

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1911

ARE WE LIKELY TO GET RECIPROCITY?

Just a little over three weeks hence something like a million and a quarter of free and independent electors in Canada will have the opportunity of voting for or against reciprocal free trade with the United States in farm products, and incidentally declaring at the same time whether they desire to continue the Laurier Government in power.

At the election of three years ago 596,533 ballots were cast in favor of the Government and 579,571 against the Government, the majority of Liberal votes being 16,962. But this comparatively small majority of 48 members in a House of 221 members. It is upon the comparatively small popular majority for the Liberals at the last election that Conservatives are now in part basing their hopes of success in the present contest, but their larger hope rests in their professed belief that reciprocity will prove to be unpopular, especially in the older Provinces, British Columbia and Manitoba, while the Nationalist revolt will weaken Sir Wilfrid's strength in Quebec.

It is quite true that there have been at times very sweeping changes at general elections. In 1874 Ontario gave the Mackenzie Government a majority of 40, and the entire Dominion gave a Liberal majority of 60. This was followed four years later in 1878 by a Conservative majority of 30 members from Ontario and 68 for the whole Dominion. But conditions then were altogether different from what they are now.

This is, of course, quite apart from the question of the merits of the Government and its principal measure, reciprocity. The one point upon which the widest difference of opinion exists is as to whether reciprocity will prove a source of strength or of weakness to the Government. When the agreement was first announced there were many Liberals who believed that the Government had made a mistake. Mr. Lloyd Harris, the Liberal member for Brantford, told the Liberal convention the other day that at first fully ninety

per cent. of the Liberals in Parliament were of this opinion, and he is of that opinion still. So is Mr. Germain, the late Liberal member for Welland.

But a great change has apparently come, over both the House and the country since the first announcement and reciprocity has steadily gained in favor with the electors east of the Great Lakes. At least such is the opinion of the Liberal leaders and the candidates supporting them, who are now not only strongly in favor of the agreement, but would gladly make it the supreme issue of the campaign. The Opposition, on the other hand, prefer to bring in other issues, notably in Quebec, where they would make the navy question paramount. This looks like a tacit admission on their part that reciprocity is in favor with the people even more than is the Government itself.

Let it be admitted that the Government may lose some seats in Quebec to the Conservative-Nationalist combination, and still, if reciprocity is as good a card as the Liberals believe and as some Opposition men appear to fear it is, the Government will stand to win with a good majority. Much will depend upon the result in Ontario, whose representatives are now divided, 50 Conservatives to 36 Liberals. The latter hope to considerably increase their numbers; the Conservatives hope to increase their majority. In our opinion Quebec and Ontario will be the real battle ground, and that outside of those two populous Provinces the aggregate strength of parties will not be very greatly different from what it was in the late Parliament.

The Maritime Provinces at last election sent to Parliament 9 Conservatives and 26 Liberals, giving a Liberal majority of 17. This more than offsets the Conservative majority in Ontario. Assuming that the four Provinces west of the Lakes will divide even, as before, and with reciprocity as an issue the Conservatives can hardly hope for anything better, and that Ontario and the Maritime Provinces will divide about as in the last Parliament, there would be a pretty even divide of the whole Dominion outside of Quebec. There are very few who doubt that Quebec will give Sir Wilfrid at least 30 majority, which would be conceding a loss for him of eleven seats in that Province, and still leave him an ample majority in Parliament.

Elections are always uncertain and the situation may change, but the chances of reciprocity being adopted look rather promising from the best estimate we can make at this stage of the game.

PROFIT IN FOXES.

The fame of Prince Edward Island black foxes and fox farms has spread all over America and Europe. Breeders are reaping a rich harvest in thousands of dollars, especially from the great demand that has sprung up

for living foxes. There are so many who have heard of the big money made in this way who are desirous to enter the business that the demand exceeds the supply and prices are higher than ever. It is also believed that the closing of the Pribyloff seal fishery has turned the attention of fur-buyers toward the black fox trade. It is clear that no form of stock-raising approaches fox farming in profit when a single fox at \$30 each, or fourteen horses at \$150 each. And there seems no prospect of the keen demand for black foxes abating.

NOTES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his speech at Simcoe expressed his belief that early in November the new Parliament will pass the reciprocity agreement, in time to take effect upon the abundant Canadian crops of this year. This will, of course, depend upon what the electors may say by their votes on 21st September.

It now appears that both the flagship Niobe and H. M. S. Cornwall very narrowly escaped going to the bottom in the recent accidents and the damage to both ships has been very serious. It reads strangely that the charts of Canadian coastal waters should be so untrustworthy as to show thirty feet of water on the spot where the Cornwall struck, and where there was in reality a depth of only fourteen feet. It is believed that this fact will relieve the navigator of the Cornwall from blame, but it will not make good the great loss. Surely it is time that the charts now fifty years old were corrected by a new survey.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been ten times elected in Quebec East, twice by acclamation and eight times in contested elections. Two by-elections and eight general elections are included in the full list. In his first contest his majority was 315. His smallest majority in the past five general elections was in 1887 when he only had 1927 votes more than his opponent received. His average majority since and including that year has been 2242.

