

THE HERALD

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Uniform Naturalization.

Recent intelligence from Ottawa indicates that a uniform naturalization law for the British Empire is likely to be enacted in the near future. Negotiations with this object in view have been going on between the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada, as well as the other Dominions, for a considerable period, and the probabilities now are that current legislation on the question will be passed in the Imperial and Dominion parliaments next session.

This is a matter of much importance that has not readily lent itself to adjustment, and its settlement in a satisfactory manner will remove a very embarrassing anomaly that has all along existed regarding naturalization. As matters now stand a naturalized Canadian subject, while possessed of all the rights and privileges of citizenship in this Dominion has not the full status of citizenship in Great Britain. On the other a naturalized subject of Great Britain does not by reason of such naturalization possess the status and rights of citizenship in Canada. As an example, we cite the case of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He is an American by birth; but when he came to live in Canada and become identified with our country's greatest enterprise, became a naturalized citizen of the Dominion. Subsequently the honor of knighthood was conferred upon him by our gracious Sovereign; still Sir Thomas, when he goes to Great Britain, does not possess the full status of a British subject there. The same holds good regarding those who may be naturalized in Great Britain, should they come to Canada.

As already stated the matter has been found difficult to adjust in a manner satisfactory to all, and it is pleasing to know that a mutually agreeable basis of settlement has been arrived at. The question received considerable attention in the Canadian House of Commons last session, and was discussed with the British authorities when our Cabinet Ministers were in London last summer, and since then considerable correspondence between the two Governments has taken place. Various drafts of proposed legislation have been submitted and finally one, to which the Canadian Government is agreeable has been drawn. The most important provision is that which prescribes five years residence in the Empire and the last year of the five in the United Kingdom, as the qualifying condition to naturalization. A similar act will doubtless be passed at Ottawa, as well as in the other Dominions. But it must not be overlooked that the adoption of such measures, designed to attain an Imperial end, will in no way affect the operation of the Canadian naturalization law and any specific limitations may impose.

The most important and satisfactory outcome of the anticipated legislation will be the removal of the much discussed and frequently embarrassing condition of things whereby neither a Canadian naturalized subject has the status of citizenship in the

Mother country, nor a naturalized British subject has such rights in Canada. This is surely a consummation devoutly to be wished.

A Real Gag.

In the course of an address at a largely attended banquet at Vancouver, Hon. Robert Rogers produced a copy of a closure rule prepared by Sir Allen Aylesworth, Minister of Justice in the Laurier Government, in 1911, which the Liberals intended to put into effect had they continued in power after the elections of that year. The text of this document shows that it was far more drastic than that introduced by the Borden Government.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser, which publishes the text of this closure rule, states that it was not discovered for some time that this measure had been prepared by the former Minister of Justice. Hon. Robert Rogers produced the resolution at the banquet as above stated and it was found among the records of Sir Allen Aylesworth's department. The text of the Aylesworth rule is as follows: 1. After a question has been proposed, a member rising in his place may claim to move "The question be now put," and unless it shall appear to the chair that such a motion is in abuse of the rules of the House, or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the motion "that the question be now put" shall be put forth, and decided without amendment or debate.

2. When the motion "That the question be now put" has been carried and the question consequent thereon has been decided, any further motion may be made (if the assent of the chair, as aforesaid, not having been withheld) which may be requisite to bring to a decision any question already proposed from the chair. Such motions shall be put forth, and decided without amendment or debate.

3. Provided always, that this rule shall be put in force only when the Speaker or Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees referred to in Rule 13, Sub-section 2 of these rules, is in the chair. Questions for the closure of debate under rules "Closure of Debate" shall be decided in the affirmative, if, when a division be taken, it appears by the number declared from the chair, that not less than 36 members voted in the majority in support of the motion.

Under this method any member who could command a majority of the House, with one third of the members present, could close debate at any moment, blocking all amendments and gagging all speech. It would not be necessary to give notice, or to provide for discussion to a proposed date.

The majority member need not be a leader of the House, or even a Minister. Any member who could command a majority could have applied the Aylesworth gag, without giving an opponent time to utter another sentence. In view of this gullotine proposed by the Liberals, their wild outbursts of anger at the last session, declaring that the Borden Government's measure was a "gag," would indicate that they were relying on the improbability of the discovery of their previous intentions. It will be useless in future for the Liberals to rail against the closure, now that their own more drastic method to terminate a debate is disclosed. The closure rule adopted by the House of Commons was necessary for the transaction of legislative business with reasonable expedition. It is noteworthy that it has not recently been the subject of political discussion.

It is less likely to be criticized in the future.

Carrying coals to Newcastle may have to give way in time to carrying coal to Alaska. A cargo of Australian coal has just been landed at Unalaska for the use of government vessels, and after a voyage of 8,000 miles will cost approximately \$15 a ton. A few hundred miles inland from Unalaska lie the much talked-of but undeveloped coal veins which are supposed to contain coal of a superior quality.—Springfield Republican.

In the record of trade development as estimated by the value of imports to different countries during the past thirty years Japan shows the most remarkable development with Canada second on the list. In 1882 the value of Japan's imports totalled \$27,500,000, whereas in 1912 the total had risen to \$315,500,000, or an increase of 1,047 per cent. Canada's total in 1882 was \$114,000,000, and in 1912 \$688,500,000, an increase of 504 per cent.—Victoria Colonist.

The West ought not to be so dependent on the East for harvest help as it was years ago. If it has bigger harvests now, it has also greater resources of labor to fall back upon in the harvest emergency. Its cities boast of their large populations. As they are not such manufacturing centres as the East, there must be many men there who could be drawn upon for help in harvest time.—Mail and Empire.

It is good news that comes from Australia, that the new Commonwealth Government is responding to the visit of the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, and that there is every prospect that the agreement for reciprocal trade with Canada will be forwarded to Ottawa in time for consideration and action at the next session of Parliament. Under proper encouragement there should develop a rich and profitable trade between the two countries. Differing so in climate and in products there is every thing to gain in a mutual interchange. The cause of inter-Imperial trade is making certain headway under the Borden Government.—Toronto World.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his St. Hyacinthe speech was violently denunciatory of the Nationalist representatives and voters of this province. Sir William Laurier in the days of Mercer was something of a Nationalist himself. It was his attitude in this regard that gained him the "solid Quebec" of which some of the friends used to loudly boast. When the present day Nationalists separated from him his majority in the House of Commons was lost, and he had to give up his prime ministership. There may be more personal pain than political foresight behind what he now says about former friends.—Montreal Gazette.

Mr. Miller, contractor for the Car Ferry at Carleton Point, arrived at Cape Traverse on Saturday evening accompanied by Mrs. Miller. Here he was joined by Mr. Frigg the Government engineer in charge and Mr. McKie the contractor for the Tormentine pier, where work is in full swing. He will build camps at once for his help and staff and later on, his whole plant will be on the ground as well as his lumber. The Branch Railway from the main line to Carleton Point is a necessity, he says, and the Department will be urged to give this their immediate attention.

It is true that Canada has borrowed freely. But it should be realized that most of the money has been thoroughly well expended, and will bring an immense output of natural wealth in a short time. Already the productive power of the country has grown in a wonderful manner. In considering the situation in Canada it should not be forgotten, first, that the Canadian banks hold large cash balances, both in London and in New York; secondly, that the Canadian Pacific Railway is in a position to raise any amount of capital it can reasonably expend; and, thirdly, that the credit of the Canadian Government is of the highest, and that the Canadian Government can rely on British investors for money if it is really needed.—Toronto World.

Reports Conflicting As To Damage. Regina, Sask., Aug. 15.—Two violent electrical storms in one day, each accompanied by a deluge of rain, have set the crop back several days. Wheat is reported as being badly down and some standing fields resemble grain in shock. It is expected that the sun today will bring the wheat up however and no permanent damage of any account will result. Beyond flooding of cellars all over the city, there was no damage reported in the Regina district and little over the province.

Arcois, Sask., Aug. 15.—Arcois and the surrounding district entirely escaped the severity of last night's storm. The thunderstorm with rain, some wind with a little hail, in some places, did little damage to the crops. Harvesting is well started. Barley cutting is practically finished, and wheat cutting has begun.

Estevan, Sask., Aug. 15.—No damage is reported so far from the violent windstorm of last evening. Very little rain fell in this district. Portage La Prairie, Man., Aug. 15.—Last night's storm visited Portage and the surrounding districts. Four elements, wind, torrential rain, lightning and a little hail, went to make the storm the worst for some years. No bad damage is so far reported, although telephone lines and poles are down nine miles east of here, cutting off telephone communication with Winnipeg.

A Big Trade is Probable. Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 21.—Hon. George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, who has been on a special trade mission of New Zealand, Australia and the Orient left here this morning in company with Hon. R. Rogers, and will proceed directly to Ottawa. He announced that during his stay in the Orient, he had met and instructed Richard Greig, Canadian Trade Commissioner, to make an exhaustive report on the question of freights between Canada and China and Japan. At the Minister's request, Greig is returning home via the trans-Siberian route, in order to study economic and other conditions having bearing on competition with Canada.

Mr. Foster added: I look for steady improvement in trade between Japan and the Dominion. We have become a party to the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty and this enjoys favored nation treatment; it may not be generally known that Japan grows the best rice in the world, and that millions of her population are too poor to use it as an article of diet, thus securing a good price for this staple abroad.

"Anomalous, as it may seem, I see a great probability of the Japanese becoming consumers of our wheat, and Canadian wheat and flour in an economic sense are cheaper articles of diet than their own home grown rice. Canadians should find an ever widening market in Japan for our lumber and chemical pulp."

Lumberman In Trouble. Quebec, Aug. 22.—The Quebec police court has now under investigation a case of considerable interest. Last spring Ernest Odell engaged in the lumber business, sold twelve hundred ties to the Quebec Harbor Commission. Before their delivery he got into financial difficulties and during his absence in Montreal to consult with his creditors the ties arrived at the port of Quebec.

The schooner captain not find

ing Mr. Odell, went to J. B. E. Letellier, one of the three harbor commissioners, who purchased the ties for 42 cents each and it is alleged afterwards sold them to the commission for sixty cents, each. Mr. Odell came back to Quebec and learning of the transaction, approached Mr. Letellier for a share of the profits, and not receiving any satisfaction, wrote a letter to Mr. Letellier threatening him with exposure to his chief.

The latter immediately applied for a warrant and had Odell arrested on a charge of blackmail. The case has been in the police court for nearly two months. In the meantime Mr. Odell was approached for a settlement by making an apology including the admission that he lied. This Mr. Odell refused to do and the case promises to go on for trial if it is not dismissed after investigation in the police court.

Leaped To Nets At Fire. Montreal, Aug. 22.—Driven by the fire to the roof of the Rideau Shoe Manufacturing Company building in Maisonneuve, this afternoon, a score of employes, including half a dozen girls, were forced to jump sixty feet into fire nets. Many of them who took the leap were badly bruised, but only one, Patrick Keenan, was seriously injured. He was taken to a hospital.

All of the two hundred employes, either left the building safely by the stairway or were rescued by firemen from the fire escapes. The flames started from an unknown cause in the basement, and quickly shot up the elevator shaft, filling the building with a blinding smoke. The building was completely gutted, entailing a loss of \$125,000, fully covered by insurance.

Wonderful Escape Of Workmen. New York, August 20.—Thirty-five workmen caught four hundred feet underground in a section of the Catskill aqueduct, in course of construction under Washington Heights, here, when fire broke out in the shaft house overhead.

At night, were found unharmed two hours later when the fire was controlled. Their chief suffering had been from lack of air, cut off by the fall of the smoke overhead. The fire was a spectacular one, and besides badly damaging the massive shaft building spread to apartment houses closely adjoining it on St. Nicholas Place and St. Nicholas Avenue. Two of the apartment buildings were burned out and others damaged.

The damage to the shaft was about \$15,000. Damage to surrounding property was about \$100,000.

Veteran Mariner died At His Post. Ottawa, Aug. 14.—Word has been received by the Marine Department that one of the old officials of the Department, Captain Minard, of the Lightship Anticosti, had died suddenly while on duty on his lightship in the Lower Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Department will bring the body for interment at Quebec, and provision will be made for the family of the deceased.

The death of Captain Minard at the post of duty recalls the fact that the public knows little of the hardships and heroism of the men who occupy these lonely outposts at the gateways of Canada.

The men on board the score or more of Lightships on the Atlantic coast spend practically seven months of the year in absolute isolation. Yet a case of dereliction of duty is rarely reported. Last spring a case was reported where the man in charge of the Lightship off Seven Islands in the lower Gulf spent three whole months in endeavoring to make his way over the ice to his ship to be ready for the opening of navigation in the spring. The journey was finally completed by a dash of 75 miles by dog sled across the ice.

Exile All Who Do Not Work. Ottawa, August 22.—Dr. J. W. Robertson, president of the Dominion Educational Association, at today's session of the association declared that every man idle in Canada for six months should be exiled. It might be that the Dominion commission would inaugurate new institutions as for industrial research, the fixing of commercial standards or for art, but the idea is that as far as possible existing institutions should

be utilized. If it were desired, for instance to develop the manufacture of pottery, glass, silk, etc., this might be done by the Dominion Commission through the present universities, thus saving expense and enriching the course of study at the latter.

PATON'S GREAT FIRE SALE CONTINUES Greater Bargains Than Have Been Secured By All Customers.

There was a tremendous crush at Paton's big bargain fire sale yesterday. There was a big clearance of LADIES' UNDERWEAR in all weights and sizes, for, coats etc., to make room for the fine quality goods offered this morning. The ladies waiting for genuine bargains rush to Paton's Fire Sale. This is a big day at Paton's Fire Sale. Some exceptionally good discounts are offered on the different lines shown.

LADIES' WAISTS. The latest silk and lace, mull, linen and pique waists on sale this morning are the early shopper will certainly catch the bargains. They are handomely trimmed in many cases with contrasting shades, buttons, braids etc. and are as dainty as they can be and not at all faded.

FLANNEL OUTFIT WAISTS. This line will mean something to the young ladies as the line includes pretty patterns in the heavier weight tailored shirt waists with the latest appearance possible.

LEATHER GOODS. Ladies' hand-attachables, the stylish kind always stocked by Paton's is offered at half price and should clear quickly.

MISSES' FALL DRESSES. Some stunning styles are shown in misses' dresses to be put on sale this morning at sweeping discounts. Hand some checks, plaids, velvets, corduroys, all the top notch style. Be sure and see them!

HOUSEHOLD LINENS. This department will appeal directly to the housewife and if she calls early she will find big bargains in linen towels, towelling, blanketing, etc. etc.

FURNITURE. A sweeping clearance is being made on what furniture is left, dining-room chairs, buffers, music cabinets, parlor sets, and many old pieces which a visit to this department will show.

The street way to get the bargains is to visit Paton's and go through the different departments. Remember store opens at 10 o'clock. Sydney Street entrance.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Repairs to Breakwater of Summerside, P. E. I." will be received at this office until 4:00 P. M., on Monday, Sept. 22, 1913, for the repairs to Breakwater of Summerside, P. E. I.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the office of W. E. Hyndman, Esq., District Engineer, Charlottetown, P. E. I., W. P. Morrison, Esq., District Engineer, Halifax, N. S., and on application to the Postmaster at Summerside, P. E. I.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupation and place of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, B. C. DESBROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, August 21, 1913.

Newspapers will not be paid for by advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—45257, August 27, 1913, 31.

We Want 200,000 Pounds -WOOL- THIS STORE WILL GIVE YOU the top price for Wool—either Cash or Trade. Bring your wool along to us—we can handle all you will bring in. Bear in mind that this is now the largest and best equipped Departmental Store in Charlottetown—new goods—good equipment—prompt, courteous service. Bring In Your Wool Moore & McLeod. 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

PURE HOME MADE JAMS AND JELLIES

MANUFACTURED BY R. F. MADDIGAN & CO. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. TRY OUR Home-Made Preserves! Made from home grown fruit. We have a large stock on hand. Sold in Bottles, Pails, and by the lb. EGGS & BUTTER We want EGGS and BUTTER for CASH, or in exchange for GROCERIES.

House Cleaning Supplies! We have a Full Line in Stock Give us a call. EUREKA TEA. If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales of it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co. Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the repairing, cleaning and making of clothing. We beg to remind our numerous patrons that we have REMOVED from 23 Prince Street to our new stand 122 DORCHESTER STREET, Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends. All Orders Receive Strict Attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers. H. McMILLAN