

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1920

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR

TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING

COMPANY, LIMITED

AT 81 QUEEN STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

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Government Leadership

The Toronto "Saturday Night,"

which cannot be considered a

strenuous supporter of the Borden

Government, has this, among

other things, to say concerning the

question of Government Leadership:

"There would be more sense in

the clamor for a general election

in Canada if its authors were

able to back it by any specific

criticism of the manner in which

the affairs of Canada were being

administered at Ottawa. But con-

crete instances of inefficiency or

failure to grapple with the duties

and responsibilities that govern-

ment involves at the present time

are curiously lacking. Intelligent

men are therefore forced to the

conclusion that those who are

demanding an appeal to the

people are actuated by the same

thoughts as that of callow stu-

dents longing for Halloween—

a chance to raise Hales.

"The ground for demanding a

general election is stated in the

cant term "lack of leadership," a

vague and meaningless bit of

journalism coined during the late

war, which has been badly over-

worked and should now be sen-

tenced to the blue pencil. If it

is intended to convey lack of

courage or lack of decision, it is

singularly misapplied in this in-

stance. In dealing with the man-

ifold post-war problems of the

past year, the Ottawa administra-

tion showed a firmness with

which it would hardly have been

credited eighteen months ago. It

has grappled successfully with

the conspiracy to upset existing

forms of Government in the West.

It has gone ahead with the great

problem of re-establishing the

soldier in civil life, in a manner

which has won the admiration of

foreign observers. It has pro-

ceeded with its shipping program

with commendable efficiency. It

has made good progress in solv-

ing a railroad problem not of its

own making. Though there is

deadwood in the cabinet it has

not clogged its activities in any

appreciable degree. It has shown

real firmness in resisting a cam-

paign to bankrupt the country

by increased gratuities to the

soldiers. At the present juncture

a government which refuses to

listen to the clamor of the mob

merits commendation on that

ground alone. In a time when

irresponsible talk is the order

of the day it has set an admirable

example of silent industry.

day a bulwark against elements

which might easily land Canada

in the slough of despond, if en-

trusted with power. There is

one way to put the usefulness

and popularity of the present

government to a test. The House

of Commons will meet in a few

weeks time. If its opponents can

show concrete reasons why it

should not be permitted to carry

on, they can induce members to

vote want of confidence and force

its resignation; but we do not

believe that they will be able to

produce any indictment calling

for such a decision."

To gain some sort of an appre-

ciation of the statesmanship and

administrative ability of the

Union Cabinet, it is only neces-

sary for the impartial critic to

make a survey of the field out-

side ministerial circles, and to

construct, in his imagination, an

alternative cabinet, composed of

the most prominent men in the

opposing groups. Mr. Crerar, Mr.

MacKenzie King, Mr. Lapointe,

Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Robb are

probably the best the Cross

Benchers and Opposition have

to offer in the line of statesman-

ship. How does the list look? How

does it compare with the mem-

bership of the Cabinet? How

many persons, outside the par-

tisan few, would really like to

see these politicians substituted,

as national administrators, for

Sir Robert Borden, Sir George

Foster, Mr. Meighen, Mr. Doherty,

Mr. Calde, Sir Henry Drayton,

Mr. Sifton, Mr. Bowell, and the

other members of the Dominion

Government?

Home of Partisanship

Partisanship has rarely made a

more pitiful spectacle than is

being presented at Washington

by the Republican majority in

the United States Senate. That

majority, in its determination

to humiliate President Wilson, and

discredit his party by compelling

amendments to what it believes

to have been principally Wilson's

personal scheme, the League of

Nations, has pursued a course

which no one with any respect for

the intelligence of these shrewd

politicians can reasonably believe

to be anything but dishonest.

The Journal is no admirer of

President Wilson. The Journal

believes that the President largely

brought upon himself his present

trouble by the utterly unfair ap-

peal he made during the war to

the people of the United States

to support Democratic candidates

in the congressional and state

elections as a necessity to the

efficient prosecution of the war

by his administration. The Jour-

nal thinks that the President

acted not only unconstitutionally

but foolishly when he went to

Paris without consultation with

Congress or its leaders in the

Senate and Assembly, and worse

still gave his final assent to the

May, but who resigned recently

in view of the failure of the

United States to enter the League,

Mr. Raymond, in an article in

Saturday's New York Times,

summarizes in part as follows:—

"Any one who has read the

covenant knows that the govern-

ment of the League is committed

primarily into the hands of a

small executive body of nine

members called the Council. As-

sisting the Council in a more or

less advisory capacity is a much

larger body, called the Assembly,

but the actual administration is

in the hands of this small com-

mittee of nine. On this com-

mittee, or Council, are the repre-

sentatives of the five allied and

associated powers and of four

smaller powers. Under the cov-

enant, the United States will

always be a member of the

Council. Under the covenant,

too, the decisions of the Council

have to be unanimous in all mat-

ters that relate to peace or war

on the methods by which the judg-

ment of the world is put into

effect. The United States has

an absolute veto power on any

move or motion it does not like.

