

THE HERALD

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Reciprocity Not Wanted.

III.

In former articles on this question we recited in brief the history of our reciprocity treaty with the United States, and the attitude of the Americans towards us in this matter, since the abrogation of that treaty. We also briefly referred to the changed condition of things in Canada consequent upon the inauguration of the National Policy, as well as to the course pursued by our Liberal friends regarding this policy, while in opposition. It was pointed out that the Liberals condemned in the most unmeasured terms the policy of protection; declared themselves free traders, and boasted that their advent to power would be signalled by a renewal of reciprocal trade relations with the neighboring Republic. We showed that all these boastful predictions failed of fulfillment; that the Liberals in power maintained the protective policy; that they abandoned all their free trade pretensions, and that they utterly failed to secure reciprocity with the United States. It was made apparent that, for forty four years, our friends in the United States steadily refused to negotiate with Canada any kind of mutually advantageous reciprocal trade arrangement. So long as our American cousins found that their advantage lay in refusing any trade concessions advantageous to Canada the door was shut in our faces. This is how matters stood on this question, until quite recently.

Meantime, as we have shown, Canada inaugurated the policy of protecting her own industries; became a manufacturing country and reached out in different directions for new avenues of trade. So admirably did she succeed that our friends in the United States began to sit up and take notice. From year to year we became more and more independent of them and proportionately increased our trade with the Mother country. The preference granted to Great Britain over foreign countries naturally brought us into close business relations with the motherland, and constituted a standing invitation for a reciprocal preference in the Imperial tariff. Imperial preferential tariff was all but consummated at the last general election in Great Britain and we look for its triumph at an early day.

At this stage hints come from the United States that our cousins over there would not be averse to discuss with the Canadian authorities, the question of reciprocity. Ah! what does this mean; have our friends across the line all at once become imbued with an ardent desire to do Canada a good turn? Not at all. The conviction is forced upon them that Canada's tariff regulations are driving some of Uncle Sam's great manufacturing companies to establish branches of their business in the Dominion, and are in numerous other ways tapering down the trade advantages so long accruing to the United States. When our American friends find the shoe pinching themselves they all at once make a pretence of holding out the olive branch. This is the time when the Canadian authorities should be most careful; most on their guard. It is not for Canada's special benefit that this impulse of apparent generos-

ity takes possession of our American friends.

As a matter of fact, we have already had on a small scale negotiations fairly indicative of the spirit animating the United States authorities in these matters. The negotiations in question were consummated towards the end of March. But, in order to fully understand their import it will be necessary to go back a few months. It will be remembered that a treaty had been negotiated between Canada and France, whereby the last named country is given the intermediate tariff in exchange for certain concessions given to us by France, as well as to thirty or forty other countries. Early in the last session of the Dominion Parliament this treaty came up for ratification by Mr. Fielding Finance Minister. The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Foster and other members of the Opposition pointed out to Mr. Fielding that it would be better to delay the matter for a short while, in view of the possibility of requests for favored treatment likely to be made by the United States, which country had adopted a new tariff, coming into force on the 1st. of April. Mr. Fielding boldly answered that any requests coming from the United States for favored treatment under the Payne-Aldrich tariff could have no bearing on the French treaty and would be treated quite independently thereof. The Finance Minister was very brave, and left it to be understood that Canada would make no tariff concessions to the United States for which she would not receive a *quid pro quo*. With this assurance no further resistance was offered to the ratification of the French treaty.

In a short time the very thing the Opposition sought to provide against happened. Fielding said Canada would not go to Washington; Canada would make no concessions to the United States. But the same Mr. Fielding who boldly made these statements went to Washington and made, in Canada's name, concessions to the United States, for which he received nothing in return. Mr. Taft, President of the United States, wielded the big stick and Mr. Fielding got frightened and gave Taft what he wanted. Fielding boldly declared in Parliament that if the United States would, under the new tariff, apply the maximum duty on certain commodities going into that country Canada would immediately apply the same tax to goods of corresponding value coming from the United States into Canada. But what actually happened? President Taft invited Mr. Fielding to go to Albany, and he went. The two of them spent a whole Sunday talking over tariff matters. Mr. Taft told Mr. Fielding that he was very much troubled about the interpretation of certain clauses in the Payne-Aldrich tariff. He could not see in any direction a solution for his difficulty except in Canada making certain concessions to the United States, for which the United States would make no return, and he asked his dear friend Mr. Fielding to help him out of the difficulty. He told him that if Canada would reduce to the intermediate tariff certain goods, to the value of five million dollars or so, now going into the United States at the maximum tariff, the United States would not retaliate by placing goods of corresponding value on the highest rate of the Payne-Aldrich tariff. This is how he threatened and bullied Canada's Finance Ministers and Mr. Fielding, who was so brave in Parliament fell down at the knees of the man wielding the big stick and asked him not to strike and

he would lie himself back to Ottawa and endeavor to persuade his chief to make the necessary concessions.

Mr. Fielding returned to Ottawa, received full authority to make the needed concessions to his dear friend Mr. Taft, so that he would have no further difficulty in interpreting the new tariff. He then packed his carpet-bag, started for Washington and granted to the United States all they demanded under pain of retaliation. This is how Mr. Fielding safeguarded the dignity and welfare of Canada in his first wrestle with Mr. Taft. What a miserable pitiable surrender!

Having succeeded so admirably in getting what she wanted in this case, it is not much wonder the United States is anxious for more reciprocity of that kind. But surely Canada will not permit any more humiliations such as this; surely we shall have no more trade negotiations concluded under pain of retaliation simply to please the United States!

Humiliating Canada.

This habit of bending the knee to the United States says our Ottawa correspondent which the Laurier government has been afflicted with for years is not reassuring to those who hope to see Canada hew out her own fortunes independent of the nation to the south. While everyone admits that it is well to be on friendly terms with a country whose boundary stretches along thousands of miles of our own territory, it will be admitted by those whose eyes are not blinded by the dust of Laurierism that Canada is big enough and strong enough to stand on her own feet in fiscal matters and everytime the United States government whistles she should not obey the call in a dog-like fashion. It would appear that Uncle Sams administration is satisfied with the attitude of the Canadian Government on the subject of reciprocity in tariff concessions between the two countries. Such a situation is what might have been expected by those who have studied the elusive policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The premier and practically every member of his government were for years advocates of reciprocity with the United States, and some of them even took their hats in their hands and went humbly to Washington in an effort to get it. The repulse then offered by the American government should not be forgotten. With their past record so well known it was not natural that the Canadian government should hold back now for a moment and not go too far with their plans until it is seen what the Taft-Fielding tariff tinkering will amount to. It must be remembered that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is, as he once proudly stated, "a free trader, as they have it in England." The virus is still in his blood. Mr. Fielding is afflicted with the same poison. This reciprocity action on the part of the United States has stirred within their breasts the old longings for free trade, and lo and behold Canada is forced to dance to the tune piped by Uncle Sam, a tune not piped until the same Uncle got good and ready for it.

It is not an inspiring spectacle, this toadying of a great country such as Canada to the United States, whenever the ring master of that administration chooses to crack his whip. It is entirely on a par however with past performances of Laurier, Fielding and Company, who in spite of their professions of faith in the destiny of Canada and loyalty to the Crown, have ever shown themselves willing to be led by the nose whenever the United States so wished. The lack of backbone on the part of our government was never more displayed than in these reciprocity negotiations. To be at the beck and call of our neighbors across the line is intolerable, and yet that is the position in which the Dominion is thrust by the self seeking men who now adorn the treasury benches. This is by no means the first occasion on which Canadian interests have been sacrificed to this administration. They go groping about in the dark,

Their blundering in the past has lessened the prestige of the country. At this very moment British subjects are being deported because they do not possess the \$25 which Mr. Oliver thinks is necessary for them to show before they can land. And this is the doing of men whose fathers or grandfathers would not have been able to meet the present conditions when they came as immigrants to Canada.

The foreign and domestic policy of the Laurier government is studded with instances of lamentable weakness. When the Liberal supporters of the premier rub their hands gleefully and declare from their seats in parliament and on the hustings that Laurier is responsible for the prosperity of Canada they might add that the same opportunist is also responsible for the loss of prestige, for the presence in public administration of wanton graft and cynical disregard of the interests of the people. This is what Laurierism is responsible for and so long as

Canadian public life so long will the resources of the country be looked upon as fair and rightful loot by the hordes of party hangers-on.

Islanders Win Shooting Prize.

