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The Charlottetown Guardian, on Monday, referring to Mr. Fielding's statement in Parliament, that the whole tenor of his statement in this Province was that he refused the tunnel, says: "This amazing statement was made by Mr. Fielding in Parliament on 26th April, a week ago. We call it amazing, from the fact that there were many hundreds of people present and heard what Mr. Fielding said here."

The Toronto Globe gives a list of United States companies which are manufacturing goods in Canada for the Canadian market. The Globe explains:—"The present Canadian tariff has without doubt had a good deal to do with the establishment in Canada of branches of United States industrial concerns. Previous to the coming into force of what is generally called the Fielding tariff United States firms made the goods in their own country and shipped the finished articles here. Now many of these firms find that if they are to do business in Canada they must establish factories here and manufacture in the Dominion the articles they desire to sell to Canadians." It is here claimed that the Fielding tariff is the first that was sufficiently protective to exclude United States factory products and compel the manufacturers to build shops in this country. Who would have expected a Laurier Government organ to boast that the Fielding tariff was more protective than the National policy?—St. John Standard.

The Montreal Witness, a leading Liberal paper, is quite severe in its strictures on the Controverted Elections Act of our Province, passed by the Liberal Provincial Government. Referring to the result of the Souris trial, it says: "It would thus appear that the election law is not framed with any view to punish political corruption, except when such punishment can serve some party purpose. It is there as a sort of umpire between parties, which may play the game as corruptly as they please, so long as they do no worse than their opponents. It is not there to punish the greatest possible crime against free institutions. So long as we keep our laws in this state of toleration towards the worst of political vices, we need not look for honest government—national, provincial or civic. So long as any one is allowed to buy a constituency who chooses we need not pretend that we are governed by the honest will of the people or hope to be governed in the interest of the people. We shall be governed by the people who buy us, and by the present condition of our laws it seems that we are pleased to have it so."

The letter of John A. McDonald, M. P., published elsewhere in this issue constitutes a most complete and damaging arraignment of the Provincial Government. If the Government fail to take cognizance of the charges made in this letter, they confess before the whole world that they are guilty of the charges therein laid against them. Their failure to take up this matter with Mr. McDonald, will constitute an admission that they have knowingly wasted and squandered the people's money; that they

retain in their employ a man guilty of mismanagement of public works; misappropriation of public funds; making false returns; swearing to false statements and thus committing the terrible crime of perjury. Mr. McDonald made and reiterated his charges on the floor of the House, during the Legislative session, and more than once, demanded from the Government an investigation. The Government refused such an investigation; but instead the Commissioner of Public Works took the accused official to his bosom and got him to make a sworn statement denying the allegations of Mr. McDonald. This statement, Mr. McDonald, from his place in the Legislature promptly declared false, whether sworn to or not. So far Mr. McDonald's arraignment of the Government, the Commissioner of Public Works and Mr. Lavers was privileged, in as much as it was hedged in by the privileges that the Legislature throws around its members. But now, lest the Government should plead these privileges as an avenue of escape from the performance of their duty to the public, Mr. McDonald comes out in the public press, assuming full responsibility for his statements, and demands the fullest investigation of the matters referred to. He throws down the gauntlet and asks the Government to bring him into court; so that he may have an opportunity of proving his charges up to the hilt; or failing to do so, to take the consequences. It is up to the Government either to prove that the charges made by Mr. McDonald are not well-founded; or to drive from the public service and prosecute to the utmost rigor of the law, a man guilty of misstatements, misappropriation of public money and of the shocking crime of perjury. What will the Government do?

On Monday April 26th, Mr. A. L. Fraser, member for King's County, delivered a speech on the budget. He referred to the preposterous claim of a surplus of \$1,500,000, made by the Finance Minister, when as a matter of fact the excess of expenditure over revenue for the last year, had been upwards of \$46,000,000. This deficit of last year was equal to \$7, a head on the population of Canada. The Finance Minister's fictitious surplus was evolved from the Government's method of keeping the books. The expenditures are charged to current account or to capital account. In order to show a surplus on paper, the Government charge to capital account, items that should properly be debited to current expenditure. For instance \$2,500,000 for bounties paid on steel and coal. But, asked Mr. Fraser, what assets has the country for these bounties? It is by such manipulation as this the Government seek to mislead the people about surpluses. Another injustice to which Mr. Fraser called attention, is the matter of interest. He pointed out the discrepancy existing between the interest paid by the Government on the money they borrow and that which they take on deposit from the people. Depositors in the Post Office savings banks receive only three per cent interest, while the people have to pay four per cent interest on the money borrowed by the Government. Next Mr. Fraser brought up the tunnel question and pointed out how the Liberal press and speakers had raised a howl and tried to make political capital out of a statement made on this subject, by Mr. Foster, when in this Province shortly before the election last fall. Mr. Sutherland, Liberal member

