

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1921
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LIMITED
AT 81 QUEEN STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Please Send in Your
Subscription Money.

The Sequel To
Two Fried Eggs

(Ottawa Journal)

One day last week an Ottawa
commercial traveller was "going
up to Pembroke on the C. P. R.
local and had occasion to go into
the G. T. R. restaurant for supper.
He ordered two fried eggs,
toast, black tea and ice cream
was charged and paid seventy
cents, and left the place—dis-
gusted. Seventy cents for two
fried eggs, toast, ice cream and
tea looked to this "knight of the
grip" like a powerful lot of
money, and so, exercising one of
the inalienable privileges of our
great democracy, he concluded
that the Government must be
rotten—and wrote his conclusions
to The Journal. He accuses us of
"deliberate lying on behalf
of the party from which you suck
the nursing bottle" and his only
hope, though never "anything
in his life but a Tory," is that
he "will live till the next election
to get one vote at the dam
empty-headed lot in power at
present."

The incident is amusing; also
it is significant. It is significant
because it affords a slight insight
into one of the difficulties of Govern-
ment in a democracy. Most
people have the idea that Min-
istries stand or fall upon vast
issues upon clear-cut questions of
domestic or foreign policy, upon
great acts on behalf of, or sin-
against, the state. Such, how-
ever, and unfortunately is not
always true. More often than
not indeed, and never more so
than in these days of hectic,
confused thought, Ministries are
judged and condemned, not for
their moral, but for their venial
sins, and indictments are based,
not upon well-defined delinquen-
cies, but upon the thousand and
one uncontrollable inconveniences
of quite abnormal times. Our
commercial traveller, judging
people in the herd, was not an
abnormal person. On the con-
trary, we venture to assume that
he was an almost average man.
True, it is bad enough when a
proverbial "intelligent elector"
solemnly decides that Mr. Mac-
kenzie King would make a better
Premier than Mr. Arthur Meighen
just because two fried eggs in
Pembroke cost seventy cents;
but how many among us are more
logical? What is taking place
all about us? We have just
emerged from a mighty war. It
was a struggle that shook the
foundations of society. Thrones
toppled, mighty empires were
submerged, half the map of
Europe was rolled up, creeds and
theories perished, millions died;
and from the stirred depths of
society new and strange notions
and ideas came to the surface. In
democracies, where there is free
flow of ideas, and where criticism
always abounds, the result could
not be other than profound. Men
and women, and creeds, admit
from their moorings, took on
new and sometimes dangerous
moods. The predominant ten-
dency was to find fault, to criti-
cize to complain; Voltaire's theo-
ry that "whatever is wrong,"
because the dominant note of the
day; calm judgment upon facts
and realities was thrown to the
winds.

Canada has not been immune
from this development. On the
contrary, there has never been a
time in our history when our
people were so disinclined to rea-
son, to deal with realities, to be
guided by the force of facts.
Canada today, comparatively
speaking, is among the favored
spots in the world. We have less
unemployment, higher wages,
better houses, and more prosperity
than any other nation. Our trade,
in proportion to population, is
greater than any other country;
revenues keep pace, or nearly so,
with expenditure; bank deposits,
per capita, equal those of any
other nation; taxation is com-
paratively light; unrivalled re-
sources await development; the
public health is good. But there
is discontent. There is discontent,
and criticism, and clamor; every-
thing (according to the critics) is
wrong.
No great issue divides the par-
ties. No specific indictment stands
against the Government. It
brought the country through the
war with honor. Its record in
restoration is good. It has no
notable achievements to its credit.
Yet it is not popular. Quite the
contrary. And the reason is quite
obvious. It is that the public is
not in a normal state of mind. It
is not basing its judgments and
its estimates on political issues or
policies. It is framing them from
inconvenience and discontents.
The Government is not to blame
because a hundred thousand Cana-
dians are out of work. It is no
more to blame than Lloyd George
is to blame because three million
persons are out of work in Eng-
land, or than Mr. Harding is to
blame because eight millions are
out of work in the United States;
but democracies, in an abnormal
state, won't bother with facts.
The man who thinks Macken-
zie King would make fried eggs
cheaper in Pembroke—what are
facts to him?
Nor do we know of a remedy.
Democracy, especially after the
strain of a war, has its penalties,
and loose thinking on politics is
among them. It is an evil, and it
works harm; but what is there
to do? The alternative is auto-
cracy, and that is impossible.
The only course is to accept the
situation; to submit to the pen-
alty; to bow to the inevitable;
meanwhile remembering that de-
mocracy has its virtues as well as
its weaknesses, and doing every-
thing possible to effect a return
to "normacy."

