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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Please Send in Your
Subscription Money.**Power Going To Waste.**

If you take one of the daily trains which leaves Ottawa to go up the Gatineau Valley, you will travel for a hundred miles rarely out of sight of the Gatineau River. As you go, you will pass waterfall after waterfall of great force. The river is a big one, with always a strong flow, and along its upper reaches are many large lakes in which the high water of spring could easily be conserved so as to increase the strength and steadiness of the river power all through the year. The conditions seem ideal for a great development of electric energy. None is developed. Alongside the river run the Gatineau Railway trains, belching out smoke which is in large part a waste of coal. A great amount of coal brought from the United States at high cost is consumed while the water-powers of the big river remain unused. The loss is not merely the big money paid to another country for coal. Bringing the coal into this country means a large use of freight cars and of locomotives which are sadly needed for other business.

If instead of taking the Gatineau train you take the C. P. R. east to Montreal, you will be often in sight of the Ottawa river or its tributaries where a vast deal more of water-power is going to waste. You will pass opposite the mouth of the Lievre river which descends from the Laurentians into the Ottawa in a succession of falls and rapids which so far have been little used to develop electricity. One of the falls, the High Fall, within easy reach, is one of the finest water-powers in the world. As the C. P. R. train proceeds toward Montreal, it passes not far inland from the Grenville Carillon rapids, where a tremendous electric power could be produced easily. No such use is being made of them. Meanwhile the big traffic on the C. P. R. proceeds with coal and smoke.

If instead of going north on the Gatineau railway or east by the C. P. R. you go west from Ottawa by train, you will soon be passing near Chats Falls on the Ottawa, one of the greatest potential water-powers of the world. Nothing comes from it. The train rolls by in expensive smoke, filling the landscape and the lungs with soot. Keep on, and you will soon steam past other fine water-powers, nearly all unharnessed.

Canada, like the United States, has striven to reduce fuel consumption. Yet this country is using 35,000,000 tons of coal a year, of which we are still dependent on our American neighbors for 23,000,000 tons. We are paying more than two hundred million dollars a year to the United States for coal chiefly for power (we buy only 5,000,000 tons of anthracite) and glad to do it in order to be sure of the coal. Yet of the 23,000,000 tons of coal we import, we do not get more than one-quarter of actual value. Experts tell us that industry gets out of its steam engines only 15 per cent. of their possible power. The rest is wasted either in smoke, which is largely valuable carbon, or in practical drawbacks of various kinds. So, industry and the

railways pay an enormous tax for coal, the greatest part of which is waste, while over all Canada, except in the prairie region, unlimited water-power runs uselessly. Within a radius of fifty miles of Ottawa are a million and a half of water horse-power waiting to be harnessed, and the rest of eastern Canada is little less poorly off in potential water-power. Still we go on paying vast sums to a foreign country for coal to get power, and clogging up all our railways with coal cars.—Ottawa Journal.

Sakhalin.

Four weeks ago a cable despatch from Russia intimated that the Moscow Government was "open to sell valuable concessions in certain."

ritory, including the northern half of the Island of Sakhalin, the purchase to be liquidated by the supply of the machinery and foodstuffs so badly needed by the Bolshevik Government.

Today it is stated that the Washington Government has informed Tokio that it is unable to recognize the occupation of this same northern half by Japan. If former President Roosevelt were alive today it is probable that he would smile at the "vigorous protest" of Washington against the transfer of a strip of country which but for the clever manoeuvring of M. de Witte for Russia would have passed to Japan by the Treaty of Portsmouth, fifteen years ago.

Russia's claim to the island would be hard to substantiate historically. The Japanese were probably the first discoverers of this island that is separated from the mainland of Asia by the Strait of Tartary, although the Dutch captain, Martin Vries, was the first European to visit it. In 1700 the Chinese obtained dominion over the northern part of the island, and it was not until a century later that Lieut. Koster seized Sakhalin for Imperial Russia. Six years later his superior officer, Admiral Golovin, disclaimed Russia's right and formally renounced any pretence to its possession, obtaining as his share of the arrangement his release from captivity. There was not a single Russian settlement in the island until 1853, and for the next twenty-five years there were constant negotiations between the Russians and the Japanese for the island.

