

The Herald

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Canada's Prime Minister

On Tuesday of last week, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, addressed public meetings in Petru, N.S., on behalf of Hon. F. B. McCardy, Minister of Public Works, who is seeking reelection in Culechester County, in confirmation of his assumption of a Cabinet office. The tone of the Prime Minister's addresses was aggressive and vigorous. His speeches contained no apologetic note; but were those of a public leader with an administrative record he is proud to defend and a national policy in which he has unbounded faith. The Union Government's record, he said, was a record of big, difficult things well done—a record such as no government in our history can equal.

Discussing the tariff, the main issue before the Canadian people, he emphatically declared that in any tariff revision inaugurated by him and the Government he leads, the principle of protection to Canadian industries will be definitely and firmly adhered to. Referring to the various groups pointing out that they were all committed to the adoption of free trade. "They mean going back to the Laurier-Cartwright policy of 1893—not the Laurier policy of 1897 and 1907. They mean going back to the first edition of the Laurier policy of 1893. If anyone doubts it, let him read the speeches of either their platform leaders or followers, and he can doubt it no longer. They are against protection of every kind. They want the old Cartwright policy, which the Government of 1896 found they could not put into effect without ruining this country. They want the old, discarded 'free-trade-as-in-England' policy—and all that in the name of 'Progress'."

Passing in review the numerous new fangled political theories advocated by this one and that one, the Prime Minister said: "The public mind is confused with a veritable babel of uninformed tongues. A great many people seem to have lost all sense of values, of proportion and of numbers. Extravagance in thought is as great as the undoubted extravagance in living. It is the indulgence in fisms and theories that thousands of people are mentally chasing rainbows. Dangerous doctrines are taught by dangerous men, enemies of the state, that poison and pollute the air. We are asked to believe not in so many words, but in fact, that we have class domination instead of a true democracy, with government of all classes and for all classes."

The manner of Government that the people of Canada should desire and should strive to have, is one whose care and solicitude extends to all classes and conditions of the people. In the language of the Prime Minister it should be "a Government big enough to embrace the majority of Canadian men and women, a great rallying ground where all may come whose first thought is Canada, who can think in terms of the whole country and who want its destiny to be guided by counsels of consideration, by sanity of thought and vision, a rallying ground to which all can come and from which they can start out together."

The Prime Minister was accompanied to Petru by Hon. Mr. Guthrie, Minister of Militia and Defence, as well as Hon. Mr. McCardy. Both these gentlemen also spoke at these meetings, and all were splendidly received and made excellent impressions. The meetings were tremendously crowded and enthusiastic. It is impossible for us to give any lengthened report of the speeches. In a masterly peroration the Prime Minister said: "Nearly 200 members of parliament, entrusted with the task of directing this country through the most troubled and trying period of its history, studying as they could close at hand, all the difficulties that surround us and all the dangers that beset us, in touch continuously with their constituents and knowing the feeling of the people, these men determined that the right thing to do was to form a great party, broad enough to include the adherents of any Government that had gone before."

Heterogeneous Combination.

The Regina Leader, (Liberal) appeals to all the forces opposed to protection to stand together and show the Protectionist Party that its day is done; that Canada refuses longer to be throttled and exploited by it. The Leader says the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture provides the basis for a working agreement because it is a program to which any section of the community can subscribe, and it "thinks it ought to be possible for Liberals, Farmers and Laborites to get together and devise a policy which could be unitedly pursued in the event of victory. Quite so. Anything to beat the Government. Evidently the Leader has lost hope of its own chieftain being able to accomplish the task and it now looks appealingly to the farmers to be taken in out of the cold and wetness. Then we have this gem of thought: "A government formed from among members of Parliament pledged to such a working agreement, would know exactly what to do in office. Of course. All it would have to do would be to satisfy 'em all, Liberals, Farmers, Laborites, and the dozen and one groups parading under new colors and preaching all sorts of creeds. We can picture a combination party made up of all these diverse elements which the Leader is hopeful of getting together to beat protection. Let us have a look at the procession parading down Main Street, bands playing, flags flying, and the 'boys' huzzah-ing for the new order of things."

FARMERS' SECTION Tom Curran, the silent statesman, arm in arm with Dr. Michael Clark his first lieutenant, followed by hundreds of honest farmers carrying banners bearing the following legends: "Free Trade will make you rich!" "Protection fosters Trusts, Companies and Gentlemen's Agreements!" "Protection is the chief corrupting influence of our National Life."

LIBERAL SECTION Hon. W. L. M. King, leader, carrying a banner with the legend: "Grandfather, John D. and Victory. D. D. McKensie, 'Not a very high protectionist.'" Hon. W. S. Fielding, wearing red hat and with motto: "Our platform may be accepted with Reservations."

