

**The Herald**

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**At The Federal Capital**

The two most notable Parliamentary events of the week ending September 27th, were the government caucus, on Thursday the 25th, and the culmination of the debate on Mr. McKenzie's motion, regarding alleged manipulation of soldiers' votes in the election of 1917. The caucus of Thursday was memorable in many respects. It was very largely attended, and was characterized by perfect unanimity and splendid enthusiasm. The Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, who had been ill for about four weeks, came to the caucus although still very far from well, in order that he might, before leaving the city to take a necessary rest, lay before his colleagues and supporters a statement of policy, which the government are expected to pursue during the remainder of present parliament. The program presented by the Prime Minister is most comprehensive, and such as should, and must appeal to all citizens of Canada desirous of contributing, in the utmost degree, to the up-building and reconstruction of our country necessitated by the late war. The policy propounded by the Prime Minister was unanimously accepted by all in attendance at the caucus. Later it will be crystallized into a platform, and in due time, made public. The reception accorded the Prime Minister on his appearance in the caucus room, after his serious illness, was amazingly enthusiastic and sympathetic. The Prime Minister himself was deeply moved by the devotion and affection manifested towards him by his followers in both houses of parliament. So well satisfied were those assembled with the Prime Minister's declaration of policy, that there was no disposition, on the part of the rank and file to enter into any discussion. They simply asked for some expressions of opinion from other members of the cabinet. In this connection, excellent addresses were delivered by Sir George Foster, Mr. Sifton, Mr. Bowell and others. It was extremely doubtful if at any time, a ministerial caucus has aroused so much genuine enthusiasm, and hearty felt devotion and loyalty to its leader, as was manifested on this occasion towards the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden. On the day following the caucus, the Prime Minister left the capital for the south, for a long rest, in the hope of completely recuperating his strength and energies, so serious ly impaired by his desorption duty on behalf of Canada. It is the earnest hope of all that before the next session of parliament shall arrive, the Prime Minister shall have completely regained his health and energies so as to continue to guide the ship of state in this serious and onerous time for Canada.

The other memorable event in the House of Commons already referred to, namely, the final stage of the discussion of Mr. McKenzie's resolution, attacking the Hon. Mr. Meighen came on Thursday night, or rather, the early hours of Friday morning. The debate was resumed at a comparatively early hour on Thursday evening, and continued through all the hours of the night, until the division was taken at 2.30 Friday morning. It is safe to state that rarely, if ever, so much excitement attended the last stages of any debate

in the House of Commons. After several speakers, on both sides of the house, had taken part in the discussion, Mr. McKenzie, the leader of the opposition rose, in the exercise of his right, to close the debate. After he had been speaking a short time, he produced what he declared was the original of the telegram, alleged to have been sent by Mr. Meighen. He flaunted it before the House, with a great flourish of trumpets, in the midst of a wild hurrah from his followers. Immediately Mr. Meighen was on his feet, and asked to be shown the document. It was reluctantly passed over to him, and after he had scanned it, he unhesitatingly declared that it was not written by him, nor signed by him, nor initialed by him. In emphatic terms he declared that the alleged telegram was a forgery. This transferred the enthusiasm and applause from the opposition side of the chamber to the government side, and for some time it was very difficult for Mr. Speaker to maintain even a semblance of order. Mr. Meighen demanded that he be allowed to make a statement. This, Mr. McKenzie refused to permit. According to the rules of the House, no member can interrupt the one who has the floor, without the permission of the latter. Mr. McKenzie, evidently feeling the weakness of his position and the untenable ground which he essayed to hold, availed himself of his privilege, and would not allow Mr. Meighen to make any statement. The meaning and intent of these tactics were not lost on the members of the house. It was abundantly evident that Mr. McKenzie and his friends had forged the document they claimed to be the original of the telegram, concerning which the whole discussion had taken place. Finding that their contemptible tactics were appreciated at their proper value, they availed themselves of whatever advantage the rules of the House afforded them to prevent any refutation of their most reprehensible conduct. It would be difficult to describe what took place in the chamber for the next quarter of an hour, or so. From the government side, demands were loudly made that Mr. Meighen be allowed to make his explanation, while from the opposition side, pandemonium itself would appear to have been let loose, and all manner of necessary noises were indulged in, in order to prevent any explanation coming from the government side. In this crisis, Mr. Speaker had more than his hands full. He was on his feet most of the time endeavoring to maintain some semblance of order, but he really had a most difficult task. Finally, order was restored sufficiently to have a division called. Mr. Speaker put his motion, and the members were called in. During the interval, awaiting the arrival of members from the lobbies, the scenes in the chamber were quite lively. Shouts of songs from either side of the chamber were indulged in, according as the spirit moved. Finally the division was taken, and the motion of Mr. McKenzie was defeated on a strictly party division. There was not a very large vote, as a good many members had gone away within a day or two previously, but when the division was taken, there was no mistaking where the line was drawn. It was strictly and absolutely government and opposition.

