

The Herald

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Weeping For Germany

Britain, France and Italy, through their respective leaders, have come to a complete agreement regarding the terms of the remaining payment by Germany of war indemnity and reparation. The agreement follows the principles and stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles, and is the result of strenuous and prolonged deliberation on the part of well-informed men. The chief German newspapers jeer at it on the instant as impossible. At less than a day's notice they see how foolish it is. Nor are they alone in their perspicacity. Some of the English newspapers which are not known to have ever noticed that Britain has ever done anything right in a hundred years see as clearly and as promptly as the German papers that the agreement between the Premiers of Britain, France and Italy is foolish, and impossible of execution. The Manchester Guardian says it is absurd. The London Daily News wonders if the allies are sane.

With all due deference to the wisdom of the editorial human wonders of the Manchester Guardian and the London Daily News two newspapers which for a century or so have accompanied the British Empire in a prosperous and successful march in which the Empire has never done a thing they did not disapprove of, we venture to suggest humbly that perhaps a good idea in the German case would be to wait and see.

One is not surprised to observe the German newspapers proclaiming that the allied terms are impossible. Since 1914 the allies have never said or done anything, including licking Germany, that the German newspapers did not declare to be impossible. Since the armistice the allies have never suggested anything that the German newspapers did not within twenty-four hours announce to be crazy. The German newspapers have all along been perfectly certain that Germany did not do anything in the war that Germany ought to suffer for. All their comments upon what the allies do or want to have been and continue to be based upon the conviction that Germany should be treated like the returning Prodigal Son, and fatted calves killed for it. The Prodigal Son however left home without murdering anybody or burglarizing part of the neighborhood, and setting fire to the rest. The Germans ought to expect to pay. The German armies ripped most of the rest of Europe for several years, they destroyed everything they came across that they could not steal, they stopped at no possible villainy. Nevertheless the Germans find it impossible to imagine that they did anything wrong or should pay. This should not be considered important by other people. The fact that the Germans butchered all of Europe they could may not be a reason why Europe should oppress Germany unnecessarily now, but the fact that the Germans did that and claim they were not wrong is a good reason why the allies should not be disturbed when the Germans also declare volubly and angrily that they ought not to be made to pay damages.

The stranger thing is that some English newspapers should protest on the German behalf. Why not wait and see? If the terms the allies outline are so harsh that Germany cannot meet them, Germany will not meet them, and then will come a more excusable time for the Manchester Guardian and the London Daily News to protest should the allies take any drastic measures. But at a moment when the German government is sending millions of dollars over to the Kaiser, maintaining in addition to regular troops a couple hundred thousand armed police in contravention of her agreements after the armistice, and falling short of what she agreed to do in many other respects, the instantaneous sympathy of the Little Englanders whenever Germany sheds tears, and their instantaneous conviction that whatever their own countrymen do—albeit after ever care and deliberation—must be wrong, is a wondrous illustration of the mugwump temperament.

A Glut of Wool

The world has never seen such a glut of wool as exists at the present time. What to do with it is a great economic problem. There is enough on hand to meet all possible needs for two years. Great Britain holds 2,000,000 bales of the volume she accumulated between 1915 and 1918. Australia still has nearly all the clip of two seasons. South Africa has an enormous store; so has Argentina, and American producers have not been able to sell more than a quarter of their output since 1919. Meanwhile, to make matters worse from the standpoint of the wool growers, many mills are shut down because of lack of orders. They are selling their cloth by auction. This will inevitably mean cheaper clothing, but it must be remembered that not more than five pounds of wool enter into a suit of clothes, and therefore other factors in the cost of producing cloth must be reduced before consumers may hope to see a return to pre-war conditions.

Folly and shortsightedness are thus meeting with retribution. The artificial conditions created by the war were capitalized by both wool growers and the manufacturers of woollen fabrics. It is also known now that the Governments of both Great Britain and the United States purchased cloth far in excess of their actual needs, which clearly aggravated market prices. Consumption was quite naturally curtailed. People are now buying as little as they can help, in the expectation of a decline in prices to what they regard a normal basis; but they may in some degree be nursing a false hope. They are also punishing the retailer, who has himself had his worries over the situation while exempt from direct blame for high prices. It will take time to adjust all the factors in the problem.

The Industrial Remedy

"If Canadians united in a resolve to buy Canadian made goods as far as possible instead of imported goods, most of the problems of trade depression and unemployment would be quickly solved." The fact that this quotation is from a bulletin of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, an organization that has a direct interest in the movement for purchase of Canadian made goods instead of imported goods, does not detract from the strength of it. For it is a statement of fact that concerns every Canadian. The present industrial and commercial depression is not hitting the manufacturers alone. It is causing unemployment and gener-

ally operating to the disadvantage of the entire community. The statement that if Canadians would buy Canadian made goods where possible in place of imported goods most of the problems of trade depression and unemployment would be solved needs no supporting argument. The cold figures on Canadian purchase of foreign goods establish the truth of it. For the year ending with November we bought in other countries goods to the value of \$1,945,582,300. This was an increase of nearly half a million over the previous year. We bought \$927,564,711 worth from the United States also. And in these huge purchases of Canadian goods we paid an exchange rate on our Canadian money as high as 17 1/2 per cent. Would Canadian factories be closed or running on part time schedules, with part of their forces of employees in idleness, if a half of this tremendous amount of money spent for goods made in foreign factories were spent for goods made in Canada?

