

The Herald

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At The Federal Capital

The debate on the Address continues. The notable features of the discussion on Monday, March third, were contained in the speeches of Mr. G. B. Nicholson of Algoma and Mr. H. C. Hocken of West Toronto. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Nicholson administered a pretty severe castigation to some Members of the Opposition, especially to Mr. Ethier of Two Mountains, P. Q., and to Mr. Kennedy of North Essex, Ont. His castigation of Mr. Ethier was in consequence of the conduct of that honorable gentleman when General Pau visited the House of Commons. He showed that Mr. Ethier, who was speaking at the time, had an admirable opportunity of pronouncing a cordial welcome to the distinguished General. Instead of that, he turned the subject of the debate to the matter of prohibition and railed against the matter of prohibiting the importation of wines from France. He thought that this was rather small politics and insulting to the distinguished visitor. In regard to Mr. Kennedy, he certainly laid bare the bad taste and exceedingly unparliamentary and ungentlemanly remarks of that honorable member regarding the banquet given by King George to President Wilson, which was attended by Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada. Regarding this matter, Mr. Kennedy, as already stated, had nothing to say but sneers, and Mr. Nicholson described the scene by saying that it was a remarkable case where the head of the British Democracy was entertaining the President of the great democracy in the New World. Mr. Nicholson, in forceful language, showed that from every point of view, bad taste, unparliamentary conduct and slighting of our King and Country and of the head of our Government, Mr. Kennedy's remarks were such as should not emanate from a man occupying the position of representative of the people in Parliament. Mr. Hocken made some severe—even sensational charges against the Civil Service Board and their Secretary.

Features of the proceedings of the House of Commons on Tuesday were the presence of Col. C. W. Peck, M. P., a critical review of the Government's business by Sir Sam Hughes and an entertainment by Capt. Joseph Read, Colonel Peck is the Member for the Skeena district of British Columbia. He has been at the front and has done wonderful service in his country's cause and has been accorded the highest military honors within the gift of the King. He is Colonel of a Highland regiment and led his forces with remarkable bravery in fierce combat while officers and men fell all round. The Colonel stuck to his post and won out. He was decorated with the Distinguished Service Order and the Victoria Cross, the most coveted of all military honors in the Empire. He had only just returned from overseas and on Tuesday took his seat for the first time. He was received with tremendous applause by Members on both sides of the House; his advent was a real ovation. Sir Sam Hughes was expected to speak on this day and there

was a very full attendance of Members on the Government side. Sir Sam is unique, he does not consider himself in any way bound to follow any particular regulations that do not accord with his peculiar views. In the beginning of his address in the House, he read a list of Members of the House and their sons who had been in the war and had done good service for Canada. This was decidedly interesting and quite an idea, because it was proper that the official records of the House should contain these names. He then started in to criticize, more or less severely the conduct of the Government in some of its public business. He was quite critical of the military operations of the Government for the last couple of years and was also somewhat severe in his review of the conduct of the public business of Canada by Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance. It will be remembered that Sir Sam was at one time Minister of Militia and Defence, and consequently any arraignment that he might make of the Government's conduct of the military operations would scarcely be in every way pleasing to him; and as regards his apparent opposition to the Minister of Finance, it may be said that he seems to be imbued with the idea that Sir Thomas White was one of the strongest opponents of his conduct when Minister of Militia. It will therefore be readily understood that the personal element entered largely into any strictures that Sir Sam might make, and in consequence his speech fell rather flat on the ears of the Members on the Government side of the House. They listened with interest and more or less amusement to the veteran General's speech, but it is safe to say that no one took his remarks very seriously. Sir Sam has always been able to hold attention when he addresses the House and it is said, probably not without truth, that he loves the limelight. However, he is now getting old and is not what he was. His force as a critic has lost much of its point. His remarks might perhaps be characterized by what someone has said as follows: "Some of it is true, and some of it is new. But the things that are true aren't new. And the things that are new aren't true." Captain Joseph Read, Member for Prince, P. E. I., gave his speech during the evening sitting. As usual, he spoke of some of the things in the Speech from the Throne and of the great many things that were not in it. His sea-faring instinct captured him before he was very long on his feet and he made one or two voyages round the world. He succeeded, apparently to his own satisfaction, in getting into port without being held up as was his misfortune last Session. He was very prolific in his advice to those Members on the Government side of the House who had previously been Liberals. Against some of them, he was quite indignant that they should leave their old party. One would almost imagine that the Captain was in earnest in his criticism along this line. One would be lead to believe, if they did not know him, that he had always been loyal and true in his party affiliations. No one would suspect that he had boxed the political compass, and from being an ardent Conservative had all at once changed his politics and become an extreme Brit. It is said, too, that his conversion was not due to any question of public policy; but that it was rather attributable to some loss he sustained in connection with the cargo of damaged potatoes. As usual, he entertained the House, and that of itself is something, because during these long discussions sometimes it

becomes weary and monotonous to sit for hours and listen to commonplace. As a matter of fact, coming after Sir Sam Hughes, the scene was as one speaker described it, a transition from from gloomy, tragedy to light comedy. When the House resumed its sitting on Thursday, after the adjournment over Ash Wednesday, the debate on the address continued. The speakers on the Government side of the House were Dr. Michael Clarke, of Red Deer, Alta., Mr. McIsaac, of Kings, P. E. I., and Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, Ont. Dr. Clarke's contribution to the Debate was a masterpiece. He is no doubt the best speaker in the Commons at this moment. He has the qualities in abundance of a powerful Parliamentarian. He is most eloquent, very well informed, has a rich vocabulary and is eminent-witty. With all these qualities, one can readily understand his attractiveness as a public speaker. He spoke for about an hour and forty minutes and received the closest attention of a full House and full galleries. His utterances were listened to with the most profound attention, and his numerous sallies of wit and retort were loudly applauded. It will be remembered that Dr. Clarke was formerly a Liberal, but parted company with that party on the war question, first on the Military Service Act and lastly at the time of the last election, when he was returned from his old constituency as a Unionist. He punctured quite a number of the bubbles presented by the Opposition. Humorously referring to the light in the window and the latch-string on the outside, to which the Leader of the Opposition had referred at the beginning of the Debate, he said that these were the indications that the Opposition were holding out for some of their former friends to come back. Referring to these expressions, Dr. Clarke humorously said that they seemed to imply that there was something to come back to, but he could not understand matters in that way at all; he thought if anyone did go back, it would be necessary for them to bring their own provisions with them. The Doctor's speech was certainly the best intellectual treat furnished the House this Session. Mr. McIsaac spoke briefly on some of the questions embraced in the Speech from the Throne, expressed his ardent hope that the Government would be particular in the matter of selecting immigrants and that they would exert their utmost powers in driving enemy aliens from Canada. He was in accord with all the speakers on the Government side regarding the returned soldiers. He did not think that too much could be done for those who had done so much for us. He turned his attention in some slight degree to Captain Joseph Read, Member for Prince, who had displayed his peculiar manner of statesmanship in the House on the previous evening. He did not think that Captain Read was in a position to afford much advice of a censorious character to any Liberals who had left their party and joined the Unionists, from the very fact that he himself had been a renegade from the Conservative party. Dr. Edwards spoke at considerable length, about two hours, during the evening sitting and discussed a great number of subjects, some of which were mentioned in the Address and some which had been referred to in Parliament before and which are more or less pertinent to the questions involved in the present discussion. On Friday, the whole afternoon sitting was occupied by Hon. A. K. McLean discussing the

questions that had been brought up on previous days by Gen. Sir Sam Hughes and by Mr. Hocken of Toronto, as well as Dr. Edwards of Frontenac. In the first place, discussing the speech of Sir Sam Hughes relative to the financing of the loans, Mr. McLean showed that the General's statements of the cost of floating certain Government loans were not correct. He was interrupted once or twice by Sir Sam in an endeavor to make his version of the question appear sound, but Hon. Mr. McLean proved to the satisfaction of all unbiased listeners that his version of the matter was correct and that the cost of floating the loans was much less than half of what Sir Sam had endeavored to prove. Mr. McLean also dwelt at considerable length on the criticisms of the Civil Service Commission and the Secretary of the Commission raised by Mr. Hocken of Toronto. In the course of his debate, he showed quite conclusively that whatever facts any one might offer regarding the Civil Service Board, the statements of Mr. Hocken were altogether unfounded and were of such a serious character that Mr. Hocken in all honor should withdraw them to ask for a committee to have them investigated. Should he ask for a committee, Hon. Mr. McLean said that the Government were willing to grant the request the moment it was made. Unless this was done, the bad impression created by the statements of the Member for Toronto might not be removed. He vindicated the Members of the Civil Service Commission and the Secretary from any fault in the matters raised by Mr. Hocken. Referring to Dr. Edwards, statement which were more or less along the same lines as those of Mr. Hocken, Mr. McLean showed that the Member for Frontenac was falsely informed regarding his attitude towards the Civil Service. During the evening Session, Dr. Thompson of the Yukon continued the Debate. He raised a new question regarding the great Hinterland of the West, and advocated the inauguration of a system of aeroplane travel with a base at Edmonton and going north through the McKenzie river district and then traversing the Yukon valley and returning to Edmonton by a somewhat different route. He went on to say that this would be a very good way of opening up for settlement these vast territories and developing quite rich resources. He thought that it would be good business for the Government to inaugurate some such aeroplane system. Possibilities of this vast region, no one could conjecture, and if the Government undertook this plan of exploration, he felt that the results to Canada would be of the greatest possible value.

1279 Special Trains On C. G. Railways

Up to March 1st 757,400 Troops have travelled over Government Railways. Thousands arrive each week at Halifax and are sent forward to Dispersal Areas. Since the war began in 1914 up to March 1st, when S.S. Belgic disembarked her returned Soldier passengers at Halifax 757,400 troops have been carried on special trains over the Canadian Government Railways. The first train which carried troops over the Government Railways the year the war was declared was numbered one and all special troop trains to and from Halifax since that time have been numbered consecutively. The last train from the Belgic on Saturday was No. 1279. Each train averages about twelve cars with an average of 50 men to a car, which figures up a total of 767,400 men carried. Of course in addition to this thousands of soldiers have journeyed between Montreal and Halifax by regular trains during the past four years. The movement of troops back to Canada is now approaching its greatest activity. Last Sunday 5000 arrived at Halifax by the transports Lapland and Belgic, and fifteen special trains were despatched westward inside of fourteen hours. S. S. Megantic with soldiers and dependents arrived Wednesday and S.S. Adriatic is due Sunday. The movement of returning men is to be kept up actively all summer. The process of disembarkation at Halifax is being carried on without a hitch, and there is a fine system of co-operation between the Military and the Railway officials.

St. Louis Fur Exchange Buys Direct from Trapper

Due to certain complaints being brought to the notice of the St. Louis Fur Exchange, 7th and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A., of unsatisfactory grading of furs, as made by some of the advertising fur houses of that market, where in January over ten million dollars worth of furs were sold, they are now also receiving shipments of furs from the trapper direct, and are recognized and registered under licence P. B. F. 30 with the U. S. Fur Trade Board and all the Collectors of Customs, thus insuring free passage of furs when addressed to them with the words "Raw Furs of Canadian Origin" on the package or shipping tag. Their advertisement appears on page 8.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 19th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail Route No. 2 from Summerside P. E. Island from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions on proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Summerside and at the Post Office Inspector.

League of The Churches

On a mission to promote an international League of Christian Churches—Catholic together with Protestant—three bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America sailed on Thursday last on the Steamship Aquitania. "We will meet the officials heads of the Churches in Europe, and place our aims and objects before them," the Right Rev. Charles Anderson, bishop of Chicago chairman of the commission, said of the journey of himself and Bishop Heber Weller, of Fond du Lac, Wis., and the Right Rev. Boyd Vicent, bishop of Southern Ohio. "I cannot believe that any effort to draw peoples together in brotherhood can be doomed to failure. Future civilization depends on the achievement at which we aim." Another passenger of the Aquitania were Mgr. Bonaventura Cerretti, under secretary of state at the Vatican, who was in America as the Pope's representative at the jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons. Mgr. Cerretti returns to Rome by way of London and Paris.

JOHN F. WHEAR Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office. March 5, 1919 31.

Mail Contract

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JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector's Office.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table In Effect January 6th. 1919.

Table with columns for Atlantic Standard Time, Trains Outward, Read Down, Trains Inward, Read Up, and various station names like Charlottetown, Borden, Summerside, etc.

Except as noted, all the above Trains run Daily, Sunday excepted. H. H. MELANSON, Passenger-Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont. W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Look! Read! Realize!

We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor.

WELL, there's where we shine!!! We study the business! We know what suits a young man we know what suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous W. H. Leishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time. Overcoats, Made-to-Order-from... \$30.00 to \$48.00 Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear... \$15.00 to \$36.00

Success Is a Habit Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or a failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way to Success

Gloves We have just the kind of Gloves you need, lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Prices... \$1.00 to \$4.00

Underwear Come and get your Underwear before it is all sold. We have all kinds—two-piece and light and heavy weight. Prices per suit \$1.90 to \$5.50

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