After the motion had been voted down, Hon. Mr. Doherty, who was leading the House, rose and demanded that the alleged telegram produced by Mr. McKenzie should be filed with the Clerk of the House, as it was the property of parliament once it had

been made a part of the debate. Here again confusion worse confounded broke out. The dread which seized the members of the opposition, at the bare possibility of this forged document becoming a matter of record, drove them, in a moment of madness, about every man of the opposition side of the house was on his feet at the same time, all shouting, gesticulating, and protesting that the document had not been tabled, and should not become a matter of record. Hon. Mr. Doherty persevered in his argument that, in his opinion, the telegram had been placed on the table of the House. After a quarter of an hour of most exciting disorder, Mr. Speaker, after consulting the proper authorities, ruled that it was not necessary that the document should be placed in the keeping of the Clerk of the House. Thus ended this debate, initiated from the most contemptible of motives, and concluded amidst undignified scenes, which indicated beyond the possibility of doubt the false, untenable and vicious motives by which the opposition were actuated in precipitating the matter upon the House. It was quite plain that Mr. McKenzie and his friends felt they had undertaken a most vicious and dishonest attack, and had miserably failed in their endeavor to carry it through.

Of late, interest in parliamentary proceedings, as far as the House of Commons is concerned, has been largely transferred from the chamber to the committee rooms. Two very important bills have been referred to special parliamentary committees, for discussion and examination, before being brought to the House. These refer to the Civil Service Classification Bill and the amendment of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Each of the bills were referred to a special parliamentary committee of twenty members, and in the committee's consideration of these measures, numerous witnesses have been summoned and have given evidence. Members of the different soldiers' organizations, have appeared before their committees in great numbers and from all parts of the Dominion. Most extraordinary evidence, discussions and orations have played their part before the committees. Whatever may be the decision of the Government relative to this bill, there is no doubt whatever that it was a good first attempt, and the satisfaction which have had their opportunity to express themselves before the committee. The same may be said of the civil service reclassification bill. Members of all branches of the Civil Service have been before the committee and have given their views from every possible point of view, relative to what they would desire to have brought about. Of course, it may be readily understood that it would be absolutely out of the question to expect that even a small part of the varied desires and expressions of opinion might be incorporated in the completed legislation.

**Prerogation Delayed**  
Ottawa, October 14.—A dying session has taken on a new lease of life. Members who had their grips packed for the homeward journey, have settled down with resignation to another fortnight's sojourn at the capital, at least for the really controversial legislation of the session is still ahead, and the "free" will be bare of leaves before prorogation comes. In view of the large number of absentees the house will probably make up lost time next week in the hope of proroguing by Saturday, October 25th.

**Prerogation Delayed**  
In Great Britain, as the result of the recent railway strike and the general labor agitation, strong efforts are being made to organize a tribunal empowered to arbitrate all industrial disputes.

**Local and Other Items**

**One More Effort**  
Far beyond the expectation of the Empire and the world, Canada fought and strove and paid gallantly for five years. Indeed it may be doubted if any native Canadian citizen, the noble effort of the Dominion without amazement. The true spirit of the people was not understood until the guns began to speak in Belgium.

It rose, month by month, to greater and still greater heights. The double climax came in the autumn of 1918, when the Canadian Corps marched from Cambrai to Mons, and when the nation subscribed \$310,000,000 for Victory Bonds.

In the war Canada found herself. The name "Canadian" is respected the world over; not only in the nations allied with the British Empire in the defence of liberty, but in many of its enemies.

The fighting is over. The great task of deactivating the organization built up by four years of ardent effort is almost complete. The work of maintaining the Army until it is fully repatriated, and of fulfilling completely the national obligations to the soldiers has added much to Canadian War expenditure.

For that reason there is instant need of a new Victory Loan. The patriotic people whose ardor and energy brought Canada into the sunlight are asked to keep the Dominion there by buying Bonds. The honor of the nation is involved in the success of the Loan. The people who supported the soldiers constantly while they were in Flanders will not fail to support until the men are re-established in profitable civilian occupations.

Considering the achievements of this proud people, there is reason for the belief that the success of this latest Victory Loan will be instant and overwhelming. But all citizens must have a part in it. It is not a task to be