

THE HERALD

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 JAMES MCISAAC,
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Reciprocity Not Wanted.

That reciprocity of trade with the United States is not wanted in Canada, was the key note in an admirable address on tariff relations between the two countries, delivered by Premier Hazen of New Brunswick, before the Intercolonial Club of Boston, on the occasion of their annual banquet, on Victoria Day, May 24th. The membership of the Intercolonial Club is principally made up of natives of the different Provinces of Canada, especially the Maritime Provinces, mostly American citizens, who have made their homes in Boston and vicinity. While good and loyal citizens of their adopted country, they retain a warm place in their hearts for the land of their birth, and each year celebrate Victoria Day by a reunion and banquet. At these annual gatherings some distinguished Canadian is invited to address them, on a topic of interest to both Canada and the United States. This year the Hon. J. D. Hazen, the learned and eloquent Premier of New Brunswick, was the orator of the day and his theme was trade relations between Canada and the United States. Newspaper reports of Premier Hazen's speech show, as might be expected, that his address was comprehensive, instructive and illuminating. That it was eloquent in delivery is not doubted by anyone who has ever heard Premier Hazen speak in public. The development of this theme by such a master mind, before a Boston audience at the present time, is most opportune. Just of late considerable desire for a renewal of reciprocal relations with Canada seems to have awakened in the United States. In view of the past history of this question and of the attitude assumed towards it by the United States, Canadians should exercise the greatest possible caution regarding any expressions of apparent friendly feeling in trade matters by our cousins across the border. Indeed, the Canadian authorities would be justified in viewing with grave suspicion any attempted reciprocity negotiations by our neighbors to the south.

A reciprocity treaty existed between British North America and the United States from 1854 to 1866, twelve years. No doubt this reciprocal trade arrangement was, at that time, of great advantage to the British Provinces, and they gladly would have continued the contract. But the treaty was abrogated at the instance of the United States, and from that date to the present all attempts on the part of Canada to secure a renewal of mutually advantageous reciprocal relations with the Republic have failed. So long as the authorities of the United States saw that they, as it were, held the whip end, and that a renewal of the treaty abrogated in 1866 or one of a kindred nature would benefit Canada, and that Canadians were anxious for such renewal, they refused to negotiate. In consequence of this attitude the numerous attempts at negotiations for the past forty years have failed. Once indeed a treaty was negotiated; but rejected by the United States Senate.

In view of this long continued failure of the United States to respond to reasonable offers of negotiation on the part of Canada, the latter was obliged to look in some

other direction, and to find other ways of meeting the needs that reciprocity were intended to supply. In this new departure she paid the United States the compliment of imitating, to some extent, her policy of protecting home industries. In 1879 Sir John McDonald inaugurated the National Policy. Under this policy our home industries have been protected; Canada has become a great manufacturing country and has home use for raw material, for which a foreign market was formerly sought. The British market has been absorbing our products, and has become more and more valuable to us. We now sell to Great Britain, of farm products alone, sixty per cent more value than our sales of all kinds of products to all the world in the year the national Policy came into existence. In this way, the trade we once wished to do with the United States we are now doing with the mother country, so far as our sales are concerned, and it is most natural that we should be disposed to buy where we sell. Mr. Hazen and most Canadians with him still believe in reciprocity; but reciprocity within the Empire.

Reciprocity with the United States involves discrimination against Great Britain, and there is now no disposition among public men in Canada to discriminate against the mother country; at least there is none apparent. Those who once advocated such a policy are now in office and have either changed their views or have not the courage to proclaim them. Both political parties in Canada are united on the maintenance of protection; both are united in refusing to discriminate against Great Britain. It is true that one party does not say so; but shows that it so believes by its actions.

Not only is there no discrimination against Great Britain; but our trade relations with the Mother country has reached a further stage in advance; that is discrimination in her favor. Political parties in Canada are agreed on this and, as all know, a preference is now granted in favor of the old country. This phase of the trade question is accentuated by the policy of an Imperial tariff preference, favored by one party in Great Britain. A renewal of reciprocity with the United States would interfere with and destroy all this. But the progress Canada is making, and her prospects for the future under the conditions here briefly enumerated are decidedly adverse to the fostering of any sentiment in favor of reciprocity with the United States. Mr. Hazen was, therefore, surely correct when he declared that reciprocity was not wanted in Canada.