Sir William C. Macdonald, with admirable generosity has come to the assistance of the Hillsboro Consolidated School with a contribution of \$1200 and the school will be re-opened as usual on September 5 at the conclusion of the summer holidays. Some of the districts which were lukewarm or inclined to withdraw from the consolidation are reconsidering their action. The continuance of the school means much not only for the immediate locality but for the interests of education throughout the Province as well.

Rehall "93" Hair Tonic and Dandruff Cure is one of the best preparations of its kind on earth. It cures dandruff, strengthens and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness and improves the scalp. Price 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle. We are sole agents. The McKinnon Drug Co. drft.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. From Guardian August 9th A COMMON-SENSE VIEW.

It is the common fault of party advocates both in the press and on the platform, especially at election times that they express extreme views. The discussion of reciprocity affords an instance of this. Reciprocity may, and we believe it will prove a very good thing for Prince Edward Island, without immediately making every one rich. It may in some minor respects prove detrimental to individual interests and yet on the whole prove beneficial. Its essential feature is that it removes some serious obstacles to trade and leaves our people much more free than they have been as to their choice of markets in which to sell and buy.

The so-called "protection" which it has claimed the national policy gave to the farmer, reciprocity takes away by giving practical free trade in farm products. But we are of those who believe that this so-called protection to the farmer was a sham and never of any practical benefit to him. As to the benefit to our farmers from the removal of United States duties on our farm products, it would be rash to assume that the amount of the duty will all be added to the price which our farmers will receive. If that were true the American consumer would receive no benefit. The instances are few in which the consumer does not pay a large share of the duty, and hence he may be expected to gain by the removal of the duty.

The inevitable effect of the removal of duties from farm products by the United States and Canada will be to equalize prices on both sides of the boundary. The American market being the larger in the proportion of ten to one, will be the dominating factor in that regard. It is in the main a higher market than that of Canada, but not in all things. We stand to gain if it remains a better market than our own, and The Guardian believes it will so remain. In the United States manufacturing is developing much faster than agricultural production. In Canada the reverse of this is true, notably in the Northwest.

The trade agreement is neither the better for being proposed by one party nor the worse for being opposed by the other. It is none the worse as an agreement for us because the Americans refused to enter into it for forty years, and none the better because they greatly desire it now. The rapid growth of our trade with the States in the face of high duties affords the strongest proof of the natural and neighborly desire of the two peoples to do business with each other. The agreement merely removes certain artificial barriers and leaves the people free to do as they desire. And a willingness to trade with a next neighbor surely tends more to promote good feeling than would a refusal to trade. This seems to be a common-sense view of the trade agreement. 8-19attdrft

CHURCH SERVICES. METHODIST. First Methodist—Rev. Mr. Westmoreland at eleven and seven. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2.30. Visitors welcome. Grace Church—Rev. Mr. Styles at eleven and seven. Few five reserved for College students. Everybody welcome. PRESBYTERIAN. St. James—Rev. Mr. McNeill of Murray River at eleven and seven. Visitors cordially invited. Zion—Morning prayer meeting at ten a. m. Rev. G. Strathie at eleven and seven. Sunday School and Bible Class at two thirty. College students and strangers cordially welcome. CENTRAL CHRISTIAN. Central Christian—Rev. J. F. Floyd at 11 and seven. Sunday School and Bible class at 2.30. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. All seats free. Everybody, including college students, cordially invited. Minister's residence, 104 Prince. BAPTIST. Baptist—Rev. Edwin Simpson, Illinois at eleven and seven. Sunday School at 10 a. m., with "Loyalist" Class for adults in church auditorium. A cordial welcome is extended to all the services of this "home-like church." ANGLICAN. St. Paul's—Rev. T. W. Murphy at 11 and 7. Holy Communion at 11 o'clock service. St. Peter's Cathedral—10th Sunday after Trinity. Rev. Canon Simpson at eleven and seven. Sunday School and Bible Class, at 2.30. All seats free. Holy Communion 8.30 a. m. ST. DUNSTON'S CATHEDRAL. First Mass at 7.30. Children's Mass at 8.30. Catechism immediately after Mass. High Mass at 10.30. Vespers and Benediction at 7 p. m. SALVATION ARMY. Sunday. Services at 11, 3, and 8.30 p. m. Week nights service.—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at eight p. m.