At any time it can stop anything

that it does not agree with."

Republican Senators at Wash-

ington have no need to pretend

to be afraid for the Monroe Doc-

trine, or that the United States

have to go to war in some petty

European quarrel, or that dele-

gates of other nations are going

to outvote the United States

representative, or in short that

anything can happen in the

League, or be done by the League,

by which the United States will

be bound if it doesn't want to

be bound. The United States by

the present covenant has an ab-

solute veto power to defend its

own wishes. The Senators who

are flooding the air with pro-

fessions of their championship

of Americanism are both partic-

ipans and hypocrites, in a matter

which is more important to the

welfare of the world than any-

thing which ever happened in

history before.

Gailloux Faces Charge

Paris, Feb. 17.—Joseph Gailloux,

former Premier of France, was

placed on trial today before the

Senate, sitting as a high court

charged with conspiracy against

his country in time of war. The

accused man entered the cham-

ber accompanied by three police

officers. The Roll call of the

court was at once taken up.

There was a large attendance

very few of the Senators

being absent. M. Gailloux, im-

maculately attired, his clothing

obviously new, seemed in the

best of health. He wore a slightly

bored look while listening to the

reading of the warrant by Leon

Bourgeois, president of the Senate,

which formally opened the trial.

Outside the Senate chamber

55 Miles an Hour

Last Thursday evening this

province was visited by one of

the severest wind storms in its

history. According to Mr. New-

bery the wind reached a velocity

of 55 miles an hour between

8 and 9 o'clock. This is the

highest that he has any memory

of. He states that he never saw

the barometer fall so rapidly nor

so low; it took a plunge of 1.14

inches. The rain fall was about

1.1-3 inches, equal on the level

of 12 inches of snow. As a re-

sult of the thaw the streets that

night was almost impassable.

The city had a gang of men cut-

ting drains and in this way the

surplus water was carried off.

The benefits of the storm sewers

during the thaws of this kind

were quite evident. A number

of the telephone lines were put

out of commission, including that

between Summerside and Char-

lottetown and points west, but it

is expected that repairs will be

made this afternoon. A number

of the eastern lines were also

damaged. As the telephone wires

were down it was difficult to

ascertain the extent of the dam-

age done. A barn near the

corner of the St. Peter's and

Brackley Point Roads was blown

over and a number of trees were

destroyed. In this city the large

flag pole in front of Mr. E. G.

Toombs residence went down

carrying with it a tree alongside.

A number of windows were

broken in the west end of the city.

Some damage was done to Davis

and Fraser's plant, the roof of the

egg building and portion of the

slaughter house roof being blown

away, one part being carried to

the top of the coal pile about a

hundred feet away. The tops of

two chimneys of the Queen Hotel

were demolished. The railway

shelter at Union Road was blown

over. The steeple of the former

pro-Cathedral was bent by the

force of the wind, but did not

break.

The Ellis Enquiry

In Summerside

The Ellis enquiry was resumed

in Summerside at 11 o'clock yes-

terday morning. Nothing new

or important was brought out in

the evidence taken.

The first witness examined was

Dr. J. A. Stewart, who was re-

called and some of his evidence

gone over by the Attorney Gen-

eral.

Mr. Strong also asked witness

several questions.

Mr. P. N. Fife, coroner, was

next recalled. He was asked if

he noticed any blood on the walls

to which he replied that he did

not.

Cross examined by Mr. Strong

he was asked if he had any con-

versation about the tragedy with

Mrs. Yeo.

He declared that he had ex-

pressed an opinion that the case

Dominion of Canada

PROVINCE OF

Prince Edward Island

In the Probate Court, 10th

George V., A. D. 1920.

In Re Estate of Allan L. Mc-

Donald, late of Souris, in King's

County, in the said Province,