MISCELLANEOUS GROUPS J. Harry Flynn, with banner: "\$2,000 or bust." Communists Bolshevik Jimmie Simpson Mild Socialists Wild Socialists Slackers What an inspiring spectacle such a procession would present! The picture is not overdrawn. The Regina Liberal Organ makes no secret of the plan of the enemies of the Government, which is to play up the

Farmers' platform in the West and make no effort to revive the fortunes of the national Liberal Party in that part of the Dominion. In Ontario the Globe and other papers find their own leader a pretty strong dose to ask the people to take. They are giving the Farmers' Party far support, while practically ignoring their own chief. In Quebec, Liberalism is to be extolled. In the Maritime Provinces Liberals and Farmers are to work together as far as possible. Mr. King has not succeeded in getting the Farmers to get out of his way in North York, but he is still hopeful and loses no opportunity of reminding them that there is no difference between them and himself. On the other hand Mr. Meighen stands foursquare on a good, sound Canadian platform. He appeals to all the forces of reason and stability. He frankly is for the protection of Canadian industry, for a policy that will keep Canadian workmen employed. Wherever he has spoken he has told the same story. The platform he stands on is not quite as broad as the platform that the erstwhile Liberal papers of the West have builded for all and sundry of the heterogeneous crews who have been invited to join in the defeat of the Government; but it is broad enough to accommodate every patriotic Canadian man and woman, every believer in British law and order and British justice, every anti-revolutionist who thinks Canada a good place to live in, despite the presence of many undesirable, every progressive who has contributed to Canada's wonderful industrial expansion, and indeed, every rural citizen who refuses to be misled by the Farmers' Party political slogans and legends.

THE SHADOW OF LENINE

Following upon the revelations of the secret negotiations between the Russian Soviet Government and George Lansbury, editor of the Daily Herald, published in London Eng., there is special significance in the announcement, carried by the cables early this week, that the British Miners' Federation, under the leadership of Robert Smillie, is halting for a general strike. It is significant because Smillie is one of the wild men of British Socialism against whom there has been directed a strong suspicion of active communion with Trotsky and Lenin. Last autumn Mr. Lloyd George hinted at some such connection, when, speaking in the House of Commons, he declared that there were "sinister influences behind" the railway strike. At that time the British Premier's statement was more or less rejected as a figure of vehement rhetoric, but more recent events, and particularly the exposure of Lansbury, a friend and co-worker of Smillie's have produced a more serious concern. Thus the Duke of Northumberland, in the Morning Post openly makes the charge and produces data in support of it, that Smillie and his friends are co-operating with the Bolsheviks for a Bolshevik revolution in England.

Not are the statements which he makes the mere expressions of an alarmist or timid mind. The Duke of Northumberland will be remembered by students of British politics for his duel with Mr. Smillie and Mr. Sidney Webb before the Sankey Coal Commission last year. In the House of Lords, the Duke, continuing his battle against the radicals, accused Smillie of being a dangerous member of society who was conspiring against the state. Smillie retorted that this language was libellous, and that if the Duke would repeat it publicly, he would take appropriate action. This challenged, the Duke repeated the charge word for word in public, under no conditions of privilege, and he, moreover, published it in the National Review. Mr. Smillie however, took no action in the courts; a backdown which carried its own significance, and which profoundly affected his prestige among numerous working men who had hitherto been hesitating whether or not to follow his leadership. Now the Duke of Northumberland has pursued the whole matter a good deal further. He boldly asserts that Smillie and his friends are in communication with and acting for the Russian Soviet leader, and goes on to state that the British organizations which have accepted Lenin's Third International are:— 1. The British Socialist Party (especially the tendency represented by McLean); 2. The Socialist Labor Party; 3. The English branch of the Independent Workers of the World; 4. The Independent Workers of Great Britain; 5. The Revolutionary elements of the Irish Labor Organizations.

In accepting the principles of the Third International the organizations mentioned by the Duke are working for the Proletariat, that is to say for an oligarchy disguised as Communism. That means the abolition of existing institutions and, necessarily, the disintegration of the British Empire. "The intrigues of Russian Soviet

Government," writes the Daily Herald, "have been mainly directed towards securing control over the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland and over the triple Alliance of Miners, Railwaymen and Transport workers"; and he goes on to declare that the Miners' Executive, upon which Smillie is the dominant power, is "simply an international revolutionary agency whose principal aim is the destruction of the British Empire as the first step toward the worldwide Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

These statements may appear exaggerated and unreal, particularly when directed against men of British blood, but they nevertheless appear to be strongly supported by the record of the leaders and organizations attacked. When the war began the National Miners' Federation was hostile to the British cause. It adopted a resolution condemning the British Government for going to the aid of Belgium, and this resolution was used as a pretext by the South Wales Miners Executive for refusing a request for more coal made to them by the Admiralty in August, 1914. In 1915, Smillie and Williams, (secretary of the Transport Workers Federation) took a leading part in forming the National Council of Civil Liberties, which opposed compulsory service, and undertook to champion the cause of all who desired exemption from military service. In 1917, Smillie, speaking at Manchester said that the time was not far distant when revolution like that in Russia would take place in every country in the world, and he hoped a revolution would follow in Germany and England. A week later at Newcastle he asked: "Why not do what the Russian people have done?"

