acres a little more or less.

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply. See us before you place our order. HARD COAL—Different Sizes Soft Coal—All Kinds. G. Lynos & Co. Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 30, 1910.

LIME.

We are prepared to supply best quality Roach Lime from Kilns on St. Peter's Road in large and small quantities, suitable for building, farming and whitewashing. Orders left at our office will receive prompt attention. C. LYONS & Co. June 28, 1911—tf

JAMES H. REDDIN

Barrister, etc. Has removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets. Collections attended to. Money to loan. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—6m

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—3m

New Waltham

Other Watches 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.

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply. See us before you place our order. HARD COAL—Different Sizes Soft Coal—All Kinds. G. Lynos & Co. Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 30, 1910.

A BIG TEN DAYS' SHOE SALE!

Here is a chance you will never get again. 150 Pairs of Men's American Lace Boots Goodyear Welted, Velvour Calf, made on two different lasts, medium heavy oak sole — "a beauty" comfort. Compare them with any Five Dollar Boot in the city. Ten Days Only—\$3.50 a Pair. We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same price. All new stock. They've got the lead, they've got the style, They've got all others beat a mile.

Hockey Boots! Hockey Boots!

We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good Boy's Hockey Boot at \$1.65. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair.

A. E. McEACHEN THE SHOEMAN

82 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.