SHIPPING NEWS. Entered, Aug. 18—S. S. Halifax, Ellis, Boston; S. S. City of Ghent, Hare, Halifax. Cleared, Aug. 14—S. S. Halifax, Ellis, Boston; schr. Stanley Mac, Whittle, Pictou; schr. Abana, Lanigan, Port Hastings; schr. Eva May, Burke, Guysborough; S. S. City of Ghent, Hare, Summerside. "We have established a Nurse's Free Registration Bureau in our store, where proficient qualified nurses can register as competent and available and where those in need of trained skill will easily find expert help. No charge whatever is made for this service. The Two Macs. drft.

"The School that has won the Confidence of the People." The Union Commercial College will re-open on Monday August 28, in one of the best equipped and most up-to-date business college buildings in Canada. New Royal Bank Building. Ask for prospectus. Wm. Moran Principal.

New Parmachene Belle Flies. We have just received a new lot of above flies from England on Number seven and ten hooks. These are extra well dressed fine wool body and strong gut. 5c Leading Tackle Store. J.G. Jamieson DRUGGIST

For the Bride. If you happen to be one of the many persons wanting a Wedding Gift and not knowing just what to buy, we ask the favor of an inspection of our large and well assorted stock of Silverware and Cut Glass. G. H. Taylor Jeweler

GREAT SCOTT, CAN'T YOU SEE IT? NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR COAL. THE RETAIL COALMAN

If you want to secure the lowest price of the year along with good service, buy your winter Coal now. We can supply you with the very best in Hard or Soft Coal. Also wood, Hard or Soft. A. Pickard & Co. Phone 240.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES. RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS.

Slater Shoes. For the young men who like "the thing" in Footwear, and who want to keep up with the band wagon, they will find that the "Slater Shoes" will fill every requirement. The stock, the cut and the Shoe Making are calculated to fill the "long felt want" of the Smart Young Dresser. From \$4.00 up.

Goff Bros Sole Agents.

Salary Insurance

It takes two things to buy Salary Insurance—mighty good health and a little bit of money. Lots of times a man with any amount of money cannot buy Salary Insurance, and lots of times men with very little money but any amount of good health, think they are too poor to pay for Salary Insurance. The latter is not the case however, as the Great-West Life have plans of Insurance to meet the requirements of people of all means. The Company can also be of service to the man of wealth, by acting in the capacity of the most dependable Trustee, for the Estate he leaves to his heirs. Most men nowadays, leave their property in the hands of some competent, corporate institution to administer rather than trust to the ability and integrity of indiscriminate next to kin. There could be no sounder or better Corporation to which to entrust such funds than the Great-West Life and this can be done by means of Instalment or Monthly Income Policy. The popularity of Great-West Life Policies is evidenced by the fact that they have sold more Insurance in Canada for the past four years than any other Company. The real fundamental reason for Life (or Salary) Insurance is not for the purpose of enriching some one, but to keep the family circle in tact: to arrange by foresight and unselfish provision that dependent ones continue to receive the advantages and comforts to which they have been accustomed. We would be glad of an opportunity to quote our rates and submit any particulars required.

Hyndman & Co. Ltd., Prov. Managers. T. Edgar MacNutt, Special Agent. S. M. Hicks, Agent at Summerside. T. E. Morrissey, Agent at Georgetown. H. D. McLean, Agent at Souris. B. Gaudet, Agent at Miscouche. Joseph R. McDonanald, Agent at Panmure.

WANTED.—Several good solicitors for Town and Country. It is an easy matter to sell Great-West Life policies. smtf.

Duty Swept Away Where the Prince Edward Island Farmer Gains

Farmers, market gardeners and horticulturists in particular, will do well to keep in mind the figures of the following tables. They exhibit the changes made in the United States tariff on a large number of natural products:

Table with 3 columns: Articles, Present Tariff, Under Reciprocity. Rows include: Horses valued at \$150 or less per head (\$30 per head, Free); Horses valued at over \$150 (25 per cent); Lambs under one year (75c per head); Sheep over one year (\$1.50 per head); Poultry, alive (3c per lb.); Poultry, dead (5c per lb.); Oats, per bushel (15c); Barley, per bushel (30c); Potatoes, per bushel (25c); Turkeys (25 per cent); Cabbage, each (2c); All other vegetables in their natural state (25 per cent); Blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and strawberries 1c per quart; Butter (6c per lb.); Cheese (6c per lb.); Fresh Milk (2c per gal.); Fresh cream (5c per gal.); Eggs (5c per doz.); Honey (20c per gal.); Garden and field seeds (15c pr bu. to 20c per lb.); Grass seed, including timothy and clover seed (Free); Hay, per ton (\$4 (2,240 lbs)); Straw, per ton (\$1.50 (2,240 lbs)).

This great sweeping away of duties by the United States, if accepted by the people of Canada, as it surely will be, will mean hundreds of thousands of dollars to the producers of Prince Edward Island. If a farmer is making a comfortable living now, will be heard without a laugh the voice of the Tory orator, speaking in behalf of the Big Cities and the Big Interests, who tells him to "let well enough alone" and refuse the proffer of an extra gain undreamed of before last winter?

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