

The Herald

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At The Federal Capital

Parliamentary proceedings, for
the week ending, April 9th, so
far as the House of Commons is
concerned, were of a consider-
ably strenuous nature. A num-
ber of important measures were
up for consideration, but, possibly
in consequence of the persistently
obstructive tactics of the Opposi-
tion, as great progress in the
important public business was
not made as naturally should
have been the case. However,
the attitude of the Opposition is
destined to bring them up with
a sudden stop. They are prepar-
ing for themselves a castigation
that will bring them to a more
sane manner of conducting them-
selves, when the business of the
country calls for immediate and
attentive consideration. They
will get very soon just what is
coming to them in this connec-
tion. For the moment, generally
speaking, we shall leave them
at that.

Monday, the 4th, was the
regular private members' day, and
a considerable number of more
or less important resolutions were
discussed by different members,
and, as usual, resolutions were
withdrawn after the debate had
run its course. On Tuesday, the
5th, Mr. A. K. McLean, member
for Halifax, formerly a member
of the Borden Government, but
who this session sits on the Op-
position side, introduced a resolu-
tion, of which he had formerly
given notice, relative to the C. N.
R. operations. The resolution
called for a committee from both
sides of the House, whose func-
tions would be to make inquiries
and elicit all possible information
relative to the status and opera-
tions of the C. N. R. and re-
port to Parliament such conclu-
sions, as in their opinion, would
tend to improve the manner of
conducting the operations of this
great national utility. Before
entering upon the discussion of
his resolution Mr. McLean had
arranged with the Prime Minister
that, after the debate would
spend itself, he would withdraw
the resolution, as it was the in-
tention of the Prime Minister to
move in this direction himself.
The resolution was discussed at
considerable length by a number
of members of both sides of the
House, and, as arranged for, was
then withdrawn. Thereupon the
Prime Minister immediately gave
notice of a motion for the appoint-
ment on behalf of the Govern-
ment of a select standing com-
mittee on national railways and
shipping.

Wednesday, 6th, after the usual
routine proceedings, Mr. Lapointe
of Quebec, on the motion to go
into committee of supply, engaged
the attention of the House for
about two hours and a half dis-
cussing a matter relative to labour
organizations in the Province of
Quebec. His grievance was the
attitude assumed by the Minister
of Labour towards the Quebec
National Catholic Labour Union.
It appears that certain Labour
Unions and employers of labour
had arranged for a Convention at
Ottawa. The Labour Unions in-
vited to attend, by delegates, this
Conference were all members of
the International Union, embrac-
ing a very large number of orga-
nizations. After arrangements had
been made for this Conference

the Provincial Labour Union of
Quebec, above referred to, made
application to be represented at
this Conference. When they pre-
sented their request to the Min-
ister of Labour, he pointed out
to them that it would be im-
possible for them to be represent-
ed at this Conference, as they
did not belong to the Inter-
national Labour Union, whose
different units were to be repre-
sented at the Conference in ques-
tion. The Quebec Labour Union
it appears stands out by itself,
and is peculiarly provincial and
does not coalesce with the other
labour organizations in question.
Consequently, it was considered
that it would be very unreason-
able for them to expect to partici-
pate in the discussions of a
Conference with these organiza-
tions with whom they refuse to co-
operate. The matter had got into
the press and had assumed much
larger proportions than the ques-
tion deserved. This gave Mr.
Lapointe an opportunity of airing
to his own satisfaction, the as-
sumed grievance suffered by the
labour organizations of his own
Province. After he had com-
pleted his long tirade, the Prime
Minister, Rt. Honourable Arthur
Meighen, took up the subject and
in a marvelous speech, character-
ized by the closest reasoning and
clearness, proved to the satisfac-
tion of anyone who wished to be
convinced, that the complaint of
Mr. Lapointe had not a scintilla
of foundation or justification in
fact. So completely did he sweep
away the specious argument of
the member for Quebec, that the
whole debate, which looked at
one time as though it might con-
tinue all night, fell to the ground
after less than an hour's discus-
sion by anyone else in the House.
It disappeared altogether, and no
one referred to it again for that
day.

