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Please Send In Your Sub scriptions.

Reciprocity Agreement.

ing established our trade on a that difficulties and disappointsolid basis and demonstrated ments are in store for us. We almost say vested interests, principle of the agreement. to the world that we are quite have deemed it our duty to had been built up. A new recapable of looking after our animadvert upon these un vival in trade had taken place. own development, we are now certanties for the benefit of for which Mr. Monk said the minutes by his followers. In reface to face with a proposition our readers. Should the Liberals claimed credit, but minutes by his followers. In reto change all this; to undo agreement be ratified and which he indicated might the work of forty years and should the results show that have been the results of the ion before they took up the resodivert our trade from the ad- our fears are groundless, foundation that had been laid lution in detail. "These proposals vantageous channels into and that Canada, and especially by the National Policy. This are too grave for partisanship," which the energy and fore- Prince Edward Island, will question should be considered said the leader of the opposition which the energy and lore rince Edward Island, which the energy and lore remaining, and so it was sight of our people have greatly benefit by the reciprodirected it. This certainly city agreement, we shall be point of Canada's interests his desire to take a reasonable should not be done without the first to hold up both hands rather than by shrieks of possible phase of this intricate had no foundation in fact.

and all important question. President Taft is credited

from the United States. which have been subject to a agreement is ratified, go acmay be able to buy these comdoes not warrant the Canadian price than he formerly receiv ed; for if he does the Ameri cheaper living, which seems Liberal district. to have been the principal object for bringing about the arrangement. If the Cana dian producer does get higher prices than formerly, the price

WEDNESDAY, FEBUARY 15, 1911

seeking new markets, and the ficance for all the people wonderful success we have of Canada, without destinctachieved in this and other ion. In all sincerity and can-

ducts generally from Canada district is growing smaller and are made free. So are similar beautifully less. The upgoods coming into Canada holding of the Liberal policy, not his intention at this time to of which the Patriot has had so discuss the merits of the recipro-Let us look at this particular much to say by the little city agreement. He would conarrangement, for a moment. majority of 35, was quite a fine himself to the position taken

strenuous task in the election of last week. Several team understand why the House should cuss the proposals from the standgood stiff duty will, if the loads of the Liberal policy not now consider this important point of 1854, were sent to the district matter. He could not agree that cross the line free. The con- the night before the elec- there was anything unseemly or sumer in the United States tion, and an army of stal warts hasty for it was not a new quescontractors were there to di-

Reciprocity at Ottawa.

The debate on the recipro-

question of reciprocity be- wishes to head them off by a decision on this most im- against it. tween Canada and the United getting this agreement ratified portant matter and to enable States, it should be rememb- before they assume control in the members to consult with since the old treaty was abro- cannot be doubted that this to parliament. The speaker Imperialism, and had insulted the boy. gated; that conditions have is a most urgent motive for wanted to accentuate the fact intelligence of the people when altogether changed since then, his strenuous efforts to have that had so often been point they told them that the acceptand that whatever benefit we the agreement become law. ed out outside the House that ance of the trade agreement inter- "Will you tell me," he asked, Finance Minister of Canada and the received in the way of en- In addition to the numer- this agreement had embraced fered with the loyalty of the Can- "that we in Canada have not President of the United States. The hanced prices for our farm ous other reasons why we a far greater extent than had adian people. On the other side every right to be satisfied with change of one article in it may upproducts was during the years should hasten slowly in this been expected when the of the line the measure might be the progress we have made?" set the whole arrangement. On the of the civil war in the States, all-important matter, there is matter was first discussed.