In the Inter-Maritime rifle meet held at St. John N. B. on Thursday last, the Island team won the trophy. The finish was sensational, the Islanders beating the Nova Scotians by one point in the 600 yards range and tying them in the grand total. They were declared the winners by virtue of having made the highest score in the long range event. The meet is conceded to be the best and most keenly fought event in the history of the contests. Any one team had a good chance of winning out up till the last stage of the 600 range, when the New Brunswick men took a slump, and the fight dwindled down into a grand finish between Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the teams tying at the finish with the grand total of 739 each. As the Island team had a lead of one point in the 600 range, however, they were according to the rules declared winners of the trophy. Thursday's meet broke the record for the grand total by four points, the old record being 735, established at Charlottetown in 1905 by the Nova Scotia team. Not only was the total made by both Nova Scotia and P. E. I. Thursday higher but the shoot was held under different, and much more difficult conditions. When the record was established in 1905 a seven inch target was used, while the target Thursday was but six inches. The 600 yards range was also shot in a downpour of rain, and a light mist which covered the range prevented what would undoubtedly have been much higher scores. At the close of the 200 range in the morning the Prince Edward Island team was leading Nova Scotia by six points, with New Brunswick 19 points behind. In the 500 yards which was shot between twelve and two in the afternoon New Brunswick put up a great score, and cut down the lead to seven. Nova Scotia then leading the Islanders by one point. Following are the complete scores of the three teams:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, and NEW BRUNSWICK.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Pevrill, Corp., Nickerson, Pt., LeCain, Lt. Col., Sutherland, Capt., Semple, Lt., Cole, Capt., Harman, Sgt. Mgr., Peal, Sgt., and others.

Earthquake in Italy.

Misfortune seems to have lately chosen Italy as target. While the South of Italy has been afflicted by earthquakes the vast region of Sardinia, the largest Island in the Mediterranean after Sicily, was on the 7th. ravaged by a violent cyclone. The districts of Lanusel, Tortoli, Ilbono, Eliai and Jerzu have been devastated; and the crops, vineyards and cattle destroyed. Many shepherds have followed the fate of their flocks. The damage in Sardinia is estimated at \$2,000,000. The ruins of Calitri and the adjoining villages have been inspected by King Victor and Queen Helena. Most of the houses in Calitri were destroyed and the people who escaped are camping in the fields. Three hundred and two bodies have been uncovered which ten more are under fallen walls. The district where serious damage occurred extends about fifty miles around Mount Vulture

the town of Calitri in the Province of Avellino. This region has suffered much in the past from earthquakes. In 1851 eight hundred persons were killed. The Government has taken hold of the situation with promptitude. Although the earthquake occurred during the night, it was not long before the military and civil authorities were hard at work, rendering aid to the injured, preparing places of shelter for the homeless and bending their energies to the establishment of order.

Disastrous Montreal Fire.

A most disastrous fire occurred in the Herald Office, Montreal, on Monday. There was in the top of the building a tank holding water to be ready in the case of fire and for other purposes. When filled this tank weighed thirty-five tons. Notwithstanding several warnings that it was unsafe, the proprietors of the building did nothing towards strengthening its support. The consequence was that it fell Monday, breaking through all the floors from top to bottom and carrying with it all the heavy machinery and many of the operatives chiefly young girls, in its way, crushing all instantly. The gas by which the typesetting machines were heated at once ignited, and fire added to the horrors of the scene. In spite of the utmost efforts of the firemen and the rescue of many who were in the building a number of others lost their lives from this cause. At an early hour Tuesday morning a list of thirty-two persons known to be dead or missing had been compiled.

MARRIED.

BULL-FLYNN-At Sturgeon, on June 8th, by Rev. Theodore Gallant, Charlotte E. Bull, of Murray Harbor, to Walter J. Flynn, of Charlottetown.

HAZEN-BLIZARD-At Trinity Church, St. John, on Wednesday, June 8th, by Rev. J. W. Stewart, Arthur Prisk Hazen, son of the late William Hazen, to Agnes Isabel, eldest daughter of F. W. Elizard.

ARBING-WHITLOCK-In this city, on the 8th inst., Wesley Arbing to Lillian Whitlock.

DIED.

MURCHISON-At Glawie, Belfast, on the 7th of May Charlotte Murchison, in the 86th year of her age.

PAQUET-At Hyde Park, Mass., on the 2nd inst., Mrs. Daniel W. Paquet, daughter of the late Lazarus Whitman, to Mrs. Sarah M. Paquet, widow of the late Marshal Paquet, P. M., Souris, R. I. P.

McCOURREY-In this city, on June 9th, Annie R. S. McCourrey, daughter of Isaac McCourrey, aged 17 years.

McNELL-At Alexandria, on the 9th inst., John McNell, aged 62 years.

McLELLAN-At Elliott's Mills, on Saturday, June 11th, 1910, Donald McLeLLan, after a long and painful illness which he bore with christian fortitude.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods: Butter (fresh), Butter (salt), Calf skins, Ducks per pair, Eggs per doz., Fowls, Chickens per pair, Flour (per cwt.), Hides (per lb.), Hay, per 100 lbs., Mutton, per lb. (carcase), Oatmeal (per cwt.), Potatoes, Pork, Sheep per lb., Turkeys (per lb.), Hk. cuts, Straw.