for North Essex had referred to the matter in the House during the budget debate. In support of his charge against Mr. Foster. Mr. Sutherland read the following extract from the Charlottetown Examiner:

"For myself I stand ready to implement our bargain with Prince Edward Island by the construction of a tunnel."

Mr. Fraser thought this was a statement of which no hon. gentleman need be ashamed; it was only saying that he stands to carry out the bargain made between the Dominion and one of its Provinces. But while Mr. Foster was criticised for having made this promise, what had these same people to say about the Finance Minister, who also came to Charlottetown a short time before the election and expressed a willingness to support the building of the tunnel? Mr. Fraser read from the Patriot of September 24th, a report of Mr. Fielding's declaration in this connection. The Patriot reports Mr. Fielding as saying:

If \$10,000,000 would bring communication through the tunnel I should be willing to support it with my whole heart, and I might be willing to support a larger sum."

Here Mr. Fielding sprang to his feet and said: "The whole tenor of my statement was that I refused to build a tunnel." When pressed by Mr. Fraser, Fielding admitted that he said what was attributed to him by the Patriot, and at the same time said the whole tenor of his statement was that he refused to build a tunnel. Is that not most astounding?

Continuing the subject Mr. Fraser is thus reported in Hansard: I know that after Mr. Foster left the province, it was reported outside that he had reported the tunnel at a cost of \$10,000,000. But I never heard him make that statement; it was never reported in any paper in our province that he had said such a thing. The Finance Minister tells us that there is no information that we in that province want the tunnel; it is the most vital thing affecting our prosperity."

We made a bargain with the Dominion of Canada when we entered confederation, and one of the conditions of that bargain was that the Dominion should maintain continuous communication with the mainland. That part of the bargain has not been kept. We thought we were to become part of the great Dominion and to share in its prosperity, and we depended upon this continued communication with the mainland for a very large share of that prosperity. But thirty years have elapsed, and this part of the bargain is not carried out. It is true this government has had to pay damages on account of the breach of that contract, and likely they will have to pay more. Two provinces, any more than two individuals, should not make a solemn bargain, signed and sealed, and then break it. Now, we want the information which the Minister of Finance says is necessary in order to justify him in promising or not promising the tunnel. We want a sum put in the estimates to make a survey to ascertain whether or not a tunnel can be built. We are not unreasonable; we will not ask for the tunnel if it is to cost \$10,000,000 or half that much. We will only ask what is reasonable. In the meantime, we want to know what is possible. And we cannot get that information because this government does not see fit to spend a few thousand dollars, or a few hundred thousand dollars, or even a million dollars, to find out whether or not this tunnel can be built. Did the Conservative administration behave in this manner? No; they started to make a survey of the Strait and spent some money on it. But the survey required some time, and the government went out of power before the work was completed. And since this administration came into power in 1896, it has not spent a dollar in getting the information referred to by the Minister of Finance. I have quoted what the Minister of Finance said when he was in Prince Edward Island. I would like now to refer to another very prominent man on that side. In 1891, the right hon. leader of this

government (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) visited Prince Edward Island, and he is reported—and has never denied it—reported by a prominent Liberal politician—as reported in the papers at that time and published all over the island—as saying:

Every man who has given attention to the condition of things and the interests involved by the entering of the island into confederation must admit that such a tunnel must be constructed if the thing is reasonably practical."

Coming to the province before an election, the right hon. gentleman made this promise. Yet he has been in power for twelve years, and has never made a step to find out whether or not the work is practicable. I urge the government, with all the strength I have, to place a sum of money in the estimates and have a proper survey made of the straits so as to have this question settled, whether or not this tunnel is practicable. That is all, we ask only this and nothing more."