when the people there were the not unnatural fear that it The Finance Minister and could great joy to members on the op- out of the treasury about five existed for a certain time and could when the people there were the not unnatural fear that it The Finance Minister admit position side of the House. exercising the profession of may tend to dilute our Canted himself in his speech that mr. Foster:—"Don't get exways and the Federal and Proarms instead of producing the adianism. A strong virile it concerned the whole field cited." necessaries of life. These Canadianism is what all lovers of Canadian agriculture. This Mr. Fielding: "I think that is extent of one hundred and twentywar prices would prevail, re- of our country certainly wish was supremely important to a very statesmanlike remark." seven million dollars more that in this arrangement a certain ciprocity or no reciprocity. to see developed, and any- Canada. The minister of finance went on guaranteed the bonds of various element in Canada would see some

During the existence of the thing that would tend in a tended to invade Canada's to say that there was tremendous railways. In addition to this immediase profit, while a considertreaty, the United States contrary direction cannot be forest and mineral wealth. opposition to the arrangement in various Canadian government and given the railways over fifty-Another effect of the agree- Canada. Whether it received the five million acres of land. In this and policy of forty years. higher than the Canadian The question is now under ment was to turn trade north approval of the United States estimate is only included the cost duties on products coming review in the Federal Parlia- and south instead of east and Congress or not he said "We'll do of the new Transcontinental railinto Canada from our ment, and we do not intend west as it had been for the our part." This was greeted with way to date. This road will cost Touching on the argument that neighbors. They had the ad vantage of us, all along, in thereon. We shall watch the had in the past half century the United States failed in this, more. But that was not all. The said that if the National issue is to be the treaty; still they were not debate and, as far as possible, become bound together from the Case of Canada in any future Hudson's Bay railway which is disregarded and wider markets in the content and were constantly furnish our readers with re- east to west. A vast sacrifice negotiations would be the stronger. to be built would cost at least United States from the Empire is to be placing obstacles in the way ports of the same. In all we had been made in the matter Mr. Fielding concluded by saying twenty millions of dollars. And excluded are to prevail above every to prevent the smooth work- have said on the subject, we of building up roads to carry that in the bill to be presented to this Hudson's Bay railway was a consideration, the conclusion is logical ing of the agreement. Fi have altogether eliminated her traffic and commerce in the House there would be a sus. work that in the interest of city as is proposed will lead to commernally they turned a deaf ear the question of party politics. the directions indicated. Thus pending clause to provide that Canada should be built, and cial union, and from that to politicial

Having done all that; hav ped out for the agreement, and inaugurated by which interthen went into committee on the which would cost at least thirtytrade arrangement would result in the

the most serious consideration; for it and to freely acknow astonishment. It was re- attack on the government or anywithout weighing well every ledge that our apprehensions ported in the United States body else. He would devote him-In the by election on Wed- ed to the Canadian House that these were proposals which with the desire of affording nesday last, in the second awoke astonishment from the should not be entered into lightly the consumers of the United district of Queen's County, whole House. He asked for by the Dominion of Canada at States opportunities for procuring the necessaries of life won with a majority of only apart from party enthusiasm

The asked for the present time. Mr. Borden said he could not agree with Mr. apart from party enthusiasm

Fielding that there had been procheaper than they can do at 35 votes. That was a narrow and party discipline. Mr. per time for consideration of the present. The people there escape in one of the strongest Monk then moved a reso-agreement. Only two weeks ago iod following 1866. True in the agricultural implements, Mr. Paterson are clamoring against the Liberal districts in the Prov lution to the effect that the the matter was presented to parhigh cost of living. The ince. In the general election House and the country had liament, and only on Thursday same thing holds good in this of 1908, Mr. Laird had a not been given sufficient time last, twelve days after, was the country, to a very considerable majority of 126, and in the to discuss the tariff agreement to the House. They had only extent. In order that the election of 1904, Dr. Douglas and that the matter be delay- been in possession of the inforconsumers of the United Sta- had a majority of 225. It ed until the question had been mation forty-eight hours. These, tes may have cheaper living; will thus be seen that the carefully studied. Mr. Nan- he said, were not proposals which food stuffs and natural pro- Liberal preponderance in this tel, Terrebone, seconded. Hon, W. S. Fielding said it was

THE HERALD they are paying about as high When that order of the day there would be an opportunity for to develop and utilize a system of to the present proposal was that prices as they can afford. It was reached Mr. F. D. Monk discussion in the senate. In inland waterways, to bind toappears to us this is a phase rose to make a statement in short there would be abundant gether into one Dominion the stable. In five years from now, appears to us this is a phase rose to make a statement in of the question well worthy of the question. He said he close investigation.