The only trade treaty that has become effective between Canada and the United States in 56 years is the tariff reached between President Taft and Finance Minister Fielding. This is not very comprehensive; but so far as it goes, the concessions are all made by Canada, and none at all by the United States. So far as it goes, it reduces the British preference and hampers Canada in negotiations with any foreign country. The ease with which the United States secured what she wanted; the facility with which the President overcame Canada's Finance Minister, has encouraged the United States authorities to ask the Government of Canada to meet them in further negotiations for reciprocity. This is the only kind of reciprocity our Republican friends are willing to give; the kind in which they gain all and we make all the concessions. But the unpopularity of this kind of reciprocity in Canada is shown by the resolutions

passed by several commercial associations. These were read by Mr. Hazen in the course of his address, and are as follow: On the eleventh of May the Board of Trade of the City of Montreal passed the following resolution and directed that it be forwarded to the Premier of Canada:—

"That in view of the marked progress being made at the present time by this country, and the great future which lies before it under a continuance of present conditions this council is of the opinion that the time is not opportune for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States.

"That while being in favor of Canada maintaining the most friendly relations with the United States, the council considers that the very causes that commend a reciprocity treaty to its people that is access to our undeveloped markets for their manufactured products, are from our point of view those for which Canadians stand to lose most, and that this country cannot afford to endanger its growing manufacturing industries or to have its natural resources exploited for the benefit of the United States.

"That the Council believes that before long the United States will in their own interest allow free entry of our natural products, and, therefore, that no concessions such as are inevitable in a reciprocity treaty are either necessary or advisable.

"That above and beyond material points, reciprocity with the United States, must inevitably tend towards a slackening of the ties that bind us to the Mother Country, and that this Council, takes the strongest stand against anything that would even remotely work to that end, being convinced that our every interest, either of business or sentiment, requires that Canada shall remain a part of the British Empire."

Last week, said he, the "Chambre de Commerce" of the same city, an institution thoroughly representative of the French merchants, came out strongly against reciprocity with the United States by passing a resolution asking the government to pay no heed to the movement across the border. The resolution claimed that reciprocity would endanger the British preference and Canadian industries.

Mr. Hazen's address was admirable from every point of view. Dealing with the history of reciprocity he brought out the following facts:—

"As I said a few minutes ago, said he, the reciprocity treaty was abrogated in 1866 and ten years later the United States rejected the limited treaty made by George Brown and Hamilton Fish. Another fifteen years later Mr. Blaine and his associates declined to negotiate with the Government of Sir John Macdonald, and again five years later approaches by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ministry were unsuccessful.

"Fourteen years then passed without the resumption of negotiations, and then a few months ago they were reopened by President Taft and Mr. Fielding with the result that the only tariff arrangement that has been completed between your people and ours for 56 years was negotiated. By this arrangement Canada made certain reductions on its duties on imports from the United States, and the American duty on Canadian goods remained exactly as it was before.

This is not the place to discuss the treaty, further than to say that it will not cause the Canadian people to put forth greater efforts to re-open the treaty question with their neighbors. In regard to this treaty some Canadians feel like the wife who disputed with her husband concerning the dinner hour—she wanted the meal at one and he at six—they compromised on six.

Many things have happened since George Brown went to Washington to negotiate for reciprocity, of which four might be noted:—

"1—The adoption of the Canadian national policy in 1879. Protection of home industry is now the policy of both parties and gratifying and astonishing progress has been made in home manufacture.

"2—The British preference. This has been supported by both parties and both have declared for an Imperial preference. Australia supports this programme and it is now the platform of the Unionist party in Great Britain. Canadians regard this truly magnificent idea as fairly within the domain of practical politics.

The remarkable growth of the British market for our farm products. In 1909 we sold of agricultural products \$82,750,000 worth, of which the British Em-

pire took \$69,500,000 worth. In the same year of animals and their products we sold \$52,000,000 worth, of which the British people bought \$43,500,000. All these may be regarded as products of the farm so that we sold to our fellow subjects one hundred and thirteen million dollars worth, and to all the rest of the world, twenty-two millions from the farms of Canada.

In 1879, the year of the national policy, we sold to all the world of all products only seventy-one millions. Last year we sold to Great Britain alone more than twice that much. Again last year we sold to Great Britain of farm products alone 60 per cent, more than we sold of all kinds of goods to all the world in 1879.

"It is the belief of very many Canadians that they ought to buy in the market where they sell most of their own wares, and they do not think they should negotiate with any country to the disadvantage of our British customers, or of the Canadian working man.

Laurier and the Navy.

