

The Herald

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At The Federal Capital

The excessive heat wave that struck Canada's capital during the first few days of June rendered the work of law-making exceedingly distressing. With the mercury hovering round the 96 mark, members of the House were disposed to divest themselves, as far as parliamentary etiquette would permit, of as many of their garments as possible; only those of the very slightest kind were worn, while the heat of the debate mingled with the heat of the chamber, and statesmen were sweating while they wrestled with the great problems of state.

The all important public question engaging the attention of the House of Commons during the week ending June 7th, was the budget speech, which was delivered on Thursday the 5th, by Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister. This declaration, embracing the financial position and fiscal policy of the government had been anticipated with a very great amount of interest. All manner of conjectures were indulged in, as to what the nature of the declaration would be, as well as the effect it would probably have on a number of members sitting on the government side of the House, who are known to have entertained, if not free trade, at least very low tariff ideas. This is particularly applicable to Liberal Unionist members from Western Canada, who have at all times clamored for reduction on a number of essential commodities, especially on agricultural implements. It was even predicted that there would be resignations from the cabinet of those who could not see eye to eye with the Finance Minister and other members of the government relative to the existing tariff policy. Finally, when the budget was brought down and presented to parliament, as already stated, by the Finance Minister, it was learned also that Mr. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, had resigned from the government, as he declared he could not agree to the proposed fiscal policy of the administration. That is all, so far that happened out of the ordinary. Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, read in parliament on Friday the correspondence between Mr. Crerar and himself, regarding the resignation. This all passed over very quietly without any excitement, and at this writing, no one realized that anything has happened out of the ordinary parliamentary or governmental routine.

In the judgment of the writer, the budget speech delivered by Sir Thomas White on this occasion, was under all the circumstances, a most wonderful deliverance. There is no doubt it was one of the most important declarations of this character ever delivered in the Canadian Parliament. The budget speech, around which hinges the financial position of the country, the condition of trade and the fiscal policy of the government generally, is, as will readily be understood, the most important government declaration that is made to parliament from year to year.

The extraordinary condition through which our country had been passing for the last five years have added to the financial and fiscal declarations of the government extraordinary additional interest. During the period of the war, the minds of the federal legislators were necessarily concentrated upon that great and all-important question, and little else than the most feasible manner of financing Canada's part in the great struggle seriously engaged their attention. Now, however, that the fighting has ceased all manner of relevant and irrelevant considerations loom up, but in the midst of all these considerations, the most important question for Canada to consider just now are those which still relate to the completion of the war. What has to be considered is our present financial condition, what that position will be when demobilization has been completed, and what the additional annual charges upon the public treasury will be as results of the war. These are the all-important topics so far as Canada's financial position is concerned.

In this correspondence only the merest reference can be made to the most outstanding features of these great questions. In the first place it is not without interest to compare our public debt on March 31st, 1914, with what it was on March 31st, 1919. On the former date our national debt was \$335,996,850, while on March 31st, 1919, the national debt was \$1,584,000,000. This enormous increase in our public debt was incurred, of course, in consequence of the war. The war expenditure taken by itself during the period covered by the struggle was \$1,327,273,848. It had increased from \$60,750,000 in round figures for 1914-15 to \$450,000,000, for 1918-19, in addition to ordinary expenditures. The expenditure on ordinary account, that is to say, the ordinary business of the country, during this same period aggregated \$332,757,589. In addition to this there was a capital expenditure for permanent public improvements, in the five years, of \$180,277,873. For the five years period the principal cost of the war was reduced by taxation by a total aggregate of \$275,943,977. In addition to this, amounts were paid during this same period for interest upon war debt and for pensions charges, which brought the total amount paid from revenue on account of the war to March 31st, 1919, up to \$438,293,248. The Finance Minister, taking everything into account, figured out that the debt of Canada at the end of the present fiscal year would be, in round figures, close to \$2,000,000,000. This averages about \$220.00 per head of the population of Canada. That is the legacy that Canada has inherited, as her splendid participation in the great world struggle.

For the year ending March 31st, 1919, the expenditure for the ordinary civil business of the country amounted to \$240,000,000. In addition to this there were expenditures of \$22,000,000 on capital account, and \$450,000,000 on war account. On the other side of that account the amount of revenue received from ordinary sources was \$310,000,000. The great balance remaining against the country, on war account, was met by the raising of money by loans. About \$48,000,000 of the war debt of the year just closed was paid out of the \$310,000,000 of revenue, left over from the requirements of the general civil public service. For the present year ending March 31st, 1920, the Finance Minister estimates the ordinary expenditure at \$270,000,000 and the capital expenditure at \$50,000,000, adding

to this the estimated amount for demobilization, the estimates of the total expenditure for the year will be \$620,000,000. To meet this, the receipts from ordinary sources are expected to be about \$280,000,000. This is a lesser amount than was received last year, but the explanation for this is that certain remissions of duty are to be made. To meet the great balance between the total estimated expenditure and the estimated revenue from ordinary sources as above stated, at least one government loan will be issued.