There is no doubt, that the sumber of interests concerned and endeavored to make the present arrangement and consider the arrangement of interests concerned and endeavored to make importance. More than that they importance more than the more than that they importance more than the more than the more than that they importance more than the more t There is no doubt that the number of interests concerned trade arrangements with the importance. More than that they back to the position she was in com most powerful actuating mo- in this important matter to United States, but without suc- had to allay jealousey and pre- mercially today. But if that hap most powerful actuating motive on the part of President
Taft and his associates in this

Taft and matter, is the desire to exploit the government had asked not to take advantage of it. On to be built up. They had to do she now left off. Not by any means. matter, is the desire to exploit the government had asked the great natural wealth of Canada; so as to replace the exhaustion now prevalent the government had asked the government had asked the desire to exploit the government had asked the government had asked the desire to exploit the government had asked the government had asked the other side of the line, said Mr. Fielding, there were interests which were opposed to the measure opposed to the opposed to the opposed to the opposed to the measure opposed to the opp the great natural wealth of the House to consider this the other side of the line, said Mr. all this, and to do it under conexhaustion now prevalent international courtesy demand- ure and like some on this side of Mr. Borden reviewed the progress sgain to make its reputation in across the line. President ed a certain amount of caution the line were looking in the hope of Canada during the last forty Europe and in Britain, but in the trouble. Taft is, of course, shaping his in even asking that time be that it would be defeated. On years, and claimed that the pros- mean time the trade of the Argencourse for a second term of taken, at the same time it was office, and he knows that the proper that he should ask that

Mr. Borden when he rose to ply to the deputy speaker he said there would be a general discussarrangement, without making an the agreement when announc- ditions in the country, and show should be rushed through parlia-

The proposals embodied practithat no one could estimate their ultimate economic effect with any accuracy. He would like to point out to parliament and the country

ority of 35 is all that could it was the old reciprocity treaty time in discussing the conditions to become scarge and thus expenwas concerned the House would mendous problem to build the blem. These facts explained why lution, then in committee, then in under the protecting aegis of the trade with Canada and so the a telegram from the fruit growers associcommittee of the whole, and so on. British flag. It was a titanic present proposals were introduced ation of Mission Jot., B. C., opposed to When the bill was introduced task for the four provinces of and accepted by Canada, even reciprocity, and Martin Burrell, Yale- 3 feet 7 inches. The world's record, commodation at reasonable

office, and he knows that the Democrats are favorable to In connection with this reciprocity. He, therefore, adian parliament to arrive at Shrieks in favor of it, but shrieks to head them off by a decision on this most im
office, and he knows that the Democrats are favorable to In time be given for the Cansideration from an economic point of view. There had been no shrieks these forty years. From his own experience in Nova Scotia he and remained on the path she had been treading. An old Toronto, Ont. could say that there was no com- saying was apt; "What we have parison between the everyday we'll hold." The present proposal States, it should be remember of the agreement comfort of life at the present time was a very delicately balanced had been beating the big drum of and that enjoyed when he was a affair. In fact it was not, as the

vincial governments have to the standing, however, created a much opposition to the arrangement in various Canadian governments ably greater number saw immediate to all our entreaties and abrogated the treaty. The necesgated the great question of transing legislation in the United commerce. And then there were and said that it certainly applied to

Gate in this arrangement would not go which was needed to furnish and absorption. The quoted resonant to the effect that the people and debated with heat.

