

The Herald

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At The Federal Capital

The most important event, by long odds, in the parliamentary programme of the week ending June 21st, was the budget debate, especially the conclusion thereof and the line up of members on the division. The debate was continued in a lively and persistent manner during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Morning sittings of the House of Commons commenced on Tuesday, and in that way additional time was afforded for discussion. There were numerous speakers on the list, some of whom dropped out towards the last rather than unduly prolong the debate. It was decided on Wednesday that, if possible, the vote would be taken before the House would rise that night. A most admirable contribution to the debate was an exhaustive speech by Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, on Tuesday afternoon. The amendment moved by Mr. MacMaster afforded the Finance Minister an opportunity of speaking at this stage, otherwise his speech on the motion to go into the committee of supply would have precluded him from further discussion. On this occasion he went very thoroughly into numerous phases of public policy and fiscal arrangements and discussed financial questions most ably from very many points of view. His speech certainly was highly instructive and was cordially received by the House.

During Wednesday afternoon and evening a large number of speakers participated. With automatic regularity they rose, one after another, and continued the discussion, each one according to his own peculiar point of view. Going on towards midnight on Wednesday the members crowded into the House expecting the division to be taken at almost any moment. The galleries, too, were crowded and interest was at high tension, but the debate went on and on and on; the hands of the clock moved around to midnight, passed along to one in the morning, and still kept moving further round and round until two was reached, and yet the current of debate flowed on. Finally, about 2.30 Thursday morning the speaking ceased, and Mr. Speaker rose and read the resolution and the amendment thereto, and asked for the yeas and nays. These were given with equal force on either side, but that was not sufficient to decide the question. Then Mr. Speaker issued the order: "Call in members." Needless to say, the division had been looked forward to with a great deal of interest, especially for the reason that a number of western members, who, up to that time, were denominated unionists and had supported the government in all questions of public policy. On the tariff, however, it was known that a number of them would vote against the administration. They are, or pretend to be at least, free traders or low tariff men. Of course they are urged in this direction by their constituents. There was much speculation as to what would be the number of bolters, it being variously estimated at from ten to fifteen. Before the division was called all of them had expressed their views, and most of them indicated

ed how they intended to vote, although a few of them left this in doubt after they had made their remarks.

Finally, after the members had trooped into the House, the whips had returned and the Sergeant-at-Arms had taken his place and bowed to Mr. Speaker, order was called for, and the division began. First the amendment of Mr. MacMaster was voted upon. When the votes were counted it was found that the amendment had been defeated by a vote of 121 to 70, a majority of 51 for the government. An analysis of this vote showed that 14 of those who had, for the most part, previously voted for the government had now voted for the amendment, and thus against the government. This number included Mr. Fielding, who has for the most part been on the fence, voting now one way, and again another way, and Mr. Pardee, who early in the session had announced himself as opposed to the government. On the other hand there were two members of the regular opposition who voted with the government against the MacMaster amendment. After the amendment had been disposed of the House again divided on the main motion of the Finance Minister, to go into committee of supply. This vote was slightly different from the other; although in the final result was almost the same. In the first place the two opposition members who had voted against the amendment this time voted also against the main motion, consequently against the government. In addition to these, three of the western former unionist members, who had voted for the amendment, now voted for the main motion and with the government. Another unexpected vote for the opposition was that of Mr. Cockshutt of Brantford, life long Tory, and regarded as the high priest of protection. He is a manufacturer, and was not pleased at the reductions the government had made on some farming implements, which are produced by his firm. It is possible that Mr. Cockshutt voted merely to show that he meant what he said in the course of his speech on the debate, rather than with any desire to injure the government, as he knew it would be amply sustained in the division. The standing on this vote in consequence of these numerous changes was 120 to 70, leaving a clear majority for the Government over all complications of 50 votes.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the government is coming through in splendid shape with a splendid majority. The result of this vote and this majority in the face of all that had been said and written about the bolting, in consequence of the tariff regulations is to present the government in a more united and stronger position than ever. This was the severest test to which the government had been subjected since its formation, and now it is plainly conceded that the unionist party has stood the test admirably, and has come out with flying colors. That would seem to indicate that the unionist party has come to stay, and that all that is now required is consolidation, organization and the propounding of a platform. These things doubtless will come in due time.

