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Editor & Proprietor.

Subscribers Attention.

As it is a long time since we said anything about the payment of subscriptions, we beg to remind our friends that we shall be glad to hear from any of them who would be so kind as to remember us, Next week, when a great many of our subscribers will be in the city attending the Provincial Exhibition, would be a very good time for them to look in on us. Our office will be open from 8 o'clock in the morning, so that any of our friends who may be in over night or arrive in the forenoon will have ample opportunity for doing business with us before going to the Exhibition.

The New U. S. Tariff.

As briefly noted in our last issue, the Democratic tariff revision bill passed the United Senate on the 9th inst. by a vote of 44 to 37. The result was acclaimed by a burst of applause that swept down from packed galleries and found its echo in the crowded floor of the Senate Chamber. The final moments of the voting were not without surprises. Senator La Follette, Republican, cast his vote with the Democrats, and was joined by Senator Poindexter, Progressive.

The Democrats had counted throughout the long fight on losing the votes of Senators Ransdell and Thornton, of Louisiana. Democrats, who voted against the bill because it would put sugar on the free list. Until the names of Senators La Follette and Poindexter were actually called, however, no one knew definitely the stand they would take, and their votes were greeted with enthusiastic applause. President Wilson expressed great gratification over the end of the long struggle in the Senate. Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, who had piloted the bill through the finance committee, the Democratic caucus, and the Senate, predicted that its passage would bring immediate stimulus to the business of the country. As it passed the Senate, the tariff bill represents an average reduction of more than four per cent from the rates of the original bill that passed the House, and nearly twenty-eight per cent from the rates of existing law. In many important particulars the Senate has changed the bill that passed the House; and a conference committee of the two houses at once began work to adjust these differences.

Thaw's Sudden Departure.

To the credit of Hon. C. J. Doherty, Canada's Minister of Justice, and acting Minister of the Interior, the sojourn in Canada of Harry K. Thaw, the murderer, has been cut short. The Thaw millions enabled this murderer to escape the electric chair in the United States. He was declared to be insane and in this way escaped execution and was confined in an asylum for the criminal insane. After several unsuccessful efforts to secure his release on legal technicalities, he finally made a break for liberty and succeeded. He came to Canada, an uninvited, undesired immigrant, was captured and put in prison.

It was thought and hoped that his stay in our country would not be long; that the wheels of justice would move rapidly; that the good sense of our people would demonstrate, beyond question, that such a character as Thaw was not wanted in our midst. It is cause for humiliation that the hopes of sane sensible Canadians were considerably shattered in this regard. The number of sycophants who fawned on this degenerate millionaire murderer was astonishing. Lawyers versed in all the tricks of the profession were at his command by the dozen, and every step taken by the Immigration authorities to hasten his deportation was blocked by writs of habeas corpus, appeals etc. Things had arrived at such a pass

that it looked as though this wretch might be kept in Canada for a considerable time. At this stage Hon. Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice, and acting Minister of the Interior the department in charge of immigration, cut the gordian knot. Thaw was in custody at Coaticook near the Canadian border, whence he was to be taken to the court in Montreal on the 15th. His numerous counsel, at Montreal and other places, were preparing for a legal battle in the court, and everything was quiet. All at once on the morning of the 10th, three men presented themselves at Thaw's place of confinement and declared themselves to be representatives of the Minister of Justice and acting Minister of the Interior. Thaw was asleep; but they roused him and ordered him to dress. Then, after a struggle in which he tried to brain one of them with a glass tumbler, they put him in an auto and thrust him across the border into the State of Vermont.

After being deposited in his own country, Thaw wandered up and down for some time with some friends in an auto and crossed into the State of New Hampshire. He was taken into custody at Colebrook in that State, and the lawyers there are now playing with him before the courts. Canada is rid of him; let his own country people do what they like with him.

The minister of Justice and acting Minister of the Interior is commended on all sides, for the masterly and summary manner in which they dealt with this undesirable. Thaw was proved by competent authority to have violated the Immigration Act by his manner of entering Canada, and was shown to be an undesirable. These facts being fully established, nothing remained but to deport him with as little delay as possible. This was done. Well done Minister Doherty, you have rid Canada of an undesirable and vindicated the dignity of the laws of our country.

The new Liberal organ of Montreal, the Telegraph-Witness, has been struggling editorially with great labor to explain what the principles of the Liberal leaders stand for. Roughly speaking, they seem to be something that the Liberal party won't stand for.—Brockville Times.

What chance has a homely man to win a prize in the baffling game of matrimony? A good one in Berlin—where Fraulein Derben has just organized "The League Against Beauty." The members—all pretty girls, of course—have pledged themselves to marry only ugly men, on the theory that handsome mates are unreliable.—New York American.

The only objection that Liberal members of Parliament can have to the closure rules as introduced last session is that it does not measure up to the Aylesworth guideline. It places debate upon a fair and reasonable basis and was designed only to overcome obstruction. The Liberal measure was planned to prevent even reasonable debate.—Calgary Herald.