Finally Mr. MacKenzie satisfied the House that he had withdrawn the remark speaker then put the question, great work which the needs of the various provinces have built up in Mr. Monk reviewed the and there voted for Mr. Monk's the country might very soon the course of forty years were to be amendment 71 and for the motion justify. And there was the enkindred matters, has already dor we express the conviction trade and tariff arrangements 97, a government majority of 26. largement of the Welland canal, in the agreement, then he was very been referred to, and need not that there are shoals and of Canada in the forty years The result evoked loud cheering for which even now wide spread much mistaken. In proof of this as quicksands in the course map. past. A new tariff had been from the opposition. The House demands were being made and sertion Mr. Borden read from the de-

> of trade was to be changed to ciprocity will result in building up the policy, the policy that Canada take upthe subject on Tuesday. should seek out markets of her

own in the trade of the world, that the path which was entered timates in the Commons on the 10th, Mr. Why, continued Mr. Borden,

strike had been both unsatisfactory and should the United States after for Our potatoes, grain hay etc. strenuous task in the election by Mr. Monk. He was not able that this was the year 1911 and 30 years rejecting Canada's offer, clined to recognize the claims of old em unfortunate, because the company had decome now to the conclusion that ployes to their pensions. Fiscal changes were impending in it was not the policy of the department, fiscal changes were impending in once a strike bad been dealt with under the the United States. For 30 years industrial disputes investigation act, to ena very high tariff twice as high as deavor to settle a strike by other means. It was true that in the last half Canada's had been in force in the In the case of the Sringbill strike there went along to enforce the tion. In one way or another it dozen years of that treaty the United States. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmay be able to buy these comswallowing of the policy. had been before the country for production of Canada was stimumodities cheaper than he did swallowing of the policy. had been before the country for production of Canada was stimuforty years. It was a constant the did states. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmodities cheaper than he did states. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmodities cheaper than he did states. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmodities cheaper than he did states. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmodities cheaper than he did states. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmodities cheaper than he did states. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmodities cheaper than he did states. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmodities cheaper than he did states. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmodities cheaper than he did states. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmodities cheaper than he did states. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmodities cheaper than he did states. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmodities cheaper than he did states. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmodities cheaper than he did states. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmodities cheaper than he did states. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmodities cheaper than he did states. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmodities cheaper than he did states. Here he quoted interests concerned to consult the departmodities cheaper than he did states. Here he did states cheaper than he did states concerned the departmodities cheaper than he did states c modities cheaper than he did Mayors and ex-Mayors; tax ment which had to remember the object of the United States the department had been appealed to. ment which had given faith and that the conditions were peculiar. was to gain access to Canada's Mr. King observed that while the the former duty. But that collectors; contractors and exhope to every industry, and they The conditions were due to the natural resources, to timber and the conditions were due to the natural resources, to timber and the conditions were due to the natural resources, to timber and the conditions were due to the natural resources, to timber and the conditions were due to the natural resources, to timber and the conditions were due to the natural resources, to timber and the conditions were due to the natural resources, to timber and the conditions were due to the natural resources. believed that the present pros- civil war, when production in the mineral and other resources which very serious situation that he had deterproducer receiving any higher rect the swallowing process. In perity of Canada would continue United States had been lessened the United States itself had so mined to endeavor to bring about a settlespite of all these forces a ma- and increase. To a large extent Therefore he would not waste used up, that they are beginning ment even if it were to cost him his posied; for if he does the Ameri be secured. Surely this can of 1853 over again, and there was of that period except to contrast sive. Canada, if she did not take the government not interfered there would no longer be called a strong nothing in the agreement which the present. In 1866 steps to conserve her resources for have been disaster all around and in the any intelligent man could not the Canadian confederation had her own people, would sooner or end probably several hundred employes. understand. So far as discussion not been formed. It was a tre- later have to face this same pro- would have lost their places. have an opportunity on the reso-scattered provinces into a nation the United States was willing to J. D. Taylor, New Westminster, read