Perhaps the most extraordinary proposal in the bill creating a Canadian navy, passed last session is contained in the clause which prohibits the war vessels defending themselves from attack unless an order-in-council has been passed permitting them to fight. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his effort to have one policy for the province of Quebec and another for Ontario and the west, has caused to be voted through parliament by the strength of his service majority a proviso that if the war in which the Empire may be engaged does not commend itself to the premier, he will not have an order-in-council passed. In other words this means that vessels of the Canadian fleet, flying the British flag, will be protected by the British navy whether the order-in-council is passed or not, but the Canadian ships cannot fire a gun in their own defence unless Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his infinite wisdom gives his consent. This is surely a humiliating position for Canada to allow herself to be placed in. The vaunted loyalty to Britain and British institutions so often proclaimed from the housetops by the Laurier government falls to the ground when any real service to the Empire is needed. The Canadian navy must lie helpless and be sent to the bottom by the enemy in the time of crisis and trouble just because there happens to be in power at the present time a spineless politician whose conceptions of true loyalty are as vague as his general policy. During the last days of the session this point was brought home admirably by Mr. R. L. Borden. The leader of the opposition pointed out that there appeared to be no principle which would be used by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a guide as to whether a war in which Britain was engaged was a just one or not. Endless trouble and difficulty must necessarily arise by reason of this half-hearted measure, as so far as any real value to the Empire's forces is concerned, this Laurier navy is not worth the paper on which the bill creating it is printed. When the Canadian people come to realize that the navy which will cost millions of dollars can be held aloof from the ships of other self governing colonies in time of British peril, the true measure of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's loyalty to the mother-land and desire to assist her against the world if needs be, will be rated at its real value.

The attitude taken by the premier respecting this question of help to the mother-land in the time of emergency cannot meet with the approbation of the Canadian people who are proud of their British connections. Those who look upon the naval bill as another step towards the Laurier goal of Canadian independence have good grounds for their belief. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was tried and found wanting at the time of the South African war. "Not a man, not a gun" was his decision at that time until he was swept by the tide of popular enthusiasm into taking steps to send Canadian contingents to help their British brothers on the veldt. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's loyalty at that time was shown to consist of a very thin veneer, and yet even to this day the boast is sometimes heard in parliament that had it not been for a Liberal government with a French Canadian at the head of it no troops would have gone from Canada to South Africa. The Premier's leanings towards independence and his ambition for the arrival of that day when Canada shall fall away from the

Empire like "the ripe fruit from the parent tree" are facts which cannot and have not been denied. At the present moment the government is drawing closer in trade relations with the United States. By so doing the door is being closed to participation in that world wide Imperial trade federation which must come. When that day does arrive however, Canada is in imminent danger of finding out that by the stupid policy of the "little Canadians" who now sit on the treasury benches, she has been robbed of her birthright as a co-partner with the other possessions of the Empire, and all for the sake of a mess of warmed over pottage, prepared by Uncle Sam. The government has agreed to appoint representatives to discuss reciprocity with delegates of the United States administration, but the majority of Canadians who give any thought to their country's welfare will not burst into any wild enthusiasm. The ancient Greek who came bearing gifts was hardly more worthy of closely watching than the enterprising modern Yankee who comes seeking tariff advantages. Thus is again exemplified the true Laurier policy of sacrificing the interests of the people, which policy has been brought to a high state of perfection since 1896.

Sir Wilfrid and Manitoba.

A general election in the province of Manitoba is expected this summer. This was the first province in Canada to cut loose from the federal government machine after Sir Wilfrid obtained power. It had maintained a Liberal administration for many years, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier's party were professing deep sympathy with provincial aspirations. But the success of the federal Liberal party put this sympathy to the test, and made it clear that the machine at Ottawa was merely using the provincial ministries for its own political advantage. Manitoba broke loose, followed by Ontario, British Columbia and New Brunswick.

None of these other losses seem to have caused so much indignation as the loss of Manitoba. For a time the Laurier ministry maintained a federal majority from that province. It is now pretty well known that this was accomplished. Manipulation of electoral lists, a series of frauds, supported by bribery and forgery, devised and carried out by men who were rewarded with federal office, enabled the government to claim a majority in the Ottawa parliament in the face of a public opinion which the people desired to express at the polls.

But this also came to an end. Before the election of 1908 the opposition minority at Ottawa held up a measure intended to select Manitoba and British Columbia from other provinces to have their electoral list controlled from Ottawa. This sinister departure from the one party pledge that had not previously been broken was not allowed. The opposition declared that the act should not pass if parliament were held a year to stop it. The government first abandoned the attempt to coerce British Columbia, but the Manitoba machine held on long and viciously. But this also had to be given up. Liberals from other provinces who had claimed the control of the franchise for the provincial legislatures were ashamed of the business. It had to be dropped. Following this came the capture by Conservatives of all the government seats but two in Manitoba. These were saved by small majorities at great cost, while the Conservatives returned eight representatives.