Country are our own safety and
prosperity and permanence, no
man, woman or child in the
United States can fail to have an
interest in protecting our basic
industry—that of agriculture—
wherever Protection is necessary
by the proper use of Tariff
regulation.

"The time has come when we
are ceasing to be a food export-
ing nation, and must look to
guaranteeing that we shall be
self-sustaining. A failure to do
so in agriculture, in our food
supply, will mean the utter
weakness which afflicted and
threatened one or more of our
great Allies in the world war.
Failure to be self-sustaining
would be a menace to us in
war, and a menace to us in
peace."

We quote also from the major-
ity of the Committee which
introduced the Emergency Tariff
Bill, known as the Young Bill:
" There is now a large surplus
of farm products in this country,
caused partly from undercon-
sumption, but chiefly by the
dumping here of great quantities
of foreign products. This surplus
will continue to increase so long
as present world conditions exist.
Our country alone among the
large consuming countries of the
world is able to pay for imported
commodities. In this country is
the one market where cash and
credit conditions and exchange
rates make it possible to buy and
hold the world's surpluses until
consumptive demands can absorb
them, or until the same can be
sold abroad, sometimes, unfortu-
nately, on time. In other words,
we have been buying the surplus
of other countries for cash and
reselling them on time."

Then we have the actual fact
staring us in the face that high
rates of duty have been imposed
as an emergency measure, and
almost equally high duties of a
permanent character are to be
imposed against our food prod-
ucts.
Is it reasonable to believe that
the Republican President and his
party would stultify themselves
by withdrawing from the United
States farmer the protection they
so earnestly promised him, a pol-
icy which has been and is being
amply crystallized into legislation?
There is little use of shutting our
eyes to the fact. We are up
against it hard in our export
trade to the United States and
have to make the best of it. We
certainly will not better the situa-
tion by crying, as Mr. Crerar
does, for the moon.

Crying For The Moon

The Hon. Mr. Crerar is at-
tempting to revive the Recipro-
city cry. He is driven to that
course by the unsoundness of his
platform. He realizes that so
long as the Americans shut out
our food products we cannot open
up our markets to the products
of the United States. The Cana-
dian farmers, carried away
though they may be for the
moment by the reaction from
high prices for their produce and
by wild political propaganda are
not of the type that turn their
other cheek to the smiter.

No one knows better than
Mr. Crerar that the chances of
getting a reciprocity arrange-
ment with the United States in
agricultural products are now
practically nil. The indisputable
fact is that the President of the
United States and his Party, the
Republicans, are definitely
committed up to the hilt to a
policy of protection to the agri-
cultural industry of that country.
Considering the utterances of
Mr. Harding during his election
campaign. We quote a few of
them:

"The Republican Party reaffirms its belief in the protective
principle and pledges itself to a
revision of the tariff as soon as
conditions shall make it necessary
for the preservation of the home
market for American labour, agri-
culture, and industry."
"I believe in the protective
tariff policy, and know we will
be calling for it saving American
agriculture again."
"Because the safety and pros-
perity of the farmers of this

official residence of the first lord
of the treasury. The premier
may not be that, he may hold
other ministerial office, but 10
Downing street is his official
residence. The present premier
is the first lord of the treasury.
Since Walpole's residence 50
premiers have occupied No. 10,
those who were great well repre-
senting the pinnacle of British
power.

No. 10 Downing street is in the
very heart of the British govern-
ment's body. It is at the foot of
Whitehall. The treasury, the foreign
office are opposite the home
office; the colonial office, the war
department and the admiralty
are all within ten minutes walk
and the houses of parliament the
same. Scotland Yard is just
around the corner of Whitehall,
and Westminster Abbey faces the
houses of parliament. No. 10 is
a scant half mile from Bucking-
ham Palace and but ten minutes
from the station to Windsor.
With all these powers practically
within the premier's eyesight and
speech, small wonder all the great
projects of the British nation have
been and are being brought up
and dressed and brought to func-
tion at No. 10. The cabinet
meets there and countless confer-
ences are held—such as were
those with De Valera—including
since Lloyd George's tenure, con-
ference breakfasts, when the dis-
tinguished of the day give their
views on undecided issues to the
premier. In the case of Lloyd
George, many knotty problems
have had light thrown upon them,
at the breakfast, and if there had
not been time when they were
through with grilled sole, bacon
and eggs and coffee and toast, or
maybe muffins—the government's
old-time regulations allows them
"captain" biscuits and a mug of
tea—there has been time to
finish with a cigar under the el-
ders in the garden.

Two other houses complete the
existing Downing street row, Nos.
11 and 12. No. 11 is given to
the chancellor of the exchequer
and No. 12 devoted to the gov-
ernment whips of the day, the
party men to get out the vote in
the commons—so they may be in
touch for an emergency.

Sir Sam Dies

Sincere and profound regret
will be the feeling with which
Canadians of all parties will re-
ceive the news of the death of
Sir Sam Hughes, which occurred
at Lindsay, Ontario, early Wed-
nesday morning last. As Minister
of Militia during the most stren-
uous period of the war, Sir Sam
rendered inestimable service to
Canada and the Empire. It is
for the great work he did in or-
ganizing the country's early war
efforts, and for the inspiration his
example gave to the men overseas,
as to Canadians at home dur-
ing some of the most trying cir-
cumstances of the great conflict,
that Sir Sam Hughes will be remem-
bered in history. A strong party
man, he was utterly regardless of
political considerations, in the nar-
row sense, in the administration
of the work of his department,
while Canada was at war.

No. 10 Downing Street

Boston Transcript
In a London street, 100 yards
long and 20 yards wide, some-
times narrowing to ten yards,
there is a house that presents no
attraction to the eye, a common-
place of the brown brick con-
struction of 300 years ago, dull
and darkened by time, as old
London houses are. With its
funny looking lion's head knock-
er, its old-fashioned street door
and antiquated windows, brick
faced, sunken area, and crumbling
railings, it is indeed a belated
survivor. Transferred to London
suburbs and divested of its fame,
it might fetch \$250 dollars a
year; not more.

Yet this house is unique among
all the houses in the world—it
has no rival—because for 200
years history and many of his-
tory's important decisions have
been made there, and it will
continue to be made there. This
house is No. 10 Downing street.
And there would have been no
Downing street had it not been
for the second named graduate
in Harvard's first list of gradu-
ates in 1642—Geo. Downing. No.
10 Downing street was once his
property and he gave it his name.

American or not by inference,
the importance of 10 Downing
street is incontestable. It is the
official residence of the premier
of the time being. The brass
plate on the door announces
"The first lord of the treasury."
It has done so since Sir Robert
Walpole first entered No. 10—as
that official—Nov. 10 1735.
When first it was offered to Wal-
pole as a residence he was afraid
to accept it thinking it would be
the price of his allegiance, and he
stipulated it should always be the

Moment Of Horror

Hull, Eng., Aug. 24.—Seven-
teen officers and men of the
United States navy, and 27
officers and men of the British
navy met death today in the col-
lapse of the great dirigible RZ-2
over the city of Hull.
Every one of the United
States men on board the inflated
craft perished, as far as could be
ascertained at midnight tonight.
Only five men of the 49 who
were making the trial trip in the
dirigible prior to the vessel being
turned over to the United States
navy are known to have been
saved.

The United States officers who
started the trip included Com-
mander Louis H. Maxfield, Lieut.
Commander Emory Coll, Lieut.
Henry W. Hoyt, Lieut. Marcus
F. Esterly, Lieut. Commander
Valentine N. Bieg and Lieut.
Charles G. Little. The United
States enlisted men who went up
with the craft from Howden
were: C. I. Aller, Robert Coons,
L. E. Crowl, J. T. Hancock,
William Julius M. Lay, A. L.
Loftin, A. I. Pettit, W. J. Steele,
V. O. Walker and George Walsh.
The British losses include the
famous air veteran Brig-Gen. E.
M. Maitland, and all the other
officers on board, except Lieut.
Wann, the commander of the
RZ-2.
Starting from Howden on
Tuesday morning on a test flight
to Fulham, the big aircraft had
been aloft for 34 hours, at times
in bad weather, and was return-
ing to the Fulham airfield at the
time of the disaster, which
constituted the most terrible of
its kind in peace times.

Howden, Eng., Aug. 24.—Con-
versations between the British
and U. S. officers just before they
boarded the RZ-2 here yesterday
for the flight which had such dis-
astrous results indicated that not
one of them had the slightest
idea that an accident was likely
to be met with during the air
voyage.

"Are any of you ever troubled
with thoughts of being wrecked?"
the correspondent of the
Associated Press asked Lieut.
Marcus H. Esterly, radio officer,
of Washington, D. C., just before
he embarked. "We are not
worried," said Esterly, "but all
the same we have gone ahead
and made all preparations against
every emergency."
"The others tease me for
being too fearful of accident, but
all the same I have figured that
it was best to get ready for any-
thing that might happen, and
then if the worst comes we ought
to have at least a fighting
chance."

Before the fateful flight started,
the correspondent found Brig-
Gen. Maitland, the British Air
Marshal, strolling under the mam-
moth air craft in the hangar
while she was being made what
was termed "air light," meaning
the discharge of sufficient ballast
to make the weight of the great
gas bag nil.
" Now she is as light as a
feather," remarked General Mait-
land, as this stage of the prepara-
tions was concluded. With ex-
cellent pride, General Maitland enu-
merated the points of excellence
in the craft, which, he remarked,
" is the greatest improvement on
balloons, with which I started
experiments in aeronautics 30
years ago."
" She is beautiful," declared
Gen. Maitland as the enormous
hulk was cleared from the hangar
by her party of 300 attendants.
He awaited until the six motors
had been tested and the ship's
signal bells tried out by Lieut.
Wann, British commander of the
aircraft. Satisfied that all was
well, General Maitland, with a
cheery good-bye, and "I will see
you in Fulham" climbed up the
ladder and disappeared in the
great silvery shell. A moment
later Commander Louis H.
Maxfield, U. S. N., was boosted
up into the control car alongside
Lieut. Wann. Then the civilian
observers boarded the ship, and
the aircraft was off on her
journey.

Mrs. Maxfield, with her daugh-
ter, Mrs. Harry T. P. ago, saw her
husband sail away from the
drome, and exchanged waves of
hands with him as the dirigible
ascended. Mrs. Coll, wife of
Lieut. Commander Emory Coll,
U. S. N., executive officer also
was present to bid farewell to
her husband. She is an English
woman.

Ongoing Not Sell Herds

The Federal Department of
Agriculture will be extensively
represented at the forthcoming
exhibitions at Toronto, Ottawa,
Sherbrooke and Three Rivers.
Having regard to the serious
drought conditions of last sum-
mer, the department plans special
educational work in the matter of
live stock. Insistence will be
made upon the absolute impor-
tance of holding on to herds and
flocks to the limit possible. The
present unfavorable condition is
regarded as purely temporary.
Better influences will be bound to
prevail in the near future, and
those farms where live stock has
been too much depleted will be
badly handicapped, both from the
point of view of the soil and that
of a renewal of live-stock pro-
duction.

Farmers will be instructed at
the exhibitions in the most eco-
nomical use of feed throughout
the winter, and they will also be
urged to weed out, in the first
place, the least desirable grades
of breeding stock, holding on to
the last to the better strains.
Similar educational work has
been done by the department at
fairs which have already been
held in the west.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction,
on Monday, the 26th day of
September, A. D. 1921, at the
hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, in
front of the Law Courts Building,
Charlottetown: All that tract,
piece and parcel of Land situate,
lying and being on Township
Number Thirty-four, Queen's
County, bounded and described
as follows, that is to say: Com-
encing on the North side of the
Tracadie Road, at the Southwest
angle of the farm of land now or
lately in possession of James
Doyle, and running thence North,
along James Doyle's Western
boundary line until it strikes the
South boundary of a farm of
land now or formerly owned by
James Reid, thence West along
said James Reid's Southern bound-
ary nine chains, or to the North-
east angle of a piece of land now
or formerly held by Thomas
Reilly, thence South and parallel
with James Doyle's Western
boundary aforesaid to the Trac-
adie Road, and thence East-
ward along the said road to the
place of commencement contain-
ing Eighty-one acres of land, a
little more or less, and bounded
on the South by the Tracadie
Road and on the East by James
Doyle's Farm, and on the North
by James Reid, and on the West
by Isaac Hardy, as the same is
described in a Deed from the
Commissioner of Public Lands of
James Hayes, bearing date the
29th day of October, 1896.