Finance Minister stated, a treaty at all. It rested simply on a letter bundred million dollars for rail- be interpreted under the usage and and placed in a less responsible position,

sacrificed for the sake of Washington. ests, large interests, he might resolution which embodied the five million dollars. Canada's political suicide of Canada, and from trade had flowed east and west, the article by H. M. Whitney, of Bos- uated on St. Joseph boulevard, just op-If now this direction of the flow ton, in which it was asserted that re-

flow north and south, where were Mr. Borden then went on to say that and where was all the treasure adopt was one which would provide in she had poured forth in a consist | the event of necessity for tariff reducent effort for the past 40 years ? tion, for a revision upon a reasonable and scientific basis. He would recom-The Opposition leader pointed mend such a tariff as would aim at out that after the revocation of the development of the country the emthe old treaty in '66 the people of ployment of labor the increase of Canada were sorely tried in spirit, population and the utilization of resources. It would aim at giving promet conditions as they were, equalizing the cost of production. In manfully. They went to the this connection Mr. Borden declared markets of the world and they that it would have been well if a perbuilt up a system of trade under named so that the tariff would not be staple and assured conditions, so made by the rule of thumb. Manufacand throughout the world that self rather to reviewing the con- that today it was not wise, it was turers sometimes desire lower tariffs to not sane to depart from the paths crush home competition, at least strong that the wisdom of the past 40 ones do, and a permanent tariffs commission would assist the governyears had hewed in the com- ment in getting at the information govmercial world. True many resi- erning all demands for tariff increases procity offers were made to the or reductions. To illustrate, the gov. United States as the finance ernment ought to be able to produce minister recalled by Sir John A. the arguments advanced by Mr. Meighthe facts to either corroborate or relate Macdonald and others in the per- en for a reduction in the duties on election of 1891 this same quest. followed and Mr Foster then entered on was argued, but in that elect arrangement. He had not fluished ion the people of Canada declared when the House adjourned and was to in favor of following the national resume when the House again would

> upon when the national policy Rhodes said that the department should was introduced in 1879 should be have dealt with the strike at Springhill, followed. That was the decision N. S., in the same manner in which the Grand Trunk strike have been made he thought to bring about a settlement. Houghon Lennox expressed the view

> > Hon, McKenzie King pointed out that tion as a minister of the Crown. He did thirteen days.

to the Canadian consumer city resolutions in the House they would have other opportungoes up; and most consumers, of Commons at Ottawa, was titles at all stages, and after it had square miles to their territory, to the whole national system and passed the House of Commons, build great hes of transportation, balances of trade. One objection upon conditions before passing upon the

he had a great many messages to the same Dr. Black, of Hants, N. S., declared he

sould bring a sheaf of communications from the fruit growers of Nova Scotia who to a man were in favor of recipracity. Hon. Geo. P. Graham stated that the olerk in the I. C. R office who had refused to sell excursion tickets for a Conservative pionio at Truro, N. S., last summer unless 50 cents extra additional was paid for entrance to a circus was paid, had been fined

nons reminiscent of the public accounts committee. The word "liar" was used toward another member by an ex-judge. Shortly before adjournment a contre emps occurred between Mr. Maddin (Cape Briton) and D. D. McKenzie (North Cape Breton.)

Mr. Maddin stated that Mr. McKenize nad been responsible for the appointment of a large number of fisheries' offices in his county, who received pay for the supernot exist at least during part of the season, Mr. MacKenzie, replying, said that the statement was false and a lie.

In less time than it takes to relate the pircumstances, the few members in House were roaring at the top of the voices. Then the deputy speaker called upon Mr. MacKenzie to retract. He said that he would not do so were he

outside the House. Subsequently the opposition members expressed disapprove Finally Mr. MacKenzie satisfied the

Children Have Narrow Es-

cape.

