

THE HERALD

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 JAMES McISAAC,
 Editor & Proprietor

McLean and Nicholson.

A very large representative and enthusiastic gathering of the Liberal Conservatives of Queen's County assembled at a Convention in the Market Hall, Charlottetown, on Friday last, for the purpose of nominating two candidates to contest the County in the Federal election to be held on Thursday, September 21st next. Mr. S. W. Crabbe, President of the Queen's County L. C. Association occupied the chair.

After the usual routine proceedings, Mr. Alexander Martin and A. A. McLean, K. C., former members and former candidates for the County were enthusiastically and unanimously nominated. Mr. Martin came to the platform amid cheers, but declared that, however highly he appreciated the splendid nomination tendered him, he found it impossible to accept at the present time. He pledged his ardent support to the Convention's choice, whoever that might be. Mr. W. S. Stewart was nominated, but he declined.

Mr. Donald Nicholson, tobacco manufacturer, was then put in nomination, and was unanimously accepted amid the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. A. A. McLean, the veteran standard bearer of the party then took the platform and was received with unbounded enthusiasm and ringing cheers. In an admirable speech he accepted the nomination so admirably tendered him.

Mr. Nicholson, on coming forward was received with equal enthusiasm and cheers. He accepted the nomination in a comprehensive, able speech. He thanked the electors present for having chosen him, and promised to exert himself to the utmost, in conjunction with his colleague and the people, to achieve victory at the polls. Rousing speeches were also made by W. S. Stewart, K. C., Mr. Maurice Blake and J. A. Mathieson, K. C., Leader of the Opposition.

In Messrs. McLean and Nicholson the Conservatives have two excellent candidates for Queen's County. Mr. McLean needs no introduction to the electors of the County. He is a veteran politician, and has ably represented the people both in the Provincial Legislature and in the House of Commons. He is a leading lawyer and is in every way well qualified to be a representative of an intelligent electorate.

Mr. Nicholson is a prominent business man and employer of labor. He is well known and highly esteemed, not only in Charlottetown but outside of it. His popularity in the city has been well established in connection with civic elections. Every time he has offered in any civic capacity he has been elected by a sweeping majority. In his election to his present position as a member of the board of water and sewerage commissioners he led the poll by hundreds of votes. He is chairman of the board and has the esteem and confidence of his brother members of the board, as well as of the citizens generally. Mr. McLean and Mr. Nicholson should sweep the county.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved,—That this Convention strongly condemns:

1. The extravagance and corruption which has characterized

the administration of the present Government.

2. The delay in filling high public appointments in this Province.

3. The holding out of such offices as a reward for political subserviency.

4. The maintenance of excessive freight and express rates.

5. The failure of the Government to provide proper transportation facilities within this Province and continuous connection with the railway system of the mainland.

Resolved,—That this Convention desires to place on record its strong disapproval of the action of our Provincial Government and of our Federal Representatives for Queen's County in having failed to present to the Government of Canada the just claims of this Province.

1. For compensation for the cost of the Prince Edward Island Railway.

2. For damages for the non-fulfilment of the terms of union respecting continuous communication between this Island and the Mainland.

3. Compensation in respect of the Public Lands of Canada transferred to the larger provinces.

And other large and important claims of this Province.

Resolved,—That this Convention hereby approves of the position taken by the Liberal-Conservative party in Canada in relation to the proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States and in insisting upon the voice of the people being heard before any such radical change should be made in the trade policy of Canada.

The markets for the farmers of this Province have been steadily growing more stable and profitable owing to the development of home markets and our trade with Great Britain.

Under the agricultural policy pursued by Canada for many years the export of hay, potatoes and other raw products has been discouraged and a better system of farming fostered and developed. The aim of the proposed reciprocity agreement is to discourage such improved methods and to revert to the old and wasteful system.

The adoption of the proposed agreement would be of little or no advantage to the fishermen of this Province and would inevitably lead to the abolition of the Fishery Bounties.

The proposed agreement would injuriously affect our trade with Great Britain and would subject the products of this Province to competition from the farmers of the United States and many other countries.

At a time when forces are at work in England and in Canada to unify the Empire by a system of preferential tariffs, it would be disastrous to enter into an entangling alliance with any foreign country.

Resolved,—That this Convention of the Liberal-Conservatives of Queen's County hereby desires to express and place on record our high appreciation of the ability and integrity of our great leader Robert Laird Borden, of his untiring efforts in the cause of better government, in the promotion of every object tending to the best development of this country, and our faith in his unquestioned loyalty to the Empire.

The Issue to be Decided by the People of Canada.

Upon the result of the contest which has been fixed for September 21 depends the economic and political destiny of Canada. Surely the deliberate statement of Mr. Taft that "Canada is at the parting of the ways" has immense significance for the Canadian people. The purpose, frankly stated by the president, is to destroy the commercial alliance between Canada and Great Britain and to overcome "the forces which are at work in England and Canada" to establish a system of preferential tariffs throughout the British dominions. There is something of unconscious insolence in the proposal; an offensive assumption that Canada is a reluctant partner in the confederation of the British nations; an amazing confession of an ulterior and far-reaching design behind the

immediate agreement with the Canadian Government. There is not much to choose between the blunt annexationism of Champ Clark, one of the influential leaders of the Democrats, and the more guarded, but still rash declaration of the Republican president, that a separation of Canada from Great Britain is the object of American policy. Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Foss and other American statesmen, and a numerous and powerful section of the American press avow the same calculated and deliberate purpose, and unquestionably intend that ratification of the trade agreement shall impair the fiscal freedom of Canada, affect the national destiny of the Dominion and its relation to the Empire, and create forces and influences which must eventually lead to the economic and political unification of the continent.