Shortly afterwards there was held the celebrated Leeds Conference. The delegates to this gathering represented almost entirely those elements which have been fighting against Trade Unionism as it has hitherto been understood. In the Duke of Northumberland's opinion this conference marked the distinct accession of the Miners' Executive from authorized Trade Unionism. As a result of its deliberations a Provisional Committee was appointed to organize district conferences for the purpose of setting up Soldiers' and Workers' Councils. The secretary, Mr. Tom Quelch, wrote in the Call of June 25th 1917: "After thirty years of persistent Socialist propaganda we believe there is sufficient Socialist conscience among the workers to accomplish a revolution if means can be found to give it complete and definite expression. The Workers' and Soldiers' Councils will provide the means. Subsequently an interview was arranged between Leninoff, the Bolshevik envoy in London (it was Leninoff who spoke of Lansbury's Herald as 'our organ') and Smillie; and according to the Herald, Smillie expressed his entire sympathy with the aims and methods of the Bolsheviks.

With the war over the Bolshevik activities of Smillie and his followers became more pronounced. By the beginning of 1919 a large number of Workmen's Soviet Committees had been formed. They were largely composed of undesirable aliens. On November of this year a message was sent by Mr. Smillie to the Russian Rebels:— Say to my comrades, McManus and Watson, that it is impossible for me to be present, as I am speaking to the men at Blackburn on Saturday for the purpose of urging them to utterly refuse to recognize a Coalition Government; and at once form the Soviet Workers' Government, as the time is now arriving for the workers to control their destiny. In a speech delivered about the same time as the foregoing message was sent by Smillie, John McLean described himself as the Bolshevik Casual and accredited agent of Lenin in Glasgow (McLean was badly defeated in the British elections of 1918) stated that through the Co-operative movement it would be possible to control the full distribution of the necessities of life, and so win over the masses. HERALD Summing up this, and other evidence, the Duke of Northumberland asserts that the Clyde Revolutionaries, led by such notorious Reds as Arthur McManus and Tom Anderson (the latter is editor of a paper called the Red Dawn) form the main link with the Independent Workers of the World (I.W.W.) and especially with the Chicago Bolshevik group, a group affiliated to the Third International. All these revolutionary societies, he says are in close touch with the Russian Information Bureau which distributes Bolshevik literature and is the main channel of communication with Lenin. "That Bolshevik money comes into England through the societies we know on the authority of the Government."

the hope of the situation is that the rank and file of British labor, staunchly loyalist at heart, will refuse to have its cause endangered and its dearly bought position lost by the actions of extremists, and repudiate and defeat their designs. The attempt to bring about a revolution in the spring of 1919 failed because the heart of Labor was sound and would not stand behind the anarchist and Reds who were bent on revolution; and there is cause for belief that the same sterling loyalty and good sense will balk the disruptionsists again.

Leap Proved Fatal

(The following clipping from the Great Falls Tribune of Aug. 17th will be of interest here, as Miss Evans was a grand-daughter of the late Mr. Neil McPherson of Uigg, and niece of Mrs. Thos. McMillan of this city. She has visited here on two different occasions: Gertrude Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Evans, 1901 Sixth Avenue north, was one of those killed in the Elton Court hotel fire in Portland, Ore., Saturday forenoon. She jumped from a fourth story window and sustained such severe injuries that she died in an hospital a few hours later. Two others were also killed in the same fire. Miss Evans had been employed as stenographer with the Allan-Lewis wholesale company at Portland since October, 1918. She was born at Great Falls and graduated from the high school here in 1914. For three years she was stenographer with the Lindsay Great Falls Company, and she was employed one year with the Great Falls Dairy Products Company. Her parents, four brothers, Charles, Kenneth, Rodrick and William, and two sisters, May and Mrs. N. Buckland, survive her. Mrs. Buckland resides at 1509 Fifth Avenue north. Charles is now in Yellowstone Park and has not been reached as yet by relatives. Kenneth Evans has left for Portland to bring the body to Great Falls. She was 24 years of age.)

Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, died suddenly early on Sunday morning last, at Antony, near Paris, where he was spending a vacation. The body was brought to his Paris residence the same afternoon. The deceased Cardinal was seventy years of age. He was ordained in 1873, became Archbishop of Paris in 1906, and was created a Cardinal in a Consistory held in Rome on November 27, 1911.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 1st of October, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, over O'Leary Station Rural Mail Route No. 2, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of O'Leary Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Aug. 19, 1920. August 25, 1920—31

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 24th September, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Kensington Rural Mail Route, No. 3, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Kensington, Margate, and New London, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 12th August, 1920, August 18, 1920—31

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 8th of October, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Breadalbane Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Breadalbane, Stanley Bridge and New London, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, August 27, 1920. Sept. 1, 1920—31

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 8th of October, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Ellerslie Station Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Ellerslie Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, August 27, 1920. Sept. 1, 1920—31

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 8th of October, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Kensington Rural Mail Route, No. 2, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Kensington and French River, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, August 27, 1920. Sept. 1, 1920—31

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Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 1st of October, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, over Fredericton Station Rural Mail Route No. 2, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Fredericton Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Aug. 19, 1920. August 25, 1920—31

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