

The Herald

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American Diplomacy

When Mr. Harding comes into
the presidency of the United
States next March he will have
it is said, 240,000 jobs at his dis-
posal. These 240,000 positions
might, under the patronage sys-
tem of the United States, be
awarded for political service if
the new President were so in-
clined. Probably he will not
disturb the present occupants of
the majority of them, but if pre-
sident is to be followed, which
is likely, some of the most im-
portant will go as political re-
wards. Among these will be the
various ambassadorships.

President Wilson's mistakes at
the Peace Conference have been
attributed to his lack of knowl-
edge of European diplomacy and
European affairs in general, and
his refusal to consult those who
might have been able to give him
advice based on experience. But
while President Wilson lacked
essential knowledge with which
those he had to deal with at Ver-
sailles were equipped, he did desire
that the United States should
become an active participant in
world affairs. He wanted to
abandon the policy of "splendid
isolation" which was responsible
for his handicap in the conference
chamber. He came home to be
defeated by those who based their
political campaign on the reten-
tion of that policy.

It is not surprising that the
United States should be reluctant
to take a place in world diplo-
macy, consistent with its impor-
tance as a nation, for world
diplomacy is almost a closed book
to its politicians. President Har-
ding in appointing new ambassa-
dors will be perpetuating the
system under which the
United States changes its diplo-
matic force every time a new
President is elected. Under this
system the country is kept with-
out an experienced diplomatic
force and even without a definite
foreign policy. It is not so with
the other great nations. Their
ambassadors are considered among
the most important servants of
the state.

A London correspondent of
American newspapers has pre-
pared a record of the experience
of "ambassadors of the three
powers, France, Great Britain,
and the United States who were
at their posts when the great war
broke out. The ambassadors of
Great Britain and France at
eleven of the world's great
capitals had had from 10 to 39
years' experience in diplomacy
before taking over their posts.
Only one ambassador of the
United States had any experience
at all. The others had taken
charge of their embassies without
previous training, having been
appointed for party reasons. At
Berlin the British ambassador
had 39 years of experience, the
French ambassador 10 years; at
Bern the British ambassador 25
years, the French ambassador
27; at Brussels the British am-
bassador 21 years, the French
ambassador 22; at Constantinople
the British ambassador 20 years,
the French ambassador 27 years;
at London the French ambassa-
dor 16 years; at Paris the British
ambassador 22 years; at Petro-
grad the British ambassador 35
years; at Rome the British
ambassador 25 years, the French
ambassador 17 years; at Tokyo,
the British ambassador 35 years,

the French ambassador 26 years;
at Washington the British ambassa-
dor 31 years, the French am-
bassador 26 years. Only at
Vienna had the American ambassa-
dor, Mr. Penfield, any previous
experience, 12 years against 26
and 35 years for the British and
French ambassadors respectively.

Not only does the United
States choose its foreign repre-
sentatives largely for party ser-
vice rendered, but it precludes
the selection of the best even
among party servants by its
failure to adequately provide for
them after they are appointed
either in salary or residence.

Many years ago Mark Twain was
offered the ambassadorship at
Vienna. He declined it on the
ground of inadequate salary. The
provision was then and is now
\$17,500 a year. Mark Twain
would not accept the post at less
than \$75,000—said "a country
which cannot afford ambassador's
wages should be ashamed to
have ambassadors." He added:
"Think of a seventeen-thousand-
five-hundred-dollar ambassador!
Particularly for America. Why,
it is the most ludicrous spectacle,
the most inconsistent and incon-
gruous spectacle. It is a billion-
aire in a paper collar, a king in
a breach-cloak, an archangel in
a tin halo." Only rich men can
afford to serve the United States
at foreign capitals. Mr. Davis,
the present able American ambassa-
dor in London, "a poor man,"
"borrowed \$70,000 to accept the
post." Britain and France pay
their important ambassadors from
\$35,000 to \$45,000 per annum
and give them a palatial residence
besides. The U. S. ambassadors
are expected to provide their
own residences.

The trained, responsible am-
bassadors of the European nations
are able to act for their Govern-
ments. The ambassadors of the
United States are for the most
part figureheads. The attitude
of the United States in respect
of foreign questions might fre-
quently do the nation more credit
if diplomats had more and poli-
ticians less to do with shaping it.

The Road To Ruin

Only weak, narrow arguments
can be advanced against such a
start toward reduction in war-
making armament as it is pro-
posed the three naval powers of
the world, Britain, Japan, and
the United States should make.
Mr. Archibald Hurd, naval expert
of the London Daily Telegraph,
would frighten Englishmen about
the proposal by discussing the
alleged possible sacrifice of
Britain's armament-making capac-
ity under a five-year naval holi-
day agreement. The United
States and Japan, he says, have
work for their ordnance plants
for five years, while Britain, were
she to cease construction, would
not have such work and so her
plants would go to decay. The
objection is a technical one, it
could be provided for in an
agreement.

Sir Robert Borden has pre-
sented the real issue in his mes-
sage to the New York World for-
se in its campaign in support of
a suspension of naval construc-
tion on the part of the three
naval powers.

"Continued competition in
armaments assuredly brings the
nations to the path that leads in
the ultimate disintegration of ex-
isting civilization, the foundations
of which have already been
rudely shaken."
Large sections of the world
are in a pitiable plight as a
result of the war. Peoples that
for years struggled for freedom
from alien rule are in far worse
condition, and for years must
remain so, than they were when
in serfdom to emperor or czar.
The foundations of civilization
have indeed been shaken, although
we are too far from the scenes of
misery to fully realize it here.
But even so, jingoes and pro-
fessional warriors are talking of

another war more terrible than
that which is just over. The
war we have come through was
to be a war to end war. Are the
leaders of civilization to compete
with one another now in pre-
parations for another and greater
struggle? Sir Robert says truly:
"Untold sacrifices endured in
the Great War will have been
wholly in vain if the nations
are still to compete in a mad
struggle for supremacy in the
power of destruction."

Ottawa Watches

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—While the
present surface indications are
rather ominous for the passage,
at Washington, of the Fordney
Emergency Tariff Bill, various
ways and means of meeting that
eventually are suggested, and may
have to be taken some time.
The undercurrent of political belief
here is that the measure now
before Congress will not finally
pass. The reason underlying this
belief is that any advantages it
may involve will be more than
counteracted by its disadvan-
tages applicable to the American
farmer himself, as well as to the
American public in general.

The trouble in the States is
that which happens always in
the operation of trade conditions
between two countries producing
in excess of their own require-
ments the same commodities.
When the Canadian dollar was at
a parity with the American dollar
Canadian wheat, therefore, was
the same price in the American
market as American wheat, there
was no complaint from across the
border. We had an exportable
surplus, and it was not unduly
increased by the Canadian flow.
An essential cause of the present
agitation of unrest is that be-
cause of the exchange situation
the American farmer feels the
Canadian is getting fifteen per-
cent more than he does for his
wheat. Both are paid with the
American dollar; but in Canada
this dollar is worth from fifteen
to twenty cents more than it is
in the States. This condition, it
is believed, has much to do with
the present protection movement
in the Western States.

It is considered here to be of
the greatest interest to the United
States to take the Canadian sur-
plus, both of grain and of cattle.
In the first instance, the greater
the extent to which the Canadian
product is sold across the border,
the greater the exportable surplus
of the home product. To that
extent the United States is placed
in an even stronger control of the
export markets of the world.

Another feature in the situa-
tion is in its beneficial effect on
American railroads. The Cana-
dian roads now get the short haul,
while the long haul freight earn-
ings are transferred to the Ameri-
can lines with benefit to their
owners and employes. In a simi-
lar manner, American elevator
and forwarding companies benefit
by the increased traffic, and
American banks are doing busi-
ness which otherwise would come
to Canadian banks. Similarly
United States seaborne ports are
benefitting.

Again it is pointed out, the
Fordney Bill if it pass, must in-
evitably restrict the food markets
and thus increase the cost of food
stuffs of every kind. The pro-
posed legislation will be little
use to the American farmer, un-
less it increase his profits and,
any momentary advantages to
himself from its passage, would
be submerged by the increase cost
of all commodities owing to the
increased cost of living.

These are some of the reasons.
It is believed here, the American
Senate will ponder seriously be-
fore it passes the legislation now
proposed, and thus remove the
peculiar advantages that country
now enjoys. If it should pass,
it is believed it will be vetoed.
Only in the last analysis, with
the act on the statute will the
Government here consider what
counteracting remedy to apply to
the situation. There is no present
disposition to discuss the matter
in the light of possible reprisals.
Official Ottawa hesitates to believe
that the bill in question will ever
become law.

Those who have paid their
subscriptions have our grate-
ful thanks. Hope their ex-
ample will be contagious.

Local and Other Items

It is no use trying to appease
the envious.—Vanvenargues.

To learn to judge men, one
should live with them in a revolu-
tion period.—Mme. de Staël.

The essence of knowledge is
having it; to apply it; and not
having it; to confess your igno-
rance.—Confucius.

The death of Colonel H. P.
McLeod, M. P., occurred at his
home at Fredericton, N. B., last
Friday night following weeks of
illness of pneumonia.

The steamer Knut Hamsun
sailed from Halifax on the 7th
for Liverpool with 20,457 barrels
apples. Steamer Marston sailed
on the 8th with 15,000 barrels
for London.

Corsica produces the largest
quantity of wax in all the coun-
tries in Europe, if not in the
world. In ancient as well as in
medieval times the inhabitants
paid their taxes in wax, and sup-
plied 200,000 pounds annually.

Martin C. Tyler, 90 years old,
died at Batavia, N. Y., on the 5th,
as the funeral service of his wife
was about to begin. The services
were postponed and a double fun-
eral for the two was held on the
6th.

The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon.
Arthur Meighen, arrived at Ot-
tawa last Friday morning from his
western trip, and later pre-
sided at a meeting of the Cabinet
Council. With his return pre-
paratory work for the session
begins in earnest.

Two hundred and fourteen
persons lost their lives when the
Spanish Steamer Santa
Isabel was wrecked near Villa-
garcia on Saturday night, says a
telegram received at Madrid from
the Governor of Pontevedra.
Fifty-six persons were saved, but
many of them are injured.

H. M. S. Aurora, light cruiser,
and the destroyers Patricia and
Patriot, nucleus of the Canadian
Navy, sailed from Halifax Sun-
day morning for Esquimaut,
B. C., via the Panama Canal. The
ships' first port of call will be
Bernuda. The ships passed out
the harbor to sea in a thick
snowstop.

An epidemic of blisoughs with
which the physicians of the city
are unable to cope, has caused
much alarm among the Budapest
population. The patients are un-
able to sleep or eat, and some of
them have remained in the grip
of the malady for two or three
weeks, until the affection had run
its course. As yet there have
been no fatal results.

German music was played in
Paris on the 5th at the opera
which is subsidized by the French
Government, for the first time
since the outbreak of the war.
The performance was Wagner's
"Die Walkure," and every seat
in the house was occupied. The
police were ready for any possible
disturbance, but only a small
crowd of curious persons gathered
outside, and no demonstration
was attempted.

Despatches to the Albanian au-
thorities indicate that the recent
earthquake disaster in the El-
bassan district is far more serious
than shown by the earlier reports.
Shocks were especially heavy in
the area between Tepelini and
Elbassan. The latter city was
almost completely razed. Tepeli-
ni, which is about 50 miles
south of the Elbassan mountains,
crumbled away. Six hundred
persons have been killed, fifty
villages destroyed, and 30,000
persons have been rendered home-
less.

ORDINATION—At the eleven
o'clock Mass in St. Dunstan's
Cathedral on Sunday last, Rev.
James Rooney of Cherry Valley
was ordained priest by his Lord-
ship Bishop O'Leary. His Lordship
was assisted in the ceremonies by
Rev. Marries McDonald, Rev. P.
F. Hughes and Rev. William
Monaghan. The ordination was
assisted by his brother, Rev.
Joseph Rooney of Morell. The
sermon on the occasion was pre-
sented by his Lordship, the Bishop.
Father James is the third of the
Rooney brothers to become a
priest, and a fourth is in the
Seminary preparing. All multiples
annot.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed
to the Postmaster General, will be
received at Ottawa until noon on
Friday, the 18th February, 1921,
for the conveyance of His Ma-
jesty's Mails, on a proposed con-
tract for four years, six times per
week, on the route, Charlot-
tewalk Rural Mail Route No. 1,
from the Postmaster General's
pleasure.

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 Offices of
Charlottetown, Southport, Pownal
and Cherry Valley, and at the
office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
January 12, 1921—3i

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, effect-
ing 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 Char-
lottetown at 1.15 p. m.
No. 17 leaving St. Stewart for
Georgetown at 9.00 a. m.
No. 18 leaving Georgetown for
St. Stewart at 1.00 p. m.
District Passenger Agent's Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan. 5, 1921—3i

Change of Service on C.N.R.
Dartmouth Sub-Division
EFFECTIVE JAN. 10th

Canadian National Railways
announces that, effective January
10th, Train No. 348 on the Dar-
mouth-Stewart Subdivision will,
on Thursdays and Saturdays,
leave Dartmouth at 4.50 p. m.
Train No. 330 will leave at 3.30
p. m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wed-
nesday and Friday.
Passenger Train No. 345 will
leave Stewart on Monday, Thurs-
day and Saturday at 6.15 a. m.
and No. 339, the Mixed Train, at
the same hour on Tuesday, Wed-
nesday and Friday.
Jan. 5, 1921—2i

Legislative Assembly.

Prince Edward Island

Rules Relating to Private Bills.
36 All petitions for Private
Bills must be presented within
fourteen days after the com-
mencement of the session ex-
clusive 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 ap-
pointed 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.

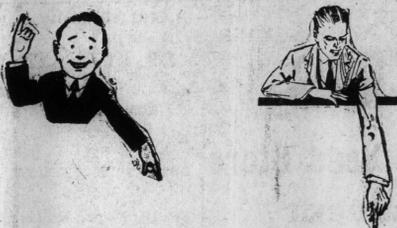
40 No Bill for the particular
interest of any person or persons,
Corporation or Corporations or
body or bodies of people shall be
read a second time until all fees
be paid for the same into the
hands of the Clerk of the House.

41 No Bill having for its
object the vesting in or conferring
upon any person or persons,
Municipality or Body corporate
the title to any tract of land
shall be received or read in the
House unless at least four weeks
notice containing a full descrip-
tion 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, Muni-
cipality or body Corporate to
apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON,
Clerk Legislative Assembly

Job Printing Done At
The Herald

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 remark-
able merchandise that is here assembled for this our great-
est 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 de-
partment 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 Man-
agement 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—1f

JANUARY
CLEARANCE SALE

Commencing Wednesday, 5th inst
And Continuing Until the 15th. inst.

We Will Offer
OUR - WHOLE - STOCK
At Discounts of
20, 25, and 33 1-3 per cent

THESE DISCOUNTS APPLY TO PRACTICALLY ALL DEPARTMENTS
These Discounts are for CASH only—and continue for 10 days.

Buy NOW!
MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd
119-121 Queen St. Charlottetown

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

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed
to the Postmaster General, will be
received at Ottawa until Noon on
Friday, February 18th, 1921, for
the conveyance of His Majesty's
Mails on a proposed Contract for
four years, as required, between
Charlottetown, P. E. Island and
Pownal Post Delivery, from the
Postmaster General's pleasure.

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

G. C. ANDERSON,
Post Office Department,
Mail Service Branch,
Ottawa, December 23, 1920.
Jan. 5, 1921—3i

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon

Office and Residence:
105 Kent Street

CHARLOTTETOWN - P. E. I.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND
INLAND REVENUE.

EXCISE TAX
LICENSES

Retailers, Jewellers, Manu-
facturers and Sales Tax Licenses as
required under the Amendment to
the Special War Revenue Act, 1915,
are ready for issue, and
application forms may be had
from the undersigned.

Firms not in possession of
Licenses on the 15th November,
1920, will be subject to penalty
as provided in the Act.

PENALTY

For neglect or refusal to take
out a License shall be a sum
not exceeding

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

F. J. CASEY,
Collector of Inland Revenue at
Charlottetown.
Oct. 13, 1920.

Dominion of Canada

PROVINCE OF

Prince Edward Island.

In the Surrogate Court, 11
George V., A. D. 1920.

In Re Estate of William W.
Harper, late of Charlottetown,
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 Con-
stable or literate person
within said County.

GREETING:

Whereas upon reading the pe-
tition on file of Lorne Harper, of
Charlottetown aforesaid, Wood-
worker, administrator of the per-
sonal Estate and effects 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 Surrogate Court to
be held in the Court House in
Charlottetown, in Queen's County,
in the said Province, on Thursday,
the twenty-third day of Decem-
ber next, coming at the hour of
eleven o'clock, forenoon of the
same day, to show cause, if any
you 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 James D. Stewart,
Esquire, K. C., Proctor for said
Petitioner. And I do hereby order
that a true copy hereof be forth-
with 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 re-
spectively, namely, in the Hall of
the Court House in Charlottetown
aforesaid, at the Crabbe Har-
daway Company's Store, and at the
Harper Woodworking Establish-
ment, both in Charlottetown
aforesaid, so that all persons in-
terested in the said Estate as
aforesaid may have due notice
thereof.

Given under my Hand and
the Seal of the said Court
[L. S.] this Twentieth day of
November, A. D. 1920, and
in the eleventh year of
His Majesty's reign.

(Sgd.)

A. B. WARBURTON,
Surrogate

November 24, 1920—4i