It is charged in the Liberal press that Dominion Government officials threatened the homesteaders of the Peace River with loss of their property if they did not vote for Mr. Patterson. But this is simply a charge made at long distance without any basis and is designed simply to take away from the effect of the body blow which the Sifton administration has received in the north.—Edmonton Journal.

Hon. W. T. White and Hon. Martin Burrell are reported to have attended a sitting of the Imperial Defence Committee while in London. This should give Sir Wilfrid Laurier grave fears for the safety of our autonomy.—Stratford Herald.

A criminal shown to be insane is found "not guilty" by the American jury, but the British practice is for the jury to find him "guilty, but insane." This is why pleas of insanity are so common in American defences, and not specially favored in British court practice. The American prisoner has a chance for liberty if later his sanity can be proven, but here the verdict of "guilty" blocks that avenue.—Mail and Empire.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has let a contract to the Polson Iron Works of Toronto for the construction of a steamer to be used on the St. Lawrence River above Montreal, and on Lake Ontario, in the lighthouse service. The contract price is \$173,399. This is the first ship let under the new condition, namely, that construction must take place in Canada.

Hon. Mr. White, Dominion minister of finance, who has just returned from Great Britain, thinks there will be a loosening of the money market this fall. Worldwide conditions are improving. So far as Canada is concerned, he thinks the suspension of imprudent real estate speculation has done its work, and that hereafter there will be enough money available for municipal wants and legitimate enterprises. His view of the whole situation is decidedly optimistic.—Hamilton Spectator.

Speaking of naval defence the Victoria "Times" asks, "Should not Canada cast in her lot with Australia and New Zealand instead of with the Malay Peninsula and the Fiji Islands?" We might talk with more self-respect of casting in our lot with New Zealand if we had done the first works of New Zealand, but Australia and New Zealand are not the only islands with which our lot might be cast. What is the matter with the two islands off the coast of Europe called Great Britain and Ireland? They are not so far as Australia and New Zealand from Canada, and are communities of considerable importance. Vancouver News-Advertiser.

A notice in the Canada Gazette Ottawa has a bearing on the reciprocity controversy. The B. F. Sturtevant Co., of Canada advertises that it is changing its head office from Montreal to Galt, this having been resolved upon at a meeting of the directors held in Boston. The change takes effect September 1st. The stockholders subsequently held a meeting at Montreal and confirmed this. This is the company of which Mr. Eugene Foss, Governor of Massachusetts, is head. It will be recalled that Mr. Foss some time ago announced that the Sturtevant Company was obliged to set up a branch factory in Galt. He stated that the company was reluctant to do so, but was forced to move by the defeat of reciprocity.

Annual Convention.

The Annual Convention of the Provincial Teachers' Association will be held in Charlottetown Wednesday, Thursday and Friday 24th, 25th, and 26th of September. A program of more than ordinary interest is being arranged and will be published in a few days. A very large attendance of teachers and others is expected. Sept. 10, 1913, 21.

Average One Death Every Seven Hours.

New York, Sept. 12.—A member of the Brotherhood of Trainmen is killed every seven hours and every fifteen minutes a man is maimed.

This was the testimony today of William Lee, representing the Order of Railway Trainmen, at the meeting of the Arbitration Committee in the controversy between forty two eastern railroads and their conductors and trainmen over the employes' demands for more pay and shorter hours. When this statement was later challenged by Elisha Lee, counsel for the railroads, William Lee cited the statistics in the Interstate Commerce Commission's report. The report on June 30 last gave 8,635 railroad employes killed in the United States during the year.

William Lee in further testimony said: "The south is standardizing its rates by slow stages."

"We want standard rates throughout," he said, "and that includes the block man." A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors also a witness, complained of what he called the evil of deadhead crews. These crews, he said, were composed of men who have run a loaded train to a given point, have no more work to do and are not paid for the time they spent travelling back home.

This was one of the abuses, he said, that the employes wanted abolished. He added that some of the working economies introduced by railroads increased the risk of life and limb encountered by trainmen, and said that the trainmen helped pay for such economies in disability funds.

Frank J. Warren, professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania, was a witness for the trainmen at the afternoon session of the commission. He described himself as an expert on economic problems and presented charts dealing with statistics gathered from the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the federal department of labor and from other authentic sources, bearing upon the railroad situation. By some of these statistics Mr. Warren tried to show that railroads have steadily abandoned other cars of light tonnage, for the heavier cars. This discussion of tonnage, the trainmen said, was introduced to prove that a train today can carry more freight than a train of the same size ten years ago, and that because of this increased tonnage the same number of men in a crew can run a train that formerly would have required more care and therefore a larger crew.

The commission will convene again on Monday.

California Has Bubonic Plague.

Sacramento, Calif., Sept. 12.—A death from bubonic plague occurred yesterday at Martinez, Calif., according to reports received today by the state board of health from Dr. J. D. Long, of the United States marine hospital service, in San Francisco. At the same time a message was received by the board from its secretary, Dr. W. F. Snow, now in Washington D.C., stating that the federal government had desired to appropriate \$10,000 additional to fight the disease.

The body of the Martinez victim, whose name has been withheld, was examined by Dr. D. H. Carry, of the federal laboratory service, in San Francisco. Dr. Long personally passed upon the examination before pronouncing the case one of plague.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—There is no epidemic of bubonic plague at Martinez," said Dr. J. D. Long today. "The death there was purely sporadic. We had another case like it this year in San Benito county, where a Japanese woman, a strawberry picker died."

"Ever since bubonic plague first gained a foothold on this continent it has been prevalent among rats and ground squirrels."

The laborer at Martinez and the Japanese strawberry picker in San Benito were working in neighborhoods known to be infested with diseased squirrels. "The campaign of exterminating the squirrels is a tremendous task, and the \$40,000 additional appropriation from Washington, which I undertook to have made, is a result of increased popular interest in our task. Such cases as these show its necessity but the appropriation has nothing whatever to do with this special manifestation of a chronic condition, which can-

Canada's Gain.

The action of the United Senate in passing a tariff bill which makes a reduction of 28 per cent from the existing duties, and which, reference to the schedules will show, largely applies to articles Canada can sell to the United States, furnishes just one more illustration of what Canada has gained by the defeat of the iniquitous reciprocity proposals of 1911.

But there was much advantage even before the new U. S. tariff bill was passed. Maurice Low, the Washington correspondent of the London Morning Post, has been doing some figuring, and in his paper he estimates that Canada has gained not less than \$100,000,000 roughly speaking about \$500,000,000 by the action of September 21, 1911, when it forced the manufacturers of the United States to come to Canada to manufacture instead of merely storing in this country for their drawings of raw material and producing the finished product across the line.

That this has been the happy result cannot be contradicted. Take the case of Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, who is establishing branch factories in this country. Mr. Foss has no particular love for Canada, and his decision to erect factories here is not, due to any desire to see us prosper, but he is forced to locate his industry here if he wants Canadian trade. So it is with other concerns that have located, principally in Ontario, but of which St. John will eventually get its share. They are forced to come to us, because we did not permit Messrs. Laurier and Fielding Pugsley at all to deliver us bound and gagged into their hands.

The reduction of the United States tariff is an added benefit that goes even further to bring into reality the predictions of 1911. By the action of the Canadian electorate on that September day, two years ago, we have largely contributed toward building out our own trade; we have preserved our home market for our own people and, every day we are increasing and improving that market, not alone by our own efforts, but through the fact that our neighbors, who sought to sell what they now give, are forced to come and buy from us at our prices. These are material benefits, but there was also another gain to Canada as a result of that day. We turned out of office a corrupt "Little Canada" government and installed in its place an honest aggressive business administration. It is a hard and bitter pill for the Liberal press to swallow, but they have no other course than to take their medicine, squirm and splutter as they may.

Elevator Contracts Awarded.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 8.—Contracts for the two interior elevators which are to be erected by the government at Stratford and Moore's were awarded today to cabinet council. The successful bidders are the Barnett McQueen Company, of Minneapolis, contractors for the new elevator being completed at Fort Arthur. The contract price is slightly under a million dollars for each elevator. The capacity will be three million bushels each for the present but the construction will be such as to permit additional units being built at any time in order to triple the storage requirements.

An elevator will also be built at a point in Alberta and the new system promises to be of great advantage to the western farmers, enabling them promptly to market their grain and get their money on the basis of warehouse receipts. The grain growers have long agitated for the adoption of the policy of the establishing interior elevators on the state owned principle. Four tenders were submitted the Barnett McQueen Company being the lowest by about \$20,000.

Canada Leads Again.

Another triumph for Canada is found in the fact that the city of Winnipeg has now become the greatest wheat centre on the Continent. The year in the grain centres ends with August 31st. The Edmonton Journal points out that during the twelve months preceding that date there were inspected at Winnipeg 143,822,750 bushels of wheat, which established that city as easily first among the wheat markets of America. Minneapolis was thirty million and Buffalo thirty five million bushels behind. As an oat centre, Winnipeg with 51,688,000 bushels was second only to Chicago, which handled 118,418,300. New York was third with less than half of Winnipeg's total. Duluth has been regarded as the great flax seed market of America but the receipts in Winnipeg of that grain were five millions in advance of those of the city at the head of Lake Superior. The present crop will strengthen Winnipeg's position much further.

not be cured only slowly. The appropriation was asked for long before the Martinez case was discovered."

The Prince Edward Island Exhibition & Horse Races

Charlottetown, September 23rd. to 26th., 1913

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For prize lists, entry forms and all information, write

Frank R. Heartz C. R. Smallwood

President. Sec'y Treas.

Sept. 3, 1913, 41.

Advertisement for The Prince Edward Island Exhibition & Horse Races, including details on prizes, dates, and special attractions.

Advertisement for Moore & McLeod, featuring a large 'WOOL' graphic and text: 'We Want 200,000 Pounds of WOOL'.

Table with train schedules for the Prince Edward Island Railway, listing stations, times, and directions.