After this had been disposed
of, the motion to go into supply
was carried. The committee con-
sidered railway estimates for a
considerable portion of the even-
ing. Of course when the esti-
mates for railways and canals
come before the House we may
always expect that it will be a
long drawn out debate. These
estimates at this time are not
only of the greatest possible
importance, but they are so diver-
sified and so spread over all the
Dominion that there is scarcely
a member of the House of Com-
mons who has not some grievance
or other to bring up. It was
quite natural then on this occa-
sion, when the Minister of Rail-
ways undertook to have the prin-
cipal item of his estimated expendi-
ture considered in committee,
that dissent was manifested from
many portions of the Chamber.
It was now well advanced in the
evening, and this item, especially
this year, when the deficit is so
large, could not be considered to
any great advantage at this
stage. In consequence of this
the Minister was quite willing
that some other less contentious
item of his estimates might be
discussed, and therefore one or
two votes, large indeed in them-
selves, but in comparison with
the main estimate for this de-
partment were insignificant, were
agreed upon in committee. Pro-
gress was reported and the House
adjourned.

Thursday, the 7th, was a con-
siderably strenuous day in the
House of Commons. Supply was
Quebec. His grievance was the
attitude assumed by the Minister
of Labour towards the Quebec
National Catholic Labour Union.
It appears that certain Labour
Unions and employers of labour
had arranged for a Convention at
Ottawa. The Labour Unions in-
vited to attend, by delegates, this
Conference were all members of
the International Union, embrac-
ing a very large number of orga-
nizations. After arrangements had
been made for this Conference

Opposition side of the House the
Canadian Government Merchant
Marine has nearly always been
very severely and unreasonably
criticized. The worst offenders in
this particular have always been
Mr. Duff of Lunenburg and Mr.
Sinclair of Antigonish and Guy-
boro. It appears that Mr. Duff
conducts some manner of ship-
ping himself, and perhaps is
rather desirous that as little com-
petition as possible might be in
his way. Mr. Sinclair, it ap-
pears, is also somewhat interested
in shipping, and, therefore, it can
scarcely be said that his opposi-
tion to the national enterprise is
altogether unselfish. Reasonable
criticism of a constructive nature
is never objected to; as a matter
of fact it is desired when the
consideration of supplies for a
large and important enterprise
are under consideration, but Mr.
Duff's opposition could not be
characterized as constructive criti-
cism or as reasonable discussion.
As a matter of fact, it was the
most outrageous, bitter, unrea-
sonable and ignorant opposition
to the voting of public money
that could well be considered.
Were one disposed to characterize
the attitude and conduct of Mr.
Duff in his onslaught in this con-
nection, it might be said that he
presented an exhibition of phys-
ical ponderosity, senseless ver-
bosity and illogical monstrosity.
It was, in a word, a senseless
rhodomontade, that occupied five
hours of the valuable time of the
House. He may have pleased
himself in his onslaught, but cer-
tainly did not seem to please any
one else, for he emptied the gal-
leries and emptied the House on
both sides. Only a sufficient
number remained to maintain the
quorum; but they changed as
frequently as they could without
running the risk of destroying
the quorum. As a matter of fact
it seemed almost a pity that the
House was not permitted to count
out, but of course that would
only delay the matter, and sooner
or later they would have to stand
the infliction. After this had
been kept up until midnight or
later, the committee reported
progress after having passed one
small item by agreement. The
House then adjourned.

Friday, the 8th, was a day of
considerable importance in the
House of Commons, and it was
a day on which the Leader of the
Official Opposition, Mr. Mac-
Kenzie King, succeeded, once
more, in placing himself in a most
ridiculous and silly light before
the House and before the public.
His tactics are such that he can-
not be prevented from making a
foolish exhibition of himself
whenever the slightest opportu-
nity presents itself. The matter
under discussion on Friday was
the resolution of the Prime Min-
ister for appointing a special
committee of the House of Com-
mons, consisting of members from
both sides, to consider matters
relative to national railways and
shipping, to which reference is
made above. After the Prime
Minister had introduced his resolu-
tion and discussed it at some
length, explaining its provisions
and the desire of the Government
to secure for the purpose of par-
liament all the information that
it would be considered proper to
be made public, relative to the
operation of these great national
enterprises, the discussion went
on. The Leader of the Opposi-
tion was not satisfied with the
conditions of the resolution as it
stood. As a matter of fact he is
never satisfied with anything
that is reasonable and sensible.
He always must spoil it by an
endeavor to tack on to it some-
thing that emanates from his
own silly brain. As the whole
question had been discussed far
into the night, about midnight
the division was taken. It may
be here stated that Friday night,
above all, is not the best night
for the Government to have under