A DENATIONALIZING POLICY.

It is not necessary to argue that the Canadian Government has entered into any conspiracy with Washington. It would be stupid and malicious to suggest that the masses of the Liberal party are less loyal or less patriotic than their political opponents. It is legitimate to consider the certain tendencies of the trade agreement and to appeal against an alliance with the United States which threatens the commercial and industrial interests and the political independence of the Dominion. For years we pleaded at Washington for neighborly fiscal treatment. For years we sought better access to the markets of the adjoining country. Our petitions were rejected; our advances repulsed. As a result we were forced to revolutionize our agricultural methods, to find markets over sea, to spend hundreds of millions of money, chiefly borrowed from Great Britain, in deepening canals, creating commercial ports and building railways from east to west in order to drive trade across the country, and effect its commercial and national unification. But now that we have organized the business of the country at enormous cost and established our commercial independence we are asked to scrap the plant, to feed our traffic to American railways, and to divert a vast volume of business from Canadian ports to the rival ports of the United States.

LOSSES AND DANGERS.

If the trade agreement goes into effect there must be an immense transfer of business from London, Hamilton and Toronto to Detroit and Buffalo. The port of Montreal and the great railway and the steamship services must lose a vast volume of through traffic and of over sea shipments. Boston, instead of St. John or Halifax, must become the commercial capital of the Maritime Provinces. There must be a material check to the splendid expansion of Winnipeg and Vancouver, and the whole west must become tributary to St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, Seattle and other great American communities. The milling industry which belongs to Canada must be permanently established in the United States. The export flour trade will be done from American milling centres. The export bacon business and the canning industry must be adversely affected. The salt business will be destroyed. The fruit growers of Ontario will lose the western market and the whole outlook for the fruit industry of British Columbia will be clouded. In short, a multitude of Canadian industries will be exposed to merciless competition until the powerful American trusts have accomplished their destruction and so firmly established themselves that they can lower

prices to Canadian producers and raise prices to Canadian consumers.

A FISCAL DEPENDENCY.

What is certain is that permanent free trade in natural products must lead to free trade in manufactures. Mr. Taft has declared that continental free trade is his ultimate object, and this revolutionary change in the American attitude is not difficult to understand. The motive is as frankly selfish as when Washington imposed prohibitory duties upon Canadian products and manufactures. Today the manufacturers of the United States, with their great plants and specialized machinery, require outside markets and access to the raw material of Canada. As American statesmen have frankly declared they desire to check the movement of American capital into the Dominion. During the last few years two hundred and fifty millions of American money have been invested in industrial plants in this country. This movement ceased absolutely with the negotiation of the trade agreement. It never will revive if the Canadian people ratify the pact. Once entangled with the United States powerful financial interests would busy themselves with tariff legislation at Ottawa, and we would become a fiscal dependency of the republic. The chances are that into this election millions of American money will go to secure the ratification of the trade agreement. That would be a chronic condition in all future elections. Henceforth American money would continually bedevil the politics of Canada and emissaries of Washington would infest the lobby of parliament and by persuasion and intrigue endeavor to direct the course of Canadian legislation.

POSITION OF FARMERS AND WORKMEN.

Even under free trade in natural products there must be a considerable return business in American manufactures. Just in degree as this results the prosperity of our industrial centres will be impaired, there will be keener competition amongst workmen for employment, and stress of competition for leave to labor must inevitably reduce wages. We shall have the exodus again, reaction, stagnation and depression. If we import American manufactures we must export Canadian citizens. If we ship our raw material to the United States we must have less labor for workmen, less business for merchants, poorer home markets for Canadian producers. The whole appeal of the government is made to farmers with the stock cry of "Laurier and Larger Markets." But eighty per cent of the farmers' products are sold within the boundaries of the Dominion at higher prices than could be obtained in any more remote market. Who believes that the farmers around London, or Hamilton, or Brantford, or Stratford, or Guelph, or Toronto, or Peterborough, or Kingston, or Ottawa, or Montreal, or Winnipeg, or Calgary, or Edmonton, will derive any benefit from access to the American market? Where they now have a market monopoly they will face the competition of thirty million farmers in the United States, and those of Argentina, Australasia, and half a dozen other countries enjoying favored nation treaties, and entitled to send their products into the Dominion, while they continue to exclude our products—Toronto News

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1910 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Maddigan.

Liberal-Conservative CONVENTION For King's County.

A Convention of the Liberal-Conservative Party of King's County will be held in the PUBLIC HALL in GEORGETOWN, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of AUGUST, at the hour of 1.30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest King's County at the coming Federal Election.

The Chairman of each poll is requested to call meetings in their respective polls at once and appoint ten delegates to attend the Convention.

On the same day and place, at 11.30 a. m., there will be held a Convention of the Liberal-Conservative Party of the Georgetown District, for the purpose of choosing two candidates to contest the said District for the Provincial Legislature in the interests of the Liberal-Conservative Party.

A special train will leave Souris at 8.30 a. m., August 12th.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1911.
 A. C. McDONALD, J. D. STEWART,
 President. Secretary.
 King's County Liberal-Conservative Association.
 August 9th, 1911—11

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