Dealing now with the tariff features of the budget the Finance Minister went on to outline the changes that would be made for the current year. Among these would be the total repeal of the preferential tariff of 5 p. c. and also the partial repeal of the general tariff of 7 1/2 p. c. at present in effect, under the customs tariff war revenue Act. He enumerated the articles to which these reductions would specifically apply. Proceeding in his development of the tariff question he declared that reductions would be made in the tariff on agricultural implements, in some cases from 27 1/2 p. c. to 15 p. c., and in others from 27 p. c. to 17 1/2 p. c. This would specially affect the western farmers, and in order to be able to do this, the government had succeeded in making an arrangement with the railways which will give reduced freight rates from points east of the great lakes to cities in Western Canada, equal to that charged by American railways, from Chicago to these same western Canadian points. In addition to these reductions of tariff on agricultural implements, the Finance Minister stated that a reduction of 7 1/2 p. c. would be made regarding bituminous coal. This would make up to the railways, who use an immense lot of this coal, in some measure their loss of revenue amounting to near \$25,000,000. To make up this loss, to some extent at least, income taxes has been very considerably increased. For instance, the present income tax of \$20.00 on a \$3000.00 income is increased to \$40.00 on the same amount. The present income tax on \$10,000 of \$392.00, has been increased to \$590.00. On \$100,000 the present income tax is \$17,607. This is increased to \$31,190, and so on.

Continuing his consideration of the tariff question, the Finance Minister stated that a permanent revision of the tariff would be undertaken, after the present session of parliament, and very likely at next session a new tariff fully considered in all its phases would be presented. He said it is sound policy, and has been so regarded and practiced hitherto, to revise the tariff at periods of eight or ten years. Such revision would have taken place in 1910 or 1917, at the latest, had the war not intervened. In consequence of the war, of course, all tariff revision and all matters of that nature had been left in abeyance until peace should be restored. According to the Finance Minister's declaration, it will be part of his program for himself and one or two other ministers to make a thorough investigation regarding every phase of Canada's fiscal condition, and then bring to parliament a revised tariff system. As already stated, the budget speech, from every point of view, was a model declaration. It was admirably delivered and listened to with the utmost possible attention by a full house and full galleries. The whole speech did not occupy the Finance Minister in delivery more than about an hour and a quarter. He was warmly applauded at different stages of his speech, and concluded amid much enthusiasm.

The Budget Debate

The Ottawa Correspondent of the Guardian, with reference to the Budget Debate, writes as follows:— One of the most sensible contributions, brief but to the point, was made by Mr. McIsaac of King's, P. E. I. who rose to speak a few minutes before adjournment Monday night and resumed when the House opened this morning. Mr. McIsaac took the ground that the government needed money to meet its obligations, and it was necessary to find out what was the best way of raising it. He thought the present a bad time to change the fiscal policy, as without protection Canada would be at the mercy of the United States manufacturers. The Finance Minister had reduced the duties by seventeen millions, and in that had been most generous under the circumstances. The government could have done no more, and he closed with the opinion that the proposals merited hearty support and offering the most business-like solution of the problems confronting the country at the present time.

Preparation For Tariff Revision

Ottawa, June 16.—The governmental inquiry into the tariff looking to a general revision next year is likely to begin in September. The precedents will be followed and a sub-committee of the Cabinet will visit all parts of the country, hold public hearing and take evidence from all interests and parties, manufacturers, consumers and labor men.

Medical Inspectors For Maritime Province

Halifax, N. S., June 17.—Major Dugald Stewart, M. D., formerly M. P. for Lunenburg, has been appointed medical inspector for the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment for the Maritime Provinces. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Hayes, D. S. O., succeeds Major Stewart, as unit director for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

British Submarine Arrives In Halifax

Halifax, N. S. June 17.—The submarine H 15 presented to Canada by the British admiralty arrived in Halifax last evening from Bermuda. The submarine is not a surrendered U boat but a British craft. The H 15 was conveyed to the Nova Scotia coast by H. M. S. Cumberland.

Quebec Provincial Nominations

Montreal, June 17.—Sir Lomer Gouin's government was practically returned to power yesterday at the nominations for the Provincial elections. In some divisions there were contests both or more candidates claim to be Liberals, either favoring the government or running as independent Liberals because of the fact that another Liberal has been officially endorsed as the candidate. Lack of organization due to the shortness of the notice and absence of means for a general contest were responsible for the fact, as there is no organized opposition to the Gain forces on anything like a general scale. With the exception of Hon. Napoleon Serguin, Minister without Portfolio in the Government, all the ministers have been returned by acclamation.