Canadians are robbing themselves and their neighbors by buying foreign made goods when they can secure goods of as good or better quality made in this country. They are foolish to do it. Will they awake to their folly?

A Change In The Right Direction

Canada is apparently beginning to make a little headway against the tide of trade with the United States, which has been running so unfavorably in this country for such a long time.

The December figures are very encouraging. According to Ottawa, we bought almost ten million dollars worth less in the United States during that month than we did in December a year ago, and sold ten and a half million dollars worth more.

That is good hearing. If we can keep it up it should not be long before there is a favorable turn to the exchange situation. Of course it is not all straight gain. The duty upon this ten million dollars worth of American goods would be just so much ready money in the Government's pocket. But fundamentally the change is certainly for the better. We cannot continue indefinitely to run up bills in a neighboring country, falling at the same time to square the account in kind and maintain national prosperity. It is too soon to crow yet. The December figures may be due to some temporary cause not yet apparent. But the change is assuredly in the right direction. Let us hope it will be maintained.

Foster Warns U. S.

New York, Jan. 30.—An appeal for "practical neighborliness" between the United States and Canada was made by Sir George E. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, and one of Canada's delegates to the assembly of the League of Nations, speaking last night at a banquet of the superintendents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at the Hotel Astor.

"We are pretty good neighbors to you," said Sir George. "We came over from Canada in 1920 and bought \$921,000,000 worth of stuff from you in the United States. This means that every man, woman and child in Canada spent on an average \$115 in purchasing from the United States last year. The United States, by the same statistics, came into Canada and bought \$560,000,000 worth only, exactly \$5 for every man, woman and child in the United States. Let us be neighbors, buy as much from us as we do from you, and when we come down here with our goodwill security, Canadian dollars, to show offering us 88 cents."

Disclaiming any desire to meddle "with public affairs in the United States," Sir George referred to the Fordney emergency tariff bill, now before the Senate in Washington, as a measure that

would "prevent us from sending down our cattle and sheep and agricultural products in order that we may pay you." "Well, there are two things for us to do," continued the minister. "One is not to buy the extra four hundred million dollars' worth from the people of the United States. That is my appeal to the commercial portion of the United States. It may be a good thing to think of these things before we legislate too far."

Almost Finished

The new Parliament Buildings are for all practical purposes completed, with the exception of the entrance hall, a portion of the Court of Honor and the tower. Hon. F. B. McCurdy, Minister of Public Works, stated in an interview last evening. Construction of the tower, which was stopped when cold weather set in, will be resumed in the spring. The tower contains no offices, and while it has been built up to the height of the first story, its present state will not in any way interfere with the use of the building.

Mr. McCurdy stated that since last session several thousand feet of marble tile had been laid, which completed the floors. The marble wainscoting was finished, and all the plaster work. The staircases were in place with the exception of two. The Tyndall line stone walls in the Court of Honor have been erected ready for the arched ceiling, and the new entrance to the library is finished.

The ornamental plaster ceiling, stone arches and the woodwork of the Senate Chamber have been finished within the past few months, and the ceiling has been elaborately decorated. Permanent furniture is being placed in the Senate Chamber now, and it will be in use this session.

In the Commons Chamber the ceiling and cornice have been decorated and new chairs, upholstered in green leather, have been installed for the members. The new front row of desks, with carved front panels, are now being put in place. The new restaurant has been completed, together with the kitchens and serving pantries, and these are now fully equipped and will be in readiness for the opening on February 14.

The offices throughout the building have been completed and decorated and electric clock installed throughout the rooms. Dealing with the amount of work necessary to complete the building the Minister pointed out that more than 250,000 bags of cement had been used to date; over 20,000 yards of sand; 150,000 square feet of marble, and more than 250,000 feet of conduit for which a like footage of wire had to be provided. The quantity of Wallace sandstone, Ohio Tyndall and Nepean stone would be well over one million cubic feet.

Mr. McCurdy paid tribute to the actual builders, the mechanics who had put their best efforts into the work to give Canada a Parliament Building worthy of the growing nation. Asked when the building would be entirely complete, the minister stated that the main hall and Court of Honor would be finished a few months after the next prorogation, but that the tower would take at least another year to complete.

In several places throughout the building there are panels to be decorated with mural paintings, but Mr. McCurdy thought the work on these and the carving of the blocks could be carried out at any time without interfering with the occupation of the building. This work would be better for careful consideration and study, he thought. The new Speaker's Chair which is being presented by the Mother of Parliaments, is to be a replica of the Chair in the British House of Commons, and is expected to arrive in Canada at some time during the session. It is to be formally presented by an official of the British House, who will probably be Speaker Lowther.