At the election trial at Souris, the week before last, Harland Kennedy testified that Fred McDonald gave him a roll of notes a short time before the election, saying it might be useful. It was a small roll. He said he never looked at it, but gave it back the day before or the day after the election. He understood it was intended to be used for bribes. In our report of Kennedy's evidence in last week's issue, we had the name of Mr. Laughlin McDonald, instead of "Fred McDonald." This was an unintentional substitution of the name of one McDonald, for that of another. We had no desire to do Mr. Laughlin McDonald an injustice; we only wished to publish the facts, in brief. We, therefore, make this correction. In this connection, our readers will remember that "Fred McDonald," was one of those brave men, who failed to respond to the subpoena served on him, and found it convenient to be absent from the Province when he was wanted in the court to give evidence.

**Stinging Arraignment of the Government.**  
The following letter, constituting a stinging arraignment of the Provincial Government, has been given to the public press by Mr. John A. McDonald, member of the Legislature for Cardigan:

DEAR SIR,—  
In a recent issue of the Daily Patriot, Mr. W. W. Lavers, road inspector, complains that I have made "damaging statements" about him in the House of Assembly, and proceeds to furnish excuses for the false report, which he admits having made to the Department of Public Works concerning Cardigan Bridge.

Apparently this man is still an official of the Department, and as his communication would doubtless be inspected, or at least sanctioned by the Commissioner, it probably deserves notice.

I do not propose to go into the merits of the case again, as the main facts in connection with it have been given to the public, though there are many other matters which might well call for investigation.

For instance, why is it that, today, only a few months after the completion of this job, about one hundred feet of railing—which the inspector tries to give the impression was new work—has fallen off leaving the bridge in a very dangerous condition, especially at night?

But I would like to say that if Mr. Lavers thinks he has been injured in any way by my charges on the floor of the House, the courts are open to him to recover damages. I stand behind every statement there made, and would welcome an action for damages as an opportunity to prove them all true—the Government having refused the investigation which I twice demanded from my place in the House.

The Commissioner of Public Works and the Premier will please note that a man in the employ of the Government has been accused of waste, mismanagement and fraud, in conducting the affairs of his office, and who, in an attempt to cover up these faults, has made and sworn to a statement which is false, thereby adding the crime of perjury to his other qualifications, and still retained as an official without any investigation.

condemn every act of either party which favours of dishonesty or corruption in one of its most important duties.  
J. A. MACDONALD.  
Cardigan, April 28, 1909.

**Daring Robbery.**  
A daring robbery was committed at noon Wednesday at the Inter-colonial freight sheds Sussex, N. B. Freight Clerks George Warren and William Spear were away to dinner leaving only one hand, Roy Whitney, at work in the sheds.

Whitney was busy with a freight train and left the office open as has been the custom in the past. On Warren's return he went to the cash drawer for change and found the lock smashed and twenty dollars missing. Chief Tingley was called down from Moncton and started to work on the case. The robbery was evidently the work of a person familiar with the office as the thief chose the best time possible for his work. This is the second time the office has been robbed as on the previous occasion the premises were entered at night and a small sum of money stolen.

**A Fatal Accident.**  
A bad accident happened in the round house in the yard at Woodstock, N. B., the other day and as a result Harry Cox is dead and John McElvaney and H. Allen are terribly injured. They were at work straightening out a piston rod. From the action of the fire when the rod was struck by the hammer the compressed air exploded the cylinder box and it flew to pieces, horribly mangleing Cox, breaking the leg of McElvaney in three places, and severely cutting Allan in the face. Drs. Rankin, Sprague, Griffin, Grant and Kierstead attended the sufferers, who were conveyed to the hospital. Harry Cox, Sr., however, died at four o'clock that afternoon.

**Cyclones and Tornadoes.**  
According to advices of the 30th. April, from Atlanta, Georgia, an epidemic of cyclones and tornadoes like of which have not been known for years, swept through the south last Thursday night and Friday, leaving in their wakes hundreds of dead and mangled bodies and the dismantled wrecks of property worth many millions. An exact list of the dead and an accurate estimate of the monetary loss may not be compiled for days but from all along the path of the storm come tales of fearful loss of life and descriptions of whole towns and villages completely wiped out.