discussion, and especially to have
a division on matters of great
public importance; in as much
as a number of members from
Ontario almost invariably leave
for home about ten o'clock on
that night for the week end.
The Quebec members, to some
considerable number, do likewise.
But it would appear that on
this occasion they denied them-
selves the privilege of leaving for
home in the hope that they might
have a division and greatly re-
duce the Government's majority.
So it happened that when the
division came, in consequence of
what has just been said, the
Government's majority was re-
duced to seventeen. That of
course was sufficient, being
considerable under the circum-
stances. After Mr. MacKenzie
King's amendment had been dis-
posed of by this division, Mr.
Cramer, leader of the progressive
party, who had voted for the
Opposition amendment, directly
contrary to his speech and had
voted a few days previously, rose
and moved another slight amend-
ment to the main motion. This
was accepted by Mr. Cramer. When
Mr. Speaker asked if the main
motion, as thus amended, would
be agreed to by the House, Mr.
MacKenzie King of course had
to dissent, but his conduct in this
particular showed how extremely
short-sighted the man is. When
the Speaker put the motion, in-
stead of accepting the main
motion as amended, without ques-
tion, he decided to have the
motion passed on division. That
would mean that the vote would
be the same as the one that had
been previously given. But the
members supporting the Govern-
ment saw through this subter-
fuge and demanded that a record
vote be taken. As a consequence
the members were again called in
and the vote counted. It was
found that the Government had a
majority of thirty-eight, instead
of seventeen. The members of
the progressive party followed
their leader, voting with the Gov-
ernment. Thus once more Mr.
MacKenzie King manifested his
absolute unfitness for the position
he assumes to fill. The votes on
both divisions were as follows:
1st, fifty-six for MacKenzie
King's amendment and seventy-
three against. On the next
division, forty-two for Opposition
and eighty for the Government.
This ended the business of the
week, and, as all will admit, ended
in a way most unsatisfactory to
the Opposition.

Cardinal Gibbons'
Will Probated

Baltimore April 13.—In con-
nection with the filing of the will
of Cardinal Gibbons, a memoran-
dum to Bishop Owen B. Corrigan,
administrator of the archdiocese,
left by the prelate, notified him
how to dispose of the Cardinal's
personal property. Most of the
estate, it was stated, would be
devoted to the training of young
men to the Catholic priesthood,
to the promotion of Catholic edu-
cation and to the advance of
charitable work in the Church.
By the terms of the will, which
was filed Monday, the Cardinal
named his executors, Bishop Corri-
gan, the Rev. L. H. Stickney,
rector of the Cathedral, and the
Rev. Eugene J. Connelly, cham-
berlain, heirs to all his estate,
real and personal, and thus a
legal formality was complied with
to dispose of his property.
Except in a few minor in-
stances, the money left to the
priests of the Cardinal's house-
hold, will go to charitable pur-
poses and to the cause of pro-
moting the spiritual interests of
the Church.

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by Public
Auction on Saturday, the Seventh
day of May, A. D. 1921, at the
hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, in
front of the Law Courts Building
a Charlottetown. All that tract,
piece and parcel of land, situate
lying and being in Township
Number Twenty-four, in Queen's
County, in Prince Edward Island,
bounded and described as follows,
that is to say:—On the North
by English Church Glebe land,
on the East by land in possession
of Frederick Toombs, (formerly
of the late Joseph Toombs) and
of land of John H. Buntain,
formerly John Buntain's) on the
south by land in occupation of
Kate Doucette and Zachariah
Doucette her husband, (formerly
Frances Gallant's) and on the
West by land in the occupation
of Thomas Craswell, (formerly
Daniel Bulman's) containing fif-
teen acres of land, a little more
or less, together with a right of
way therefrom of the mean
width of upwards of fifteen feet
to the Buffalo Road, as the same
has been used continuously for
upwards of fifty years by the
mortgagor and his father, Syl-
vester Martin, before him; Also
all that other tract of land situate
on said Township, described as
follows, namely:—The twenty-
one acres given to the Mortgagor
by the last will of his father
Sylvester Martin, bearing date
the 2nd day of March, A. D.
1898, and duly proved and filed
in the office of the Judge of
Probate for Prince Edward Island,
therein described as the twenty-
one acres "my son Joseph" was
then working and which the
Mortgagor has since occupied and
own, being one moiety or half
part of all that tract of land
bounded by a line commencing
on the division line of Town-
ship Numbers Twenty-three and
Twenty-four, at the distance of
five chains and thirty-seven links,
from the northwest angle of land
now or formerly in the possession
of Henry Craswell, thence north
to the brook or stream flowing
to Winter River, thence east-
wardly along the said brook to
the west boundary line of land
now or formerly in the posses-
sion of Joseph Doucette, thence
South two chains fourteen links,
thence East seven chains and
fifty links, thence South eleven
chains, thence South sixty-five
degrees West eight chains, thence
North five chains thirty-seven
links, thence South sixty-five de-
grees West to the place of com-
mencement, containing forty and
one-half acres of land, a little
more or less, and is part of said
Township Number Twenty-four,
and is referred to in said Will as
forty-two acres, together with the
right of way thereto and there-
from of the mean width of up-
wards of fifteen feet to the
Buffalo Road aforesaid, as the
same has been and now is in use,
together with a right of way of
the width aforesaid from said
twenty-one acres to the herein
described tract of fifteen acres,
and all rights of way appurtenant
to or used in connection with the
herein described tracts of land, or
any of them.
The above sale is made pur-
suant to a power of sale contained
in an Indenture of Mortgage
dated the Thirtieth day of March,
A. D. 1912, and made between
Joseph S. Martin of South Rus-
sett, Township Number Twenty-
four aforesaid, Farmer, and Mary
Martin, his wife, and John
W. James of Charlottetown, in
Queen's County aforesaid, Gentle-
man, for default in payment of
principal.
For further particulars apply
to McLean & McKinnon, Solicitors,
Charlottetown.
Dated this Sixth day of April,
A. D. 1921.
JOHN W. JAMES,
Mortgagor.
April 6, 1921—41

J. D. STEWART
Barrister, Solicitor and
Notary Public.
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burden of war prices. For months conditions have been
working toward the great climax that brought the remark-
able merchandise that is here assembled for this our great-
est January Carnival of Economy.
The results came in two ways: 1st. The drastic
lowering of prices on our own stocks, down to the new low
basis, and often far below it—to double your interest in
January buying in our store.
2nd. We have combed the markets—taking utmost
advantage of the opportunities created by far sighted
manufacturers who were ready to co-operate with us in
presenting to you now the lowest prices that will be
possible, for the next six months, at least.
We can just see the delight of our Customers when
they see the splendid assortment of goods, in every de-
partment of our store, and then realize that prices are
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things.
Many Manufacturers have ACCEPTED LARGE LOSSES.
We shall forgo a large part of our profits on the new
goods and accept large losses on our own mark-downs—
to inaugurate this first New Year under the New Man-
agement and
THE MOST STIRRING JANUARY PRICE-UPSET THAT THIS
COMMUNITY HAS EVER KNOWN.]
No matter what you need or desire, now is the best
time for months to come to buy it. Some of the reasons
are told on this page; but scores of others are here that
can get no mention today, even in this broad space.
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Feb. 23, 1921, 61
Legislative Assembly.
Prince Edward Island
Rules Relating to Private Bills.
36 All petitions for Private
Bills must be presented within
fourteen days after the com-
mencement of the session ex-
clusive of adjournment.
37 No Private Bill shall be
brought into the House, but
upon a petition first presented,
truly stating the case at the
peril of the suitors for such Bill,
and such petition must be signed
by the said parties.
38 A committee shall be ap-
pointed at the commencement of
every Session consisting of five
members of whom three shall be
a quorum, to be denominated
The Private Bills Committee to
whom shall be referred every
Private Bill, and no proceedings
after the first reading shall be
had upon such Bill until such
Committee has reported thereon
to the House.
39 So soon as the Committee
has reported any Bill, such Bill
together with any amendments
that may be suggested by the
Committee, shall be printed at
the expense of the parties who
are suitors for such Bill and
printed copies thereof delivered
to the members before the second
reading if deemed necessary by
the Committee.
40 No Bill for the particular
interest of any person or persons,
Corporation or Corporations, or
body or bodies of people shall be
read a second time until all fees
be paid for the same into the
hands of the Clerk of the House
41 No Bill having for its
object the vesting in or conferring
upon any person or persons,
Municipality or Body corporate
the title to any tract of land
shall be received or read in the
House unless at least four weeks
notice containing a full descrip-
tion of the land in question has
been published in the Royal
Gazette and one other newspaper
in this Province of the intention
of such person or persons Mun-
icipality or body Corporate to
apply for such Bill.
H. E. DAWSON,
Clerk Legislative Assembly