W. H. O. Wilkinson Streetford says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price 25 cents a box."

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 25th March, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, New Wiltshire Rural Mail Route No. 3, from the 1st July, 1921, 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 New Wiltshire, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Feb. 8, 1921. February 9, 1921—3i

Dominion of Canada PROVINCE OF Prince Edward Island

In the Probate Court, 11th George V. A. D. 1921.

In Re Estate of Patrick McKenna, late of Scotchfort, in Queen's County in the said Province, deceased, testate.

By the Honourable A. Bannerman Warburton, Surrogate Judge of Probate, &c., &c.

To the Sheriff of the County of Queen's County or any Constable or literate person within said County.

GREETING:

Whereas upon reading the petition on file of John McKenna, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County aforesaid, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Patrick McKenna, above named, 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 Tuesday, the Eighth day of March 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 John McKenna, Esquire, the said Petitioner. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some Newspaper published in Charlottetown aforesaid, once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places, to-wit: namely, in the Hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid, at the Store of J. A. MacDonald at Tracadie Cross, in Queen's County aforesaid, and in front of the Parish Hall at Tracadie, in Queen's County aforesaid, so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of said Court [L.S.] this Thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1921, and in the Eleventh year of His Majesty's reign. (Sgd.)

A. B. WARBURTON, Judge of Probate. February 2, 1921—4i

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 4th March, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, St. Peter's Bay Rural Mail Route, No. 1, from the 1st July, 1921, 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 St. Peter's Bay, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, January 21, 1921. January 26, 1921—3i

J. D. STEWART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK Charlottetown Branch Office, Georgetown

..NEW.. Boots & Shoes ..AND.. New Prices Our New SPRING SHOES are coming every day, and its New Prices make you feel good. Every Shoe in our store reduced down to to-day's price. Farmers and Working Men should look here for extra good values in Work Shoes. We have the Stock. ALLEY & CO. Ltd 135 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR

Try Eureka Tea THE TEA that has pleased our Customers for Twenty Years. 60 Cents per Pound. Fleischman's Yeast We are Agents for the celebrated Fleischman's Yeast used by all First-class Bakers. Sold by all City Grocer R. F. MADDIGAN & CO. CHARLOTTETOWN

Now the Prices you've been waiting for are here FOR OUR January Carnival of Economy The old year took away, forever, we hope, the old burden of war prices. For months conditions have been working toward the great climax that brought the remarkable merchandise that is here assembled for this our greatest January Carnival of Economy. The results came in two ways: 1st. The drastic lowering of prices on our own stocks, down to the new low basis, and often far below it—to double your interest in January buying in our store. 2nd. We have combed the markets—taking utmost advantage of the opportunities created by far sighted manufacturers who were ready to co-operate with us in presenting to you now the lowest prices that will be possible, for the next six months, at least. We can just see the delight of our Customers when they see the splendid assortment of goods, in every department of our store, and then realize that prices are away down to the bottom, where it is a pleasure to buy things. Many Manufacturers have ACCEPTED LARGE LOSSES. We shall forgo a large part of our profits on the new goods and accept large losses on our own mark-downs—to inaugurate this first New Year under the New Management and THE MOST STIRRING JANUARY PRICE-UPSET THAT THIS COMMUNITY HAS EVER KNOWN. No matter what you need or desire, now is the best time for months to come to buy it. Some of the reasons are told on this page; but scores of others are here that can get no mention today, even in this broad space.

Sale for Ten (10) Days Only Discounts are 1-5, 1-4 and 1-3 We Will Sell All Our Goods at Replacement Prices Patons, Ltd January 5, 1921—4f

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. Physician and Surgeon Office and Residence: 105 Kent Street CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. McKinnon & McLean Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN Legislative Assembly. Prince Edward Island

Rules Relating to Private Bills. 36 All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment. 37 No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the said parties. 38 A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated, The Private Bills Committee to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House. 39 So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee. 40 No Bill for the partition interest of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House. 41 No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body corporate his title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons Municipality or body Corporate to apply for such Bill. H. E. DAWSON, Clerk Legislative Assembly

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS CHANGE OF TIME Effective Monday, January 10, 1921, slight changes will take place in train service on Eastern Section of Prince Edward Island Division, Maritime District, affecting the undermentioned trains, which after above date will be changed from daily to tri-weekly, running on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. No. 15 leaving Charlottetown for Souris at 6.50 a. m. No. 16 leaving Souris for Charlottetown at 1.15 p. m. No. 17 leaving Mt. Stewart for Georgetown at 8.00 a. m. No. 18 leaving Georgetown for Mt. Stewart at 1.00 p. m. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Jan. 5, 1921—3i

LIME We have on hand quantity of St. John LIME In Barrels Casks C. LYONS & Co. Advertise in the Herald