At Golden, Mo., the business part of the town was destroyed and many homes wrecked. Five lost their lives. At Summerville, Mo., two persons were killed and many injured. The storm was furious in southern Illinois and at Texas City four were killed and many seriously wounded. The town was wrecked. Great damage was done in Michigan on the east shore of Lake Michigan, Benton Harbor and South Haven being in the path of the storm.

Kansas and Iowa have experienced wind storms approaching a tornado in violence. Telegraph and telephone wires have been blown down for miles. Much loss has been caused by the lightning and rain. Snow heavy enough to cause a blockade is reported from the Oskosh and is general throughout the Northwest.

Fifteen were killed at Huntsville, Alabama several score injured and 250 houses are demolished as a result of a storm which struck Fayetteville. The dead at Harms number five and many more are injured. Immense damage was done in Madison county by hail and lightning.

Belated reports reaching Chicago show that the death and destruction caused by the terrific storm that swept over the middle west were more extensive than at first indicated. Three men were killed in Chicago by the collapse of a factory. Hundreds of men, women and children spent the day in strange houses in many suburbs where the storm had upset unsubstantial houses. At least 116 persons were killed.

Careful estimates indicate that at least fifty people were killed in Tennessee, while the loss will not fall short of a million. At Franklin and in Hillsboro there was loss of life. The latter town is destroyed. At Charleston the storm destroyed much property. At Fayetteville three perished. At Hornlake, Miss. half a dozen lives were lost. From neighboring towns come tales of men, women and children killed and homes wrecked. The tornado swept over into Arkansas and killed eight persons near Mammoth Springs besides wrecking a score of buildings.

The death list was swollen by three victims of lightning at Monroe, Ga. A severe wind storm, accompanied by fierce lightning broke over Monroe and one of the bolts struck the residence of M. B. Barrett, running down the chimney. Barrett, his wife and his 17-year-old daughter were killed and a ten-year-old son and a younger child, were seriously shocked. Six persons were killed

**Trains Stalled on Bridge.**  
Incoming trains to Montreal were seriously delayed Thursday, owing to the severity of Wednesday night's storm. The storm blew so fiercely across Lake Champlain that the Rutland and Central Vermont bridge at Rouse's Point was seriously in danger of being blown to pieces. Driven by the terrific south winds, the waves were running fifteen feet high, pounding against the bridge with tremendous force, and plunging several feet over the tracks.

At 8:30 Wednesday two Central Vermont passenger trains attempted to cross, but were caught in the centre of the bridge, the wind and waves preventing them from moving back or forward, the track being washed out on each side. They remained all night, the water splashing up to the carriage windows, and the frightened passengers crouching together in fear the whole night, till the storm abated and daylight brought relief from their hazardous position. In the city the storm was very severe for some time, reaching its wildness about midnight, when the wind blew at the rate of 32 miles an hour. Some damage was done to property but no serious accidents resulted. Trains were delayed for hours by the storm.

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and 15 injured at Alton, Mo., the county seat of Oregon County, when a tornado destroyed most of the buildings in the town.

**The Market Prices.**

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Butter, Calf skins, Ducks, Eggs, Hides, Hay, Mutton, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Pork, Sheep pelts, Turnips, Turkeys, Wheat, and Straw.

Look behind our prices and you'll see quality and style in overwhelming proportions.—Prowse Bros., Limited.

**Meet Me at the Always Busy Store**

**Dress Materials For Everyone.**

This year we have the finest display ever, of medium priced Dress Doods, such as everyone wants at reasonable prices. All wool French Panama 48c. per yard. All wool extra special French Amazon 50c. per yard. Special line of Tweeds, Serges, Cloths, etc. 49c. per yard.

**SPRING COATS**  
Do you need a new Spring Coat? We can assure you that nowhere else will you find as fine a range of Coats at such little prices. \$4.25, \$5 and \$6, etc.

**Stanley Bros.**  
**Dominion Coal Company RESERVE COAL.**

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., at loading piers Sydney, Glace Bay or Louisburg, C. B. Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire. Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes. Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

**Peake Bros. & Co.,**  
Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.  
Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—41

If you want anything at any time, and cannot come yourself; just drop us a postal, and we shall be pleased to send you samples and give you any information of any line of goods offered in a first class store like ours. Stanley Bros.

**Lime.**  
We are now supplying best quality of Lime at kilns on St. Peter's Road, suitable for building and farming purposes, in barrels or bulk by car load.  
**C. Lyons & Co.**  
April 28—41

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