Since the disposal of the budget, numerous questions of public importance have engaged the attention of the House of Commons, and the work of legislation is pushed most vigorously forenoon, afternoon and evening, regardless of the sweltering condition of the weather. All members now without exception, it is now held to be extremely doubtful, the probability is the House will go to the end of next week.

Mr. Meighen promised to give the matter his attention and see if changes could not be made in the bill. The House will sit tomorrow, Dominion Day, and a strong effort will be made to get through by Saturday, although it is now held to be extremely doubtful. The probability is the House will go to the end of next week.

this stage can risk any reasonable conjecture. All that remains is to work consistently and diligently on the matters that come up from day to day. If a few valuable members could only be chloroformed, the end would come within a reasonable time; but as in all great assemblies there are differences; some work and quietly attend to their parliamentary duties; others work and talk, too, when occasion requires, but always in moderation and reason and according to their lights, right to the question under consideration. Then there are those who talk, whether they think or not sometimes admits of a considerable doubt. Whether or not they really believe they are discussing the questions reasonably or foolishly is something that certainly arouses grave doubt, but in any case they talk, and these are the members who prolong the session. However, it is hoped that under all the circumstances we may look forward for the end of the session within a reasonable time.

Important Legislation.

COST OF LIVING COMMISSION.

Ottawa, June 30.—The creation of a cost of living commission and legislation in connection therewith are dividing attention with the soldiers' pensions and the bill to increase salaries of county court judges in Parliament. In connection with the cost of living matter, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Acting Minister of Justice, has given notice of two bills to deal with it. He has been assisted in drafting the bills by Mr. W. F. O'Connor, former cost of living commissioner.

The first bill provides for the establishment of a court of commerce of three members. This body will regulate all matters pertaining to commerce and will have powers very similar to the railway commission which has already demonstrated that it is one of the most useful adjuncts to the administration of Canadian affairs. The bill describes the powers of the Court, and the proceedings which must be followed in taking the proceedings before it, and also gives authority for carrying it into effect.

The second bill to be known as the Combines and Fair Price Act gives authority to investigate all prices, decides what is fair and provides penalties for excessive charges. It can also issue orders limiting prices and disobedience to such orders is punishable by a fine of one thousand dollars per day. W. F. O'Connor is being mentioned as chairman of the new Commission.

The matter of soldiers' pensions has involved the house in a labyrinth of discussion over the details. The bill, as before the House, provides for substantial increases in pensions to all classes, either for the soldiers themselves or their dependents but there is a multitude of details of which every member seemingly wants a lengthy explanation and which when explanations are given, do not add materially to the general knowledge. For instance the whole afternoon session was taken up in discussing the question of a divorced wife of a soldier in relation to pensions, members wishing to know which wife would benefit. In the case of a soldier divorced from the wife he had while overseas and married again arguments were advanced on both sides. It was finally decided whichever was held by the Courts to be his legal wife should benefit from his pension. Similar decision was given in the case of a bigamous marriage.

On the matter of Judges' salaries objection was raised on behalf of Prince Edward Island and Quebec to the bill before the House on the ground of discrimination. It is held by McIsaac and other Prince Edward Island members that in that Province Judges should have salaries equal to those in other provinces. The same thing is urged for Quebec.

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Premier Borden's Message On Peace

London, June 30.—The Daily Express received the following peace message from Sir Robert Borden: "The treaty at Versailles marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the world. In that new era now dawning the destiny of the world will in no small measure depend on the courage, steadfastness and foresight of the English speaking people but above all on their unity of purpose and of action. In this let them not fail in remembering the trust they hold for future generations."

Classifying The Civil Service

It is the intention to ask Parliament during the present session to pass the proposed amendments to the Civil Service Act bringing into effect at once the classification of the civil service, said the Hon. A. K. Maclean, in answer to an inquiry as to whether there was any truth in a report that the classification was to be laid over until next session. Mr. Maclean further pointed out that the classification was based upon the duties and responsibilities of the various employees in the service as indicated on the classification cards sent out last August and September, and that it was therefore very desirable to have it put into effect as soon as possible, because if it were laid over until next year much of the information upon which it was based would no longer be accurate, because of changes in conditions in the service. He also said that the proposed amendments to the Civil Service Act provided machinery by which changes in the classification could be easily made and without waiting for another session of Parliament.

King's Message to His People

London, June 30.—After news of the signing of peace had been received, the following was issued over King George's signature: "The signing of the treaty of peace will be received with deep thankfulness throughout the British Empire. This formal act brings to its concluding stages the terrible war which has devastated Europe and distracted the world. It manifests the victory of ideas of freedom and liberty for which we have made untold sacrifices. I share my people's joy and thanksgiving and earnestly pray that coming years of peace may bring to them every increasing happiness and prosperity." (Signed) GEORGE VI.

Germany's Acceptance Of Terms

The following note was sent to Mr. Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, and was signed by Mr. Haniel von Halmhausen. It follows: "The minister of foreign affairs has instructed me to communicate to your excellency the following: "It appears to the government of the German republic, in celebration at the last communication of the allied and associated governments, that these governments have decided to wrest from Germany by force acceptance of peace conditions even those which, without precedent, have been of such significance as devastating the German people of their honor. "No act of violence can touch the honor of the German people. The German people after a full suffering in these last years, have no means of defending themselves by external action. "Yielding to superior force, and without renouncing in the meantime its own view of the unhealed injustice of the peace conditions, the government of the German Republic declares that it is ready to accept and sign the peace conditions imposed. "Please accept, my president, assurance of my high consideration." (Signed) VON HANIEL"

Reception To Lloyd George

London, June 30.—Lloyd George the British Prime Minister, on his return from Paris this evening, drove with the King to Buckingham Palace being acclaimed with triumphant cheers by tremendous crowds along the whole route. After paying his respects to the Queen, the Prime Minister immediately drove in the royal carriage to Downing Street. Similar ovations greeted him along the way, and in response to the continued cheering Mr. Lloyd George came to the window of his residence and briefly addressed the assemblage: He spoke of the peace which had come to the world, and in concluding said: "I sincerely trust that the unity of spirit and concord which won this great peace will continue until we have established a firm foundation for the new world won by the sacrifices of millions of brave men. Let us thank God for the victory, not in the spirit of boastfulness which was the downfall of Germany, but in a spirit of reverence worthy the noble sacrifices that have been made."

German Press in Mourning

Berlin, June 30.—Some of the Berlin papers announcing the signing of the treaty appear in black borders with the captions of their Versailles articles such as "Germany's fate sealed," "Peace and annihilation." The Tages Zeitung, in closing an editorial, says: "Clemenceau, Lloyd-George and Wilson and their accessories have shown dragons' teeth of eternal enmity." The whole German press writes in the vein of melancholy. The Taegliche Rundschau says: "What we need is a despot to compel the nation to work. If we are unable to invite him our enemies will send him." Dr. Dernburg, in the Tageblatt, says, "The cup is drained to the dregs. There is no sense in continuing the controversy. It is better to endeavor quickly to find out if the concessions made to us are not without value and open the way to certain alleviations."

Big Circus at Borden

JOHN ROBINSON'S SHOW WILL EXHIBIT THERE FRIDAY, JULY 4th

John Robinson's Monster Circus and menagerie, the largest ever organized in the States, will give two performances, afternoon and night, at Borden Friday July 4th. Ten elephants, two hundred horses, seven camels, a baby hippopotamus, numerous cages of rare wild animals and 1247 employees will be ferried to the Island for the one day. This in itself is a gigantic undertaking. Mr. Robinson cannot penetrate further into the Island for Borden because the railroad cannot transport his thirty large cars on the narrow gauge tracks. The residents of the Island will be transported to the show in numerous special and regular trains. Every car and engine owned by the Prince Edward Island Railway will be in use on that day. You should see your nearest railway agent immediately and inform him that you will attend the show. He will see that sufficient cars are supplied, and the circus management will hold seats in the big tent at Borden for you. Should you decide to go by automobile you will find the roads open from Charlottetown to Borden via Rocky Point and West River or South Shore Road via Hampton and Crapaud or via North Wiltshire. From Tignish and Summerside through Bodeque district. To prove to the residents of the Island that he means business the owner of this largest of all circuses announces that he will forfeit \$10,000 to the Red Cross and Salvation Army if he fails to transport to Borden from the mainland, his entire menagerie. The tents of this big circus will be erected near the ferry at Borden. One day will be spent on the Island and the day will be the greatest in the amusement history of the Province—Friday July 4th. MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS

Dominion of Canada Prince Edward Island

In the Probate Court, 10th George V., A. D. 1919. In Re Estate of Vincent McLellan, late of Cable Head, in King's County, in the said Province, deceased, testate. By the Honourable His Honour Aeneas A. Macdonald, Surrogate Judge of Probate, &c. To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, or any Constable or literate person within said County.

GREETING: WHEREAS upon reading the petition on file of Roderick J. Macdonald of Saint Peter's Bay, in King's County, Physician, the Executor of the last will and testament of the above named deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Saturday, the Twelfth day of July next, coming, at the hour of eleven o'clock, forenoon of the same day, to show cause, if any they can, why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed, as prayed for in said petition, and on motion of Arthur F. McQuaid, Esq., Proctor for said Petitioner. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown, for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, on the front of the County Court House at Saint Peter's Bay; in front of the Store of Lestock Anderson at Saint Peter's Bay, and in front of Lewis' Mill on Portage Road, Lot 41, so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court this Sixth day of June, A. D. 1919, and in the Tenth year of His Majesty's reign. (Sgd.) AENEAS A. MACDONALD, Judge of Probate. June 11, 1919—41

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Change of Time—P. E. I. District

Commencing Monday, June 2, 1919, trains will run as follows. WEST—Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6.15 a. m., arrive Borden 8.35 a. m.; returning leave Borden 9.00 p. m., arrive Summerside 11.00 p. m., Charlottetown 11.20 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 12.50 p. m., arrive Borden 4.00 p. m.; returning leave Borden 4.15 p. m., arrive Charlottetown 7.05 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 3.30 p. m., arrive Emerald Junction 5.05, connect with train from Borden, arrive Summerside 6.05 p. m., Tignish 9.35 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 4.30 p. m., arrive Emerald Junction 7.10 p. m., leave Emerald Junction 10.00 p. m., on arrival of train from Borden; arrive Summerside 11.00 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Tignish 5.15 a. m., arrive Summerside 10.30 a. m., leave Summerside 11.20 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 1.40 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Tignish 9.30 a. m., arrive Summerside 12.35 p. m., leave Summerside 1.30 p. m., arrive Emerald Junction 2.55 p. m., Borden 4.00 p. m., connecting with second trip of Car Ferry for Mainland points. Daily, except Sunday, leave Summerside 6.45 a. m., arrive Emerald Junction 7.45 a. m., connect with train for Borden and arrive Charlottetown 10.35 a. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Borden 6.40 a. m., arrive Emerald 7.40 a. m., Summerside 9.20 a. m., Tignish 4.30 p. m. Daily, except Sunday leave Borden 4.15 p. m., arrive Summerside 6.05 p. m., Tignish 9.35 p. m. EAST—Daily, except Sunday leave Charlottown 6.50 a. m., arrive Mt. Stewart 8.45 a. m., Georgetown 11.30 a. m., Souris 11.25 a. m., returning leave Souris 1.15 p. m., Georgetown 1.00 p. m., Mt. Stewart 4.15 p. m., arrive Charlottetown 4.50 p. m. Daily, except Sunday leave Elmira 5.53 a. m., Souris 6.55 a. m., Georgetown 8.45 a. m., Mt. Stewart 8.45 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 10.00 a. m., returning leave Charlottetown 3.05 p. m., arrive Mt. Stewart 4.15 p. m., Georgetown 6 p. m., Souris 6.05 p. m., Elmira 7.20 p. m. SOUTH. Saturday only leave Murray Harbor 7.20 a. m., arrive Ch'town 10.05 a. m., returning leave Charlottetown 4.00 p. m., arrive Murray Harbor 4.45 p. m. Charlottetown, P. E. I. May 28, 1919.

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Live Stock Breeders

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Lists various livestock including Ayrshire bull calves, Yorkshire Hogs, and other breeds.