The Convent school of the Sisters of St. Anne of Lachine near Montreal sit posite Cadieux street was burned the ground early last Wednesday afternoon. Nine hundred children attended the institution daily, but fortunately the greater part of them had just left for luncheon, when the fire was discovered, which was a few minutes after twelve. The remaining two hundred or so were got out in record time by the sisters, under the leadership of the Superior Sister Antonia. No sooner was the last one outside, than the flames burst through the roof, a couple of minutes afterwards the building was one mass of flames. The Montreal fire brigade with Chief Tremblay himself in charge responded very quickly to the slarm, but for all the good they did, they might almost have stayed away, for there was no water pressure. Cure Lepailleur, while thanking Providence for the fact that the children were nearly all out when the first signs of the ernflagration were noticed, desired to have it understood, ho wever, that the arrangements for escape from fire, were so up-date, that no matter what happened, the children would all have gotfrom a sentral tower," he said, "and it in the said Province on Saturday the was only last week that we had two Twenty-fifth day of February next coming fire drills, and during the first, the nine at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the hundred children and twenty-five teach- same day to show cause if any they can ers, left the building in two minutes why the Accounts of the said Estate and a half, and during the second drill should not be passed and the Estate closed in a minute and a half." Several of as prayed for in said petition and on

Entombed for Thirteen Days

bricks.

The two men, Groult and Bellenger who were buried in a marle pit near Rouen, France, for nearly thirteen days have been rescued. The squad of engineer soldiers who had been working night and day driving a shaft parallel to he one which collapsed, reached the im prisoned men at one o'clock last Thursday norning. Bellenger was taken out firs Groult was then brought to the surface They were both in fairly good health and spirits. Of the food let down to them they had still two ten pound loaves o bread. Four candles remained, and they had never been in darkness. They had suffered chiefly from thirst and cold, as the cider lowered down to them had give out some days ago. They had to queno their thirst with the few drops of wate which trickled through the marle. I order to keep themselves warm they ha started to dig their way through the marle Mrs. Larter, Proprietress and had taken out thirty cubic metres Unfortunately they had dug in the oppo mite direction to that from which assistances was coming, so that their efforts did opinion they had only been a week under ground, while in reality it was nearl

Edmund Lamy, the amateur skating

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Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, in-

soles and heels They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud. slush and wet.

Men's imherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.73 Women's " 1.25 to 1.75 1.50 to 2.00 1.10 to 1.35

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HARD COAL—Different Sizes Soft Coal-All Kinds C. Lyons & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 30, 1910.

CANADA,

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD IN THE PROBATE COURT 1st. GEORGE V., A. D. 1911.

In Re Estate! of Lucius Owen Beagan late of Johnston's River in Queens County in the said Province Farmer, deceased,

By the Honourable Richard Reddin, Surrogate, Judge of Probate, &c., &c.,

To the Sheriff of the County of Queens County or any Constable or literate person within said County

GREETING : Whereas upon reading the petition on file of James A. Callaghan and James Duffy Executors of the last will and testament of Lucius Owen Beagan, the above named deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purposes hereinafter set forth : You are therefore hereby re quired to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at ten out safely. "The escapes all run House in Charlottetown in Queen's County the firemen were injured by falling motion of A. A. McLean, Esquire K. C. Proctor for said Petitioner And I do gereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in any newspaper published in Charlottetown in the said Province that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid and in front of the Donagh school house in Queens County Charlottetown Royalty East in Queens. County aforesaid so that all persons inter sted in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court this sixteenth day of

Seal) Japuary A. D. 1911, and in the firstyear of His Majesty's reign. (Sgd) RICHARD REDDIN;

Surrogate, Judge of Probate: A. A. McLEAN, Proctor. Jan. 18, 1911-4i

KING EDWARD HOTEL,

Will now be conducted on KENTSTREET Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign. King Edward Hotel, known ice at Saranac Lake, N.IV., of 25 feet everywhere for first class ac-

June 12, 1907.