It was only in 1875 that Japan, alarmed at Russia's growing power in the Far East, gave way and accepted the Kurile Islands in exchange for Sakhalin. This exchange caused considerable excitement in Japan, and when war broke out between Russia and Japan it was only natural that Japan should seize the first opportunity to retake it. The opportunity arose after the defeat of the Baltic fleet on May 27, although by the Treaty of Portsmouth Japan was robbed later of some of the fruits of victory. Yet Japan had gained something for the Treaty specifically set forth that "the Imperial Government of Russia cedes to the Imperial Government of Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty the southern portion of the island and all the islands adjacent thereto." The Japanese proceeded to develop their regained possession with the greatest energy while Russia practically abandoned her sphere. In 1911 the population in the Russian part of the island was about 7,000, and of the Japanese part over 36,000. The figures of 1917 show that there were 62,207 Japanese, while outside a radius of thirty miles from Alexandrovsk, there was scarcely a Russian in the island, while Alexandrovsk could not boast of a population of a thousand souls.

Russia has little affection for the island, which she occupied under military law for thirty

years. Sakhalin, owing to its long use as a penal settlement, has a bad name, and the coal mines, which were the magnet that drew Russia there, have long since been proved to be far inferior to those of the main land. There is no agriculture, the timber has all been burned out, and the climate is terrible.

The natives of the island are perhaps the most interesting feature of it. In the north are the Gilyaks, whose Medicine Man is constantly busy in exorcising evil spirits, while the picturesque Hairy Ainus of the south are purely Animists, worshipping the Bear as the Great Spirit. Perhaps under the ideal principle of self-determination the Ainus and the Gilyaks could claim the country, but they could never rule it. Russia is anxious to sell her rights in the rich sable industry and the speculative coal mines, but she does not want the island. Washington protests against Japan's occupancy.

Here is an opportunity for the United States to accept a mandate.—Montreal Star.

C. M. B. A. Meeting

A very interesting meeting of the Catholic Benefit Association was held last Monday evening in the C. M. B. A. Hall here. Among those present, in addition to members of the Branch, were Very Rev. Mgr. McLean, V. G., Rev. G. J. McLellan, D. D., Rector of St. Dunstan's University, Rev. Father McQuaid, and many others. Mr. James McIsaac, M. P., President of Branch 216, presided, and introduced in a very appropriate address the speaker of the evening, F. J. Curran, K. C., Grand President of the Association. In the course of his able address the Grand President said that an account of a very misleading character had appeared in the daily newspapers last week concerning fraternal societies, and their business in connection with or in Canada. He had telegraphed G. D. Finlayson, Inspector of Insurance, Ottawa, and had received a wire from him stating that the C. M. B. A.'s valuations by a qualified actuary showed the society to be actually solvent. This announcement was received with applause. The speaker then read the full report of the valuation of the assets of the association by Dr. Frank Sanderson, M. A., LL. D., consulting actuary, which demonstrated that there is a surplus in the beneficiary fund of \$54,294.86. The auditor's statements were taken up, and those present were pleased that all accounts of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer in instruments of the funds were satisfactory, and duly vouched. A vote of thanks, moved by Grand Deputy C. W. P. Seale, was unanimously carried and tendered the Grand President and Mrs. Curran for their visit to the Island.