The above Sale is made under
and by virtue of a Power of Sale
contained in an Indenture of
Mortgage bearing date the Sixth
day of December, A. D. 1916,
made between James Hayes of
Pleasant Grove in Queen's County,
Farmer, of the one part, and Otto
M. Baird of Charlottetown, in
Queen's County, employee in the
Prince Edward Island Railway,
of the other part, and which said
Mortgage has by assignment be-
come vested in the undersigned,
because of default having been
made in the payment of the prin-
cipal secured thereby.

For further particulars apply
at the office of the undersigned in
the Riley Building, Charlottetown.
Dated this 20th day of August,
A. D. 1921.
J. AUGUSTINE McDONALD,
Assignee of Mortgage.
August 31, 1921—41

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed
to the Postmaster General will be
received at Ottawa until noon on
Friday, 16th September 1921, for
the conveyance of His Majesty's
Mails, on a proposed contract for
four years, six times per week,
on the Stanley Bridge Rural
Route, No. 2, from the 1st of
January next.
Printed notices containing fur-
ther information as to conditions
of proposed Contract may be seen
and blank forms of Tender may
be obtained at the Post Office of
Stanley Bridge and at the office
of the District Superintendent.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed
to the Postmaster General will be
received at Ottawa until noon on
Friday, 2nd of September 1921, for
the conveyance of His Majesty's
Mails, on a proposed con-
tract for four years, six times per
week, on the Charlottetown Rural
Route, No. 2, from the 1st of
January next.
Printed notices containing fur-
ther information as to conditions
of proposed Contract may be seen
and blank forms of Tender may
be obtained at the Post Office of
Charlottetown, and at the office
of the District Superintendent.

McKinnon & McLean

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
MONEY TO LOAN.
W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office and Residence:
105 Kent Street
CHARLOTTETOWN - P. E. I.

Ladies' Jersey Suits

Worth to \$34
Clearing at
\$22.00
LADIES' JERSEY SUITS in
Cream, Fawn, Pekin, Blue and Rose
all new this season. Worth to \$34.00,
for \$22.50.
Gingham
House Dresses
Only \$2.25
A splendid range of Gingham House
Dresses in pink and white stripe and
blue and white stripe. Great value \$2.25

Smart Wellmade Jack Tar Middies
Regulation Jack Tar Middy Blouses in plain white,
plain white with navy flannel collars, made with yoke
effect. Prices are \$2.25, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$6.75.
Ladies' White Wash Skirts, for the hot weather at
\$2.00, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50.
A splendid line of White Gaberdine Skirts in extra
large sizes, bands from 31 inches to 36 inches, at \$3.75.

Feather Hats Are Very Popular

A good many of you have been asking us for new
Feather Hats. We're ready with them now—all the new
shapes are just in from New York—\$8.50, \$10.50, \$12.50,
\$16.00. We shall be glad to show them to you today.

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd

119-121 Queen St. Charlottetown

Canadian National Railways

Ocean To Ocean

The National Way Across Canada

"Continental Limited"

Leaves Montreal at 9.00 p. m. daily for Ottawa, North Bay,
Cochrane, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver.

DIRECT CONNECTION FROM MARITIME PROVINCES

By MARITIME EXPRESS leaving Sackville at 8.30 p. m.
(except Sundays) arriving at Montreal at 7.40 p. m.
the day following.

OCEAN LIMITED, Daily, leaves Sackville at 12.40
noon. Arrives at Montreal at 9.20 the day following,
connecting with Grand Trunk International, Ltd.

For detailed information apply to
W. K. ROGERS, or W. T. HUGGAN,
City Ticket Agent. District Pass. Agent
July 27, 1921—51

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

Furs. Furs.

—SHIP TO US DIRECT—
THE TOP MARKET PRICE PAID
AND EQUITABLE GRADING MADE
—NO DELAYS AT ANY POINT—

We are registered with and recognized by the United
States War Trade Board and all of the Collectors for
Customs under licence P. B. F. 30 and you can send your
furs to us direct by our tag or any tag, changed to suit to
marked "Furs of Canadian Origin," and your furs will
come right through.

FAIR GRADING

The rules and ethics of the exchange do not permit us
sending out alluring price lists, yet we give you an exact
and expert grading and pay you at a rate of five to twenty
five cents more on the dollar than the average advertising
fur company, as we cut out all middleman's profit in dealing
direct with you.

St. Louis Fur Exchange

5th & Chestnut St. S. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.