Meanwhile all attempts from Ottawa to drive the Roblin government out of power in Manitoba have failed. But there is to be a renewal of the struggle. This time the federal premier is called personally to the attack. It is understood that this is the reason of Sir Wilfrid's decision to go west this summer and hold a series of meetings. Now we shall see whether Sir Wilfrid can accomplish more close at hand than he has been able to do when operating from Ottawa.—St. John Standard.

MARRIED.

PEAKE—AITKEN—At the St. Paul's Church, on May 25th, 1910, by Rev. T. W. Murphy, Gladys Adele, daughter of the late Geo. Peake, to John Aitken.

ROBERTSON—JAY—At the Methodist parsonage, Mt. Stewart, on May 28th, 1910, by Rev. L. J. Wason, Thomas Earnest Robertson to Jessie Ruth, daughter of George Edward Jay, both of Fanning Brook.

DIED.

McDONALD—At the residence of his brother, Dr. A. A. McDonald, Souris, John R. McDonald, recently of Moyle, B. C. Funeral takes place at 9 o'clock a. m. tomorrow, from his mother's home at St. Andrews, R. I. P.

DINGWELL—At Dingwell's Mills, King's County, on May 20th, Mrs. Joseph Dingwell, aged 75 years.

McPHEE—At Caledonia on May 20th, Daniel F. McPhee, aged 66 years.

McARTHUR—At North Wiltshire, May 25th, Doctor Clarence Oswald McArthur, aged 28.

DALZIEL—In this city on Monday May 30th, Roy William Dalziel, aged 6 years.

BROOKS—At Murray Harbor, May 30th, Ann, wife of the late John Brooks, aged 86 years.

Yesterday his Majesty's warship Wasp sank a fishing boat off Falmouth, and forty lives were lost.

The Market Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.21 to 0.23
Butter (salt).....	0.20 to 0.23
Calf skins.....	0.10 to 0.14
Ducks per pair.....	0.80 to 1.25
Eggs, per doz.....	0.16 to 0.17
Fowls.....	0.90 to 1.00
Chickens per pair.....	0.75 to 1.00
Flour (per cwt.).....	0.00 to 0.08
Hides (per lb.).....	0.00 to 0.09
Hay, per 100 lb.....	0.50 to 0.75
Mutton, per lb (cascas).....	0.7 to 0.08
Oatmeal (per cwt).....	0.40 to 0.42
Pork.....	0.25 to 0.30
Peanuts.....	0.10 to 0.11
Sheep pelts.....	0.00 to 0.00
Turnips.....	0.10 to 0.12
Turkeys (per lb.).....	0.16 to 0.00
Geese.....	1.00 to 1.25
Rib cuts.....	0.45 to 0.50
Frased hay.....	10.50 to 11.00
Straw.....	0.30 to 0.35

Mortgage Sale.

Land Near Pisquid Station.

To be sold by public Auction, on Friday, the Seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County: All that parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Pisquid, and in the County of Queen's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the shore of Pisquid River, on the east side thereof at the northwest angle or corner of Ronald McDonald's farm; thence east along the northern boundary of Ronald McDonald's farm to the main road or highway leading towards Mount Stewart; thence south along the main road or highway leading towards Mount Stewart; thence east to the Spring; thence south three chains; thence east until it strikes Henry Curley's line; thence west along the line of said Henry Curley's farm to the place of commencement, excepting and reserving thereout two pieces of land part of the above described premises, and containing three quarters of an acre of land, a little more or less, and as the same is more fully described in a Deed of Conveyance from the Honourable William Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Mr. Miller, bearing date the second day of October, A. D. 1897, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds on the fourth day of October, A. D. 1897, in Liber 40, folio 762, Queen's County Book, also excepting and reserving thereout all that parcel of land, part of the above described premises, and containing four and one half acres of land a little more or less, and as the same is more fully described in a Deed of Conveyance from the said Patrick Murray and Grace Murray, his wife, to Thomas Arxworthy, bearing date the twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1905, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1905, in Liber 51, folio 800, Queen's County Book.

The above sale will be made pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1902, and made between Patrick Murray, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, Shoemaker, and Grace Murray, his wife, of the first part, and Mary A. Pearson, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, aforesaid, widow, of the other part, which said mortgage was by assignment bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1910, assigned by the said Mary A. Pearson to James B. Reddin, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Barrister.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, number 90 George Street, Charlottetown.

Dated this seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1910.

JAMES H. REDDIN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

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Jan. 5, 1910—4i

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