St. Anne's Feast

The Feast of St. Anne, Patron Saint of the Indians, was fittingly observed by the Micmac population of this province on Sunday, by the usual religious observances at Lennox Island. Indians of Lennox Island, Morell, Rocky Point and some from New Brunswick, turned out in force, as did the white people of the surrounding country. About one thousand people in all were present. All day long dozens of motor boats were plying between the little island and the mainland, and crowds were wandering all over the place, many inspecting the neat homes of the Indians, while all who could find room attended the celebration of High Mass in the beautiful Church. The observance of the feast began with celebration of Low Mass at 7 and 8 a. m. Rev. J. A. McDonald, P. P., being the celebrant at the first and Rev. J. C. McDonald, of St. Dunstan's University, celebrating the second. At the celebration of High Mass the Church was crowded to overflowing. The celebrant was Rev. Alexander McIntyre, recently ordained at Grand River, and the preacher was Rev. Dr. J. C. McDonald, who preached an able sermon fitting the occasion. He took his text from the Apocalypse, 5:—: "And the four and twenty ancients fell down before the Lamb, having every one of them harps and golden vessels full of songs, which are the prayers of the saints." The preacher spoke of the honor due the saints, and of the power of their intercession

for mankind on earth. It was fervently particularly to St. Anne, the mother of the Blessed Virgin, and pointed out the blessing which would attend prayer to her. He strongly urged his hearers to stand by the faith that had been handed down to them. A strong choir of Indian voices rendered the service very attractive.

Land of Evangeline

Grand Pre, N. S., July 23.—Today beneath the shadows of the willow trees that adorn the little park at the village of Grand Pre, which marks the site of the old Acadian village where the gentle Evangeline, immortalized in Canadian romance by Longfellow's magic pen, lived and loved, a monument to the memory of that ill-fated maiden was unveiled by Lady Burnham, wife of Lord Burnham, the leader of the Imperial Press delegates now visiting this Dominion.

It seemed peculiarly fitting that this duty should be carried out by the lady whose husband is one of the most indefatigable and influential advocates of the preservation of all landmarks and historic spots which stand in the minds of the people for some deed or story of the olden days, that they may thus have ever before them a reminder of those ancestors who fought their fight for freedom and laid the rock-bed upon which the great structure of present day democracy within the Empire is founded.

The idea originated in the fertile brain of J. Murray Gibbon of the C. P. R., to whom it was suggested when he learned that Canada's great French-Canadian sculptor, the late Philippe Hebert, whose ancestors were victims of the deportation that gave rise to Longfellow's famous poetic romance, had embodied his dream of Evangeline in a small model of burnt clay.

The historic farm which tradition associated with story, came into the possession of the Canadian Pacific Railway through their purchase of the Dominion Atlantic Railway. Here, too, close by the willow grove, is the old well that figures in the poem. The idea thus germinated took swift development. A park has been constructed which covers the centre of the old Acadian village. The willow trees cast their shadows along the way, which once Evangeline trod with her lover, a simple stone cross, made from the ruins of the very church in which the sentence of deportation was read, marked where that church once stood.

The little park has been laid out with loving care, boasts a Norman gateway and a wealth of native flowers among which the iris—the fleur de lys of those Bourbon kings whose subjects once lived in Grand Pre—is predominant, and includes the old willows, poplars, and other trees

America's Message

The unveiling at London of the St. Gaudens' statue of Abraham Lincoln is an important event in the progress of good relations between the British and American peoples. Premier Lloyd George insisted on being present to make the speech of acceptance, while the presentation address was tendered by that distinguished American statesman, Hon. Elihu Root, who is now in Europe assisting in the establishment of international courts under the League of Nations.

Great Britain has no firmer friend in America than Mr. Root, whose life has been spent in the midst of practical affairs of magnitude. One of the master minds of American politics, he has displayed at all times loyalty to the tradition of Anglo-American unity to which the original American stock adheres in reverence for the storied past. The theme of Mr. Root's address, as given in the cable, was that Great Britain and the United States, being moved by identical fundamental conceptions, would necessarily be found on the same side in any world crisis; these conceptions of justice and liberty being the breath of life for both nations, they both will prevail while such conceptions endure, and both will die if they perish. A great deal of sanity is encompassed in this statement.

Beneath surface disturbances of many kinds runs the strong current of fundamental understanding between the British and American peoples. Noisy efforts

to create a better feeling by artificial means are not necessary, nor are noisy efforts to create distrust dangerous. The common destiny of the two great branches of the English-speaking race is fixed already.