Australia Adopts A Higher Tariff

Sydney, June 14.—Hon Mr. Watt in a speech at Melbourne foreshadowed a higher tariff to protect the industries which had sprung up during the war and induce the creation and encouragement of all new industries. He mentioned that by the end of the year the public debt of the Commonwealth would exceed three hundred millions sterling.

The Atlantic Flew Across

A CANADIAN DID IT. London, June 16.—The final goal of all the ambitions which flying men have volunteered to dream since the Wright Brothers first rose from the earth in a heavier than air machine was realized this morning, when two young British officers, Capt. John Alcock of British Columbia and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown, landed on the Irish coast after the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean. Their voyage was without accident and without unforeseen incident so far as can be learned. It was a straight away clean-cut flight achieved in sixteen hours and twelve minutes from Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland, a distance of more than 1,900 miles, but the brief and modest description which comes from the airmen at Clifden tells of an adventurous and amazingly hazardous enterprise. Fog and mists hung over the North Atlantic and the Vickers Vimy biplane climbed and dove, struggling to extricate herself from the folds of the airplane's worst enemies. She rose to 11,000 feet, swooped down almost to the surface of the sea and at times the two navigators found themselves flying down only ten feet above the water. Before coming to earth near the Clifden wireless station, Alcock circled the wireless aerials seeking the best spot to reach the earth, but no suitable ground was found, so he chanced it in a bog. The wireless staff rushed to the aid of the aviators; they found Brown dazed and Alcock temporarily defeated by the force of the impact. As soon as they were able to be escorted to the wireless station they telegraphed news to their friends. They had their breakfast. That is the best way to cross the Atlantic," said Lieut. Brown after he had eaten.

Stability Proved Of Union of S. A.

Capetown, South Africa, June 16.—At a dinner in the City Hall, Governor General Buxton declared that under the strain of a prolonged war there had not been the shadow of friction between the Union of South Africa and the Imperial Government. This was valid testimony to the broad common sense on which constitutional relations of the various parts of the Empire were based. In South Africa white men, colored men, and natives had taken a real and effective part in the war, a greater share than people realized. The war, he declared, had emphasized the fundamental stability of the union of South Africa and the wisdom of its structures.

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 Charlottetown 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 Elmina 5:53 a. m., Souris 6:55 a. m., Georgetown 6:45 a. m., Mt. Stewart 8:45 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 10:00 a. m., returning leave Charlottetown 4:05 p. m., arrive Mt. Stewart 4:15 p. m., Georgetown 6:00 a. m., Souris 6:03 p. m., Elmina 7:20 a. m. SOUTH—Daily, except Saturday and Sunday, leave Murray Harbor 6:45 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 10:40 a. m., returning leave Charlottetown 3:30 p. m., arrive Murray Harbor 7:25 p. m. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I. May 28, 1919.—21

Connolly Estate Scholarships

Applications will be received by the undersigned until June 24th, 1919, from all students desirous of competing in a written examination for one of the Connolly Estate Scholarships offered annually by the Trustees Estate of Owen Connolly. This examination, to be held in the latter part of July in Charlottetown and Summerside, will be open to all deserving students of Irish descent, who upon investigation shall have been found eligible to compete, in accordance with the provisions of the Will of the late Owen Connolly. Each applicant must state his name in full, age, names of both parents, Post Office addresses, and the nature and extent of his studies during the past year.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

OFFICE: NEWSON BLOEK Charlottetown

Branch Office, Georgetown

Province of Prince Edward Island

In Re Estate of Vincent McLellan, late of Cable Head, in King's County, in the said Province, deceased, testate.

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 all 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 P. 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, to-wit: on the front of the County Court House at Saint Peter's Bay; in front of the Store of Lester 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.

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Matthias J. Smith

Secretary Trustee Estate of Owen Connolly.

IONS, P. E. I., May 26, 1919.

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Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court [L.S.] this Sixth day of June, A. D. 1919, and in the Tenth year of His Majesty's reign. ENEAS A. MACDONALD, Judge of Probate. June 11, 1919.—41



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List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

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Wm. Aitken	Lower Montague	Ayrshire Bulls	(3 yrs, 6 mos)
M. McManus	New Haven	Shorthorn Bull	(3 years)
W. F. Weeks	Fredericton	" "	(2 years)
David Reid	Victoria Cross	" "	(2 years)
Ramsay Auld	West Covehead	" "	" calf
Frank Halliday	Elton	5 Yorkshire Pigs	(5 weeks)
Ramsay Auld	West Covehead	Yorkshire Hog	(2 years)
J. A. McDonald	Little Pond	Duroc Jersey Boar	(2 years)
		5 Sows	(4 weeks)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE