

The Herald

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The Leader's Message

On Wednesday evening of last week, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, delivered an eloquent and stirring address on the policy and work of the Federal Government, in the town of Stirling, West Huron-County. The Prime Minister's address was militant throughout, and in his references to the attitude of the different parties opposing the Government, he certainly did not mince matters. He unflatteringly and emphatically endorsed and defended the operations of the Government, praised in the highest degree the important and onerous work, in which they had been engaged, and held up to ridicule and scorn the conduct of those irresponsible critics who had been snarling at their heels.

The Union Government he said was too busy with the important and pressing affairs of Canada to reply to the sallies of the heterogeneous assortment of critics that assailed it, seeking to weaken it if they could not pull it down. It felt it could attend to business and let the vociferous keep on because practically all of the criticism and condemnation to which it was subjected was "base and baseless humbug and unworthy of notice." But now the Union Party that had no time for political controversy while war and re-construction affairs demanded attention has organized into a permanent political party and is ready to notice its assailants. On this occasion the militant young leader of this new political party gave the field that challenges it a foretaste of what is in store. The challenging stabs are to be met not merely with a guard but with sure thrusts that will force the challengers themselves to guard and that despite their guard will discover the color of the fluid in their veins.

Premier Meighen's address was the first of a political character he had made since he became the first leader of the new National Liberal and Conservative Party. If it was looked forward to for indication of the political strategy of the Premier it has not disappointed. Such indication is clearly given, and for friends and adherents of the new party there is reason for unqualified satisfaction in it, while for opponents there undoubtedly is cause for anxiety and a re-examination of their own weapons. For Mr. Meighen does not present himself before the country in a defensive attitude, but goes to the attack at once on those who hitherto have been discharging their popguns unhindered.

Neither in the responsibilities it shoulders for the past nor in its programme for the future is there anything to recommend a defensive role for the National Liberal and Conservative Party. The record of the Government it succeeds defends itself. While that record was in the making there was all manner of criticism and allegations to distract attention from it, but it stands forth today a record such as no war and re-construction Government in the world can show. Mr. Meighen has only to present it—didn't bother to do for itself—to show that the attacks of

years have been "reckless and utterly baseless," that ninety-nine per cent of the grumbling that has gone on for years against the administration has been base and baseless humbug and unworthy of notice. Of the twelve definite and important pledges with which Sir Robert Borden's Union Government went to the country in 1917, every one has been redeemed.

As for the present Government itself and its programme for the future, if the public mind were normal it might be safe enough to let the reckless attack and baseless humbug continue, for it should be necessary only to present this Government and its well-defined policies for comparison with its various opponents and their policies or lack of policies. But unfortunately the public mind is not normal. Its condition is the most serious consideration facing the country today. It is characterized, in Mr. Meighen's words, by the "feeling of unrest prevalent in this country as in other countries to a greater degree, the tendency to find fault with every Government, to instil prejudices, to tear down existing institutions, to undermine principles which lie at the root of British forms of administration, and to oppose everything permanent and tried with conflicting groups of thought." It is those who seek to employ this "unrest" to their own advantage regardless of the consequences to Canada who must be attacked and routed.

The real division in Canada today is between the stable and sanely progressive on the one hand and the unstable and destructive on the other. As the Premier puts it, there are on the one side "those who hold steady, who walk firmly in the middle of the road, who learn from experience, who believe in industry and ordered liberty, who still have faith in good old British institutions and British principles that have made us what we are." On the other hand there are "those who have given way to prejudices, to class consciousness, to a passion for change and experiment, whose minds are occupied in nurturing suspicion and hostility against other classes in the state."

Mr. Meighen and the party he heads—a party merging the best in both the old political parties whose usefulness has been spent—stand for the supremacy of the one element, that which would walk firmly in the middle of the road, learning by experience, and retaining faith in British institutions. The Prime Minister says: "I stand for unity in Canada, for solidarity of conditions and freedom of enterprise within our own borders. The lesson for Canada and the free peoples of the British Empire is to avoid the pitfalls of all the nations which have preceded it and sunk into oblivion, and of those as well that are writhing in chaos and suffering. I shall strive with all my power for national unity, embracing all races, languages and creeds. I shall fight with all my energy for national solidarity, for moderation of thought and action, for orderly progress, for maintenance of law and order, and for policies which have brought us where we stand."

"My aim and object will be to hold the balance fairly and firmly among all classes, and to see, as far as that is possible, that the maximum of profitable labor may be given to all our people, and that they may be encouraged in the idea which I consider the foundation stone of national success, that intelligent effort shall always be suitably rewarded that the men and women of this country may rise in stature and improve their minds and their material condition according to the measure of their honest endeavors. These I conceive to be the highest aims of statesmanship. I shall oppose with every legitimate weapon at my command and with every ounce of my power the forces of destruction and disruption, the forces that in this and other lands wish to tear down the structure of responsible government and destroy the fabric of civilization."

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worn through centuries of trial and error. I want to see Canada a great, a peaceful and a united people."

It would be too much to say broadly that the political parties or groups opposing the present Government represent the other element. To an extent they do. Among their leaders are theorists and experimenters, who would thrust aside proved principles and tried institutions on which have been built the splendid structure that is the Canada of today, in order to try out their own theories and conceptions. Among them are exponents of class aims who would sacrifice the general good to sectional advantage. But even more dangerous is the fact that among their spokesmen and political strategists are those who are ready to call to their assistance the destructionists, the enemies of true and ordered government.

If there were an election tomorrow and the present Government were defeated, those who would take control of Canada's affairs would be the chosen of the class-conscious, the class-selfish, the discontented and unreasoning advocates of change, and even of the destructionists who would tear down what we have built generations in the building. Mr. Meighen's first political utterance is to call this fact to the attention of the Canadian people, to show them whether the noisy critics and the new prophets lead, to make clear that it is not a Government or a political party that is threatened but the institutions, the prosperity, and the future of the country itself. It is an effective move. It will set the people thinking.

Some Important Pointers

Paris, Aug. 12.—Premier Venizelos of Greece was attacked and wounded today as he was leaving the Lyon railroad station for Nice. As the Premier stepped on to a train two men fired revolvers at him. He was wounded slightly. His assailants were arrested. Eight shots were fired at the Premier. The shooting occurred at 9.45 p.m. Premier Venizelos was taking leave of friends when two swarthy individuals rushed from the crowd, one firing three shots and the other five before they were overpowered. The Premier was reported hit in the right side and the left arm. His assailants, following their arrest, were rescued by the police from crowds with great difficulty, the mob shouting "Lynch them." Both of the men were severely man-handled.

Paris, Aug. 13.—The assassin's bullet which split the shoulder blade of Premier Venizelos of Greece into four pieces was removed today in an operation which was declared successful. After the operation it was announced that the Premier's condition was very satisfactory but that absolute rest was necessary. He had a good night. The bullet was removed by means of a radiograph. Georges Thyriakis and Apostolos Isorppis, the assailants of Premier Venizelos at the Lyons railway station here, as he was preparing to board a train for Greece, acted through purely personal motives, according to a statement issued at the Greek Legation. After the fall of former King Constantine they were recruited from the Greek army and navy by the Venizelos Government because of their open German sentiments, it is said. Police officials have searched the men's rooms and found documents in Greek, German and French, which will be examined by the magistrate. As a special precaution, Premier Venizelos went to the station an hour before his train was to start, and entered through the baggage room, but Isorppis learned of the arrangements casually from a Greek newspaper correspondent assigned to report the departure of the Premier.

We are starting now an enquiry, wherever there is a tax or schedule that is not absolutely necessary, it will be wiped away.

We intend to see that no interests, however powerful, get more than those requirements. We intend to see that no wreckers or theorists, however enthusiastic, imperil the well being of this country by blindly fixing less.

I stand for unity in Canada, for solidarity of conditions and freedom of enterprise within our borders.

I see on one side those who hold steady, who walk firmly in the middle of the road, who learn from experience, who believe in industry and ordered liberty, who still have faith in good old British institutions and British principles which have made us what we are.

Let other people indulge if they must, in the sport of freak governments, heterogeneous parliaments and experimental policies of state; but let us not forget the lessons of 50 years in our own land nor what has been written for instruction abroad.

When in many countries the rule of law and order is annulled and the red hand of physical force appears as a distinct menace to civilization, it is surely little short of madness to think of departing from tried and proven policies which have successfully withstood the test of time.

I shall oppose with every legitimate weapon at my command and with every ounce of my power the forces of destruction and disruption, the forces that in this and other lands wish to tear down the structure of responsible government and destroy the fabric of civilization."

Let us gather in millions around a standard that we know and that our fathers knew.

Out of the union of parties which formed the Union Government has grown the new National Liberal-Conservative party. No political party in the world was ever better born nor better bred. It was born out of the war, and is national because its care is national.

The Government of Sir Robert Borden went to the country on 12 different legislative pledges, some relating to the war some relating to reconstruction and peace, and of these 12, everyone has been redeemed.

Premier Venizelos Shot.

Paris, Aug. 12.—Premier Venizelos of Greece was attacked and wounded today as he was leaving the Lyon railroad station for Nice. As the Premier stepped on to a train two men fired revolvers at him. He was wounded slightly. His assailants were arrested. Eight shots were fired at the Premier. The shooting occurred at 9.45 p.m. Premier Venizelos was taking leave of friends when two swarthy individuals rushed from the crowd, one firing three shots and the other five before they were overpowered. The Premier was reported hit in the right side and the left arm. His assailants, following their arrest, were rescued by the police from crowds with great difficulty, the mob shouting "Lynch them." Both of the men were severely man-handled.

An Empire chain of wireless stations, free from private monopoly and possible alien interference, is the prospect, held out by an Imperial Wireless Telegraphy committee, headed by Sir Henry Herman, according to exchanges received here from the Old Country. The report of the committee states that by the adoption of a new plan it puts forward, a series of connecting stations can be established and maintained at an initial annual cost of not more than one hundred thousand pounds. This sum, the report goes on to state, would secure a system vital in its strategic and commercial potentialities.

The main recommendations are: That a scheme of imperial wireless communication be established connecting the communities of the Empire by geographical steps of about 2,000 miles each. That the wireless system employed be that involving the generation of radio-telegraphic energy by thermionic valves. That the service of communication between London and Cairo by Poulsen era, shortly to be put in operation by the Post Office, be the first link in the chain of communication with the British communities, in Africa, and that this communication be continued by a valve station near Nairobi, and by the alteration of the ex-German station at Windhoek to a valve station to complete the connection with the Union of South Africa.

That for communication with India, the Far East, and Australia, valve stations be erected in England, near Cairo, at Poona (or other Indian station), Singapore, Hong Kong and Perth, or Port Darwin, in Australia. That similar communication be established with Canada, subject to the decision of the Imperial and Canadian Governments. That the scheme be governed by a wireless commission of about four members, and that its executive be entrusted to the engineering department of the post office and the corresponding Dominion and Indian authorities.

The committee claims that an Imperial wireless scheme established in this manner would afford reliable, expeditious and economic communication for commercial, social and press purposes throughout the empire, and that it would meet essential Imperial strategic requirements.

The diamonds, numbered 131, in all, were seized July 24 by the customs authorities in New York from a Swedish sailor, Neil Jacobson, who attracted suspicion as he was leaving the Swedish steamer Stockholm.

Bad Drawing Fatality.

Charlottetown was thrown into a state of gloom yesterday morning when a rumor began to circulate to the effect that a terrible drowning fatality had occurred in the West River, whereby two men had lost their lives. At first it was thought to have been a bathing fatality, but enquiries elicited the fact that the drowning accident occurred in connection with the "Strathgartney," West River motor boat. The boat was proceeding from Charlottetown to Bonshaw Monday night when the Captain, William McRae, and one of the crew, William McLeod, were drowned in the river. As nearly as can be ascertained, the boat was off McEwen's wharf when the accident took place. It was some time between ten and eleven o'clock. The night was exceptionally dark, necessitating soundings to be made, as the boat proceeded up the narrow channel. Mr. McLeod was taking soundings with a long pole, and while doing this lost his balance somewhat and fell overboard. Mr. McRae at once jumped in to the rescue, but the current, being very strong, carried both men into the stream. Mr. Thomas Biaton, of Bonshaw, who was at this time attending to the engine, hearing the cries of his companions in the water, attempted vainly to locate them. He ran the boat up and down the river several times, shouting to them encouragingly; but the blackness of the night baffled all his endeavors to locate them. The bodies of the unfortunate men have not yet been found. William McRae was a man of about forty-five years of age, and a well known resident of Bonshaw. He leaves to mourn a wife and ten children. William McLeod was a young man of twenty-one or twenty-two, a son of Mr. Murdoch McLeod of New Haven.

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Chain Wireless Stations

An Empire chain of wireless stations, free from private monopoly and possible alien interference, is the prospect, held out by an Imperial Wireless Telegraphy committee, headed by Sir Henry Herman, according to exchanges received here from the Old Country. The report of the committee states that by the adoption of a new plan it puts forward, a series of connecting stations can be established and maintained at an initial annual cost of not more than one hundred thousand pounds. This sum, the report goes on to state, would secure a system vital in its strategic and commercial potentialities.

Jewels Intercepted

Washington, Aug. 13.—More than 100 diamonds, supposed to have been a part of the famous jewels of the Russian royal family, and addressed to "Comrade Martens," have been intercepted by customs officials while en route from Soviet Russia to the United States, according to evidence introduced at the deportation proceedings against Ludwig C. A. K. Martins, self-styled Soviet Ambassador to this country. Details of a regularly established courier service between Bolshevik agents in Sweden and Soviet representatives in New York, by which large quantities of jewels have been transported for six months past, also has been introduced in the testimony by the Government, it became known today at the Department of Justice. The diamonds, numbered 131, in all, were seized July 24 by the customs authorities in New York from a Swedish sailor, Neil Jacobson, who attracted suspicion as he was leaving the Swedish steamer Stockholm.

Mail Contract

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.

Mail Contract

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, Wood Islands North 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 Wood Islands North and Hopfield, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 10th September, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Mount Stewart Rural Mail Route, No. 2, from the 1st January next.

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 Mount Stewart and French Village, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 10th September, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Cape Traverse 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 Cape Traverse, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

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.. GRAND ..

Scottish Gathering!

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Honour Lieut. Governor MacKinnon.

The Annual Scottish Games, under the direction of the Caledonian Club of Prince Edward Island, will be held on the Grounds of the Charlottetown Driving Park Association, Ch'town

Wednesday, August 25, 1920

Competition Prize List. Games Commence 1 p.m.

Table with 2 columns: Event, Prize. 1. Throwing Light Hammer (Gold Medal Silver Medal), 2. Running High Leap (Gold Medal Silver Medal), 3. Putting Light Stone (Gold Medal Silver Medal), 4. 100 Yards Race (Gold Medal Silver Medal), 5. 100 Yards Race (Boys under 16) (Gold Medal Silver Medal), 6. Pole Vault (Gold Medal Silver Medal), 7. Quarter Mile Run (Gold Medal Silver Medal), 8. Running High Leap (Boys under 16) (Gold Medal Silver Medal), 9. Running Long Jump (Gold Medal Silver Medal), 10. 220 Yards Race (Boys under 16) (Gold Medal Silver Medal).

The President offers a Gold Medal for the best All-round Athlete.

HORSE RACES

Class A.—Trot and Pace. Class B.—Trot. Class C.—Trot.

Music by Band and Pipes

SPECIALTIES—Highland Fling, Ghillie Callum, Reel of Tulloch, Reel of Four, Step Dances by Scotch Lads and Lassies. Admission—Including Grand Stand and Amusement Tax, 50 cents. Children under 12 years 25 cents.

G. J. McCormac, President. John McLaughlan, Sec'y. Games Com. August 18, 1920—11

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THE TEA that has pleased our Customers for Twenty Years. 60 Cents per Pound.

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For further information address

J. E. H. HOWISON,

Grand Secretary,

Kingston, Ont.

April 14, 1920—1y