The art of St. Gaudens in its beautiful delineation of the rail-splitter President's tall figure now bears witness to the American people's fellow-feeling for the British. The chosen medium is entirely worthy of the high purpose.—Exchange.

Poland's Hour

Not merely the success or otherwise of the Soviet-Polish peace proposals, but the whole question of whether or not they will take place at all depends today on the armistice terms which Soviet will lay down as her basis of negotiations. Russia will make the terms as drastic as she dare, and it will then be for France and Britain to decide whether they will throw these parleyings and half-measures to the winds and enlist a strong force in Poland's defence, or whether Poland will again be sacrificed to the selfish ambitions of her old-time enemies.

Poland refuses to be a second Armenia. She prefers to do her fighting as much as possible in the country of her enemies. Poland knew for months that Soviet Russia was mobilizing to deal her a crushing blow. One of the first public statements of Krassin on his arrival in London was an interview in which he referred cynically to the successes which Poland was then winning against the Red armies, and adding the grave postscript that "when the time was ripe Soviet Russia would crush these invaders."

When the Poles carried the war into enemy soil, suspicious cables came from Berlin of the imperialistic aims of the new Poland. Soviet Russia has shown herself a master in the dissemination of propaganda, and the patriotic cry was raised that Russia was invaded, and we find that great General Brusiloff girding on his sword again in a burst of enthusiasm.

Poland has a most wonderful national history. She anticipated Magna Charta with a document similar in sentiment and gave religious freedom to Europe at a time when that continent was engaged in the most cruel of sectarian wars. Poland has known the weakness of acquiescence. It cannot be surprising that she has lost faith in the usages of diplomacy. When the amiable Stanislas was playing at being her king and the country was distracted with civil strife, those three master minds, Maria Theresa of Austria, Frederick the Great of Prussia and Catherine the Great of Russia got together and divided the territory of Poland among themselves as thieves divide the spoils of their infamy.

The fight of the Poles for freedom in 1792 and the undauntedly courageous and splendid leadership of Kosciuszko, prince of patriots, are epics in the history of the fighting of freedom. Poland was again shorn, this time Prussia and Russia divided the "poils." Again the Poles rose in rebellion, but unfortunately, Kosciuszko was wounded and captured and the final act in the crime of the thieves' compact was rung down.

Poland staggered under the blow, defeated but still defiant. Alsace Lorraine did not wait for half a century with any more impatience nor with a clearer singleness of purpose, for the repatriation which she knew must come one day. Poland fought gallantly in the Great War, for there are no more sturdy warriors than the men of Poland, despite the vicious propaganda that her enemies have circulated.

Poland was disappointed with the results of the Versailles Treaty. Her shagrin was natural, for it looked as if the prize of re-born Poland was to be snatched from her grasp. White Ruthenia, from whence came Kosciuszko himself, as well as the greatest of Polish poets, Mickiewicz, and the present President, Pilsudski, was taken from her. For a century and a half they had waited for the day of redemption. Was she to receive only a share of her former territory?

Poland is imperialistic, say the Berlin newspapers. But it is possible that the clever propagandist of Soviet Russia and of Prussia are mistaking the purest patriotism of their own jingoism.

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, over 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.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, July 30, 1920.
August 4, 1920—3i

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, over Cape Traverse Rural Mail Route No. 1, 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 Office of Cape Traverse, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, July 30, 1920.
August 4, 1920—3i

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, over Emerald Rural Mail Route No. 1, 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 Office of Emerald, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, July 30, 1920.
August 4, 1920—3i

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 Hunter's River 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 Office of Hunter's River, and all route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, July 30, 1920.
August 4, 1920—3i

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 17th September, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route Montague 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 Montague, Lower Montague, Albion, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, August 2, 1920.
August 4, 1920—3i

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For further information apply to

W. K. ROGERS,

City Ticket Agent.

W. T. HUGGAN,

District Pass. Agent

See that all Tickets read via Canadian National Railways. June 23, 1920—3i

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