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

Coronation Tea!

There is no prettier spot in Prince Edward Island than

Cardigan Bridge

And it will look its very best to all admirers of

Thursday, July 7th, 1910,

When the parishioners of All Saints Church will hold a Tea Party in aid of their church funds. All arrangements common to such gatherings will be provided, and no pains will be spared to make the Coronation Tea the crowning event of the season.

A special train will run from Charlottetown, Georgetown and Montague on the following schedule:

Table with 4 columns: Stations, Fare, Train Dpts., and Train Arrives.

Returning train for Charlottetown will leave at 7.00 p. m. and for Georgetown at 6.20 p. m.

Should Thursday the 7th of July prove unfavorable the Tea will be held on the 8th at five days.

By Order of Committee.

June 15th, 1910-31

Sturgeon Tea

Wednesday, July 13, 1910

The parishioners of St. Paul's Church, Sturgeon, intend holding a Grand Tea on the beautiful grounds adjoining the church, on Wednesday, July 13th, 1910. This will be the best tea of the season, and all are invited to attend.

By Order of Committee.

Sturgeon, June 15, 1910-41

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: 148 PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

June 15, 1910-41

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by public Auction at the Court House at Georgetown, in King's County, on Friday, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township number Fifty-three, in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the Division Line of Township Numbers Fifty-two and Fifty-three, at the south boundary of sixty acres of land conveyed by the Commissioner of Public Lands to Mary Campbell; thence running south along said Division Line for the distance of six chains and eighty links to the north boundary of fifty acres of land conveyed to James Rossignol; thence east by the margin of the year 1764 eighty-eight chains or to the west boundary of the Sellick Estate; thence north six chains and eighty links to the south boundary of Mary Campbell's land aforesaid; thence west along the same to the place of commencement, containing sixty acres of land a little more or less.

The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the fourth day of March, A. D. 1895, and made between Alexander Gillis, of Martinvale, Township Number Fifty-three, in King's County, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, Farmer, and Catherine Gillis, his wife, of the first part, and John A. Mathieson, of Georgetown, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, Farmer, of the second part, which said Mortgage has by Assignment become vested in the undersigned, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest secured by said Mortgage.

For further particulars apply at the office of Mathieson, McDonald and Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown.

Dated this 6th day of June, A. D. 1910. (Sgd.) GEORGE A. PARKER, Assignee of Mortgage.

June 15th, 1910-41

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twentieth day of March, A. D. 1896, and made between Hugh McKinnon, of Lot 82, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, and Sarah McKinnon, his wife, of the first part, and Edward Bayfield, of Charlottetown, in said County and Island, Barrister, Trustee, of the second part: All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on the North River, in the western side thereof, at the southeast angle of land owned or now or formerly in the occupation of John McKinley; thence in a westerly direction along the southern boundary of John McKinley's said farm until it strikes the Tryon Road; thence southerly along the Tryon Road until it strikes another lot owned or now or formerly in the occupation of the said John McKinley; thence westerly until it strikes the North River; thence northerly along the said shore of the said river to the place of commencement, containing forty-two acres of land, more or less.

For further particulars apply at the office of Mathieson, McDonald and Stewart, Solicitors, 142 Richmond Street, Charlottetown. Dated this 14th day of June, A. D. 1910. EDWARD BAYFIELD, Trustee Mortgagee.

MEET ME AT The Always Busy Store

Trimmed HATS-

Now that we are back again INTO DUSK selling for cash on... would like everyone to come in and find out for themselves just what a saving that selling for cash means. London Trimmed Hats in a number of different patterns and colors

\$2.98 only.

STANLEY'S.

MODERN BUILDING PLANT!

MONTAGUE BRIDGE

Early in the coming spring, an up-to-date Building Plant for the manufacture

From Concrete

Of all manner of material for building purposes. The building material here manufactured will include brick and all kinds of

Concrete Building Stone,

Monuments, Coffin Vaults, Steps, Drain Tiles, Caps, Lintels, Cellar Walls and Floors, Veranda Columns and Floors, and Veranda Walls of all descriptions; all requirements for Concrete Side-Walks, etc., etc. In connection with the establishment there will be a

Builders' Supply Store

Where the requirements for all kinds of buildings may be obtained. Contracts will be entered into for the erection of Concrete Buildings in any part of the Province. Enquiries regarding buildings and material will receive careful attention and prompt replies.

CHARLES LUND,

48 Brook Road, Quinny, Mass. Jan. 5, 1910-41

Lime. Montague Dental Parlors

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. We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless. A. J. FRASER, D. D. Aug. 15 1906-3m

C. Lyons & Co.

April 28-41