

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 17



For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

BUSINESS MEN

Will require new supplies of

Office Stationery

Beginning with the NEW YEAR, we carry a splendid up-to-date stock of

Blank Books, in Ledgers, Cash books, Day Books, Letter books, Bill books, Journals, and Blank Books of all kinds and sizes.

Office Supplies in Invoice and Letter Files and Binding Cases.

Carter's "Success" Binding Cases (none better) complete at \$2.50 per dozen in dozen lots, \$3.00 in less than dozen lots.

The best of Inks, Pens, Pencils, Account Paper, Foolscap, Type Writer Paper, Carbon Paper, &c. &c.

ONE MILLION ENVELOPES in stock, all grades, all the standard sizes. Ask to see "Carter's Special" White Wove Envelopes size 7, for Accounts only. \$1.00 per thousand in lots of two thousand and over only 90 cents. Big value for the price. We have 50 thousand of this line.

We are headquarters for General Stationery and Office Supplies.

Wholesale & Retail. Lowest Prices.

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HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

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Newson's Block, Charlottetown

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown

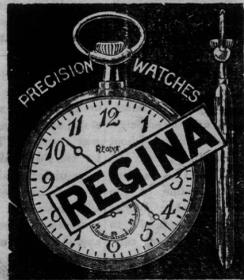
Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,

Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, M. P. | A. F. McQuaid, B. A.

Nov. 10, 1909—3m.



UNEXCELLED FOR Time Keeping

An Exclusive Guarantee Given With These Watches.

GENTS' SIGNET RINGS MAIL ORDERS for Goods or PLAIN RINGS Watch Repairs promptly attended to GEM RINGS

Spectacles with lenses fitted to each eye separately, and with due regard to style and comfort.

Chains, Studs, Brooches, Pins, Locketts, Opera & Field Glasses, Compasses, Telescopes.

SILVER WARE — The best quality.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

On the Frontier.

"Guarding the Border" is a subject which is never very far from the thoughts of American representatives in Latin America. It is the curse of our Latin-American neighbors, and is in reality creating toward the United States a feeling of distrust among them and in Europe; it is fostering disbelief in our national good faith; in a word, it is affecting our national honor. The Monroe Doctrine is a fact, whether we like it or not, and whatever the opinion of the average American may be. It is a fact that a certain American sensitiveness on the subject of Latin-America is distinctly recognized in European diplomacy as a reef to be carefully avoided in international affairs.

Whether American public opinion affirms or denies the Monroe Doctrine and its corollaries does not matter in the least to my argument, which is that European governments have put up with injury to their legitimate and proper interests, to their subjects and their invested capital in certain of the Latin-American countries, rather than risk offence to this American national sensitiveness by righting the wrong themselves, until their patience with us is exhausted, and they are ready to blame on us everything that goes wrong in those countries. It is equally plain that as long as indications of our turbulent and unstable policy to provide for the safety of life and property, nor permit others to do so, as conditions grow worse the general irritation against the dog-in-the-manger will increase in direct ratio.

In our relations with Latin-America we are compelled to consider (exclusive of Panama, where special conditions prevail) three types of government: (1) The disorderly, wilfully anarchy, where life and property are never safe. (2) Those which have made a certain advance in social and economic stability, but are still subject to spasms of armed discontent, or uprisings by unprincipled politicians who wish to gain the same control of the national finances as they exercise in the countries of the first group. (3) Those countries which have either progressed steadily and from the beginning of their national existence, with a minimum of political disorder, to the front rank of civilization, or who have with a civic energy we may well envy, eradicated by truly herculean effort this poison of political turbulence.

Until the recent deplorable outbreak in Mexico, that country was considered to belong to the last group under the foregoing classification. It is well known what conditions reigned south of the Rio Grande at the beginning of General Diaz's accession to power. Mexico's present high standing, only partially impaired as yet by the Mexican uprising and its American supporters, is due entirely to Diaz and to his helpers, but the Mexicans need (and are proving that they need) a firmly centralized government for many years to come. The great bulk of the population is not fitted for self-government. It is hard on the minority that is ready, and equipped to assume the responsibilities of representative government, but one almost loses faith in even this element when a man of Madero's education and antecedents (closer in his republicanism, as I believe him to be) has been so blinded by his political ideas as to ignore the entire impracticability of putting them into concrete form at the present time, and so regardless of his country's welfare as to try to force the issue with an armed mob. It must not be overlooked that the believers in representative self-government are in no overwhelming majority, even among the educated Mexicans.

There is in Mexico a distinct aristocracy, monarchical in principle and in tradition. Descendants of Spanish noble families bear their titles, republican or no republican, and have no sympathy with popular aspirations and ideas, even though for the moment they may hold public office. They form a party of considerable strength; it was they who supported the Emperor Maximilian, and they might again be willing to support a stronger member of some powerful royal house of Europe. They failed before by their own dissensions and the weakness of their leader. It has been one of Porfirio Diaz's most difficult tasks to reconcile these men (and women) for the best interests of Mexico, to a government republican in form only, but to be republican in essence as soon as circumstances permit.

He thus appears as a moderator of aristocratic anti-republican sentiment, as well as an educator of the active stock, unused, for centuries to liberty of any kind, rather than as the

selfish tyrant that, with genuine American looseness, he has been pictured to be. His rule has been stern and pitiless at times, but I can see no other way to have evolved order, even comparative, out of the chaos which existed before his rule. A government "by the people" is utterly impossible at this time; enormous progress has been made in the past few decades under the system of government "for the people," and it is likely that this system will outlast President Diaz's successor.

It means nothing, if true, that federal troops are deserting to the insurgents. No ideal is involved there. The method of recruiting and the barracks life of the army in Mexico, as in Central America, is such as to make any real cohesion improbable. Nor do I hesitate to say that probably few, if any, of the insurgents know what they are fighting for; if they think at all, they fight as "regular" party men votes the "straight tickets," because he is "old to do so"; otherwise because they are paid, armed, fed and given promises, and that is enough. The same sordidness actuates the American.

There is no Byronic fervor for the cause of the oppressed. Miners, cow-boys, sheep-herders, railway men, tramps; any unemployed American is eagerly sought by the "Junta." The reputation of all Americans is fighting man and as dead shots is firmly established all over Latin America. If he has been in the army he commands a higher price, and may become an "offer," with the liberal promises of concessions if the fight is successful. His countrymen, the irresponsibility of public sentiment in the United States to save his life if he is caught, by pressure brought to bear upon Congressmen, irrespective of the merits of his case.

He will kill the natives of the country; he will attempt to dynamite them, massacre them wholesale, but he will not face death like a man when captured; he must make appeal to the press to save him from the fate he has courted. He is throwing the weight of the fighting reputation of his country for no noble end, and for a promise broken before made, to support a movement which can only result in danger to the hundreds of millions of American capital invested in Mexico; to the fifty thousand Americans living and doing business in the country, and in the disintegration, if it be not outlaw soon, of the system of government under which our interests have realized, on the whole, adequate protection, in spite of the tremendous obstacles and hindrances which have hampered the Diaz administration in the forming of such a promising element into a nation fit to govern itself, and to take its place in the world.

Mexico's relations with the United States are truly a test of statesmanship, for while our enormous individual and corporate investments in Mexico require our government to insist at all times upon the tallest protection against violence, at the same time the backbone of the forces offering violence to our interests and rendering futile the efforts of the Mexican government to protect them is formed of groups of American citizens. It is small wonder that the conviction grows among European diplomats trained to observe keenly, and to suspect all men's motives, that there is more than a coincidence here; it is small matter for surprise that the great Latin nations of the South accuse us of double dealing, of fair words and foul deeds. It is to our relations with Mexico and Central America, our nearest Latin neighbors, that these countries of the Southern continent look for data upon which to base their policy toward us for the future, and in Mexico and in Central America they find conditions which convince them that we either do not realize our national responsibilities and duties, or that we willfully disregard them.

In three of the five states of Central America disorder is constant; revolution, successful or drowned in blood; assassination, confiscation or looting of property, forced loans, cynical or brutal crime is the order of the day. It is no less than astonishing that Costa Rica and Salvador have maintained such high standards with such neighbors. The governments of these three states are offices are filled, but salaries are not paid, and the performance of official duty is a task to reconcile these men (and women) for the best interests of Mexico, to a government republican in form only, but to be republican in essence as soon as circumstances permit.

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It Is Miserable To Be Dyspeptic.

Dyspepsia is one of the most prevalent troubles of civilized life, and thousands suffer untold agony after every meal. Nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach, acts as an irritant; hence the great difficulty of affecting a cure. The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly relieved by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. John Sherratt, Fortier, Man., writes: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for years. A friend of mine told me about Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle to try, and before I was half finished I could eat anything without suffering, and when I had used two bottles I was sound and well. Now I feel just fine; indeed I can't say too much in favor of your medicine."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Little Jennie staid grazing solemnly on the decrepit form of an old countryman. Noticing the boy's attention the old man asked: "Well what is it, son?" "Say," the inquisitive youngster asked, "did the politicians kiss you when you was a baby?"

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Maud—Jock has my hair.
Ethel—But can he tell it from the others?

Milburn's Starling Headache Powders give woman prompt relief from monthly pains and lasts no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

Klucker—Does she sharpen her pencil with your razor?
Bocker—Yes; but I clean my pipe with her hairpins.

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 5 cts.

"I wish we had a temperance temperature in this town."
"What kind is that?"
"One which wasn't addicted to taking a drop unexpediently."

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes: "My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 50c."

He—Do you think that your father would offer me personal violence if I were to ask him for you?
She—"No, but I think he will if you don't pretty soon."

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vital organs of your children. Give them Dr. Loyal's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

"S' your daughter jilted the school-master?"
"Yes. He corrected her simplified spellings."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"It's a wonderful costume, old chap. Why don't they give you the prize?"
"Said I'd got too much to carry already!"

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says: "It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatism Pills. Price a box 50c."

Was So Bad With Heart and Nerves Could Not Sleep At Night.

Many men and women toss night after night upon a sleepless bed. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease so debilitated and irritated the heart and nervous system that they cannot enjoy the refreshing sleep which comes to those whose heart and nerves are right.

Mrs. John Gray, Lime Lake, Ont., writes: "Last summer I was so bad with my heart and nerves that I couldn't sleep at night. There was such a pain and heavy feeling in my chest that I could not stop, and at all times I would become dizzy and have to grasp something to keep from falling. I tried different things but never got anything to do me any good until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I can now recommend them to all troubled as I was."

Milburn's Heart & Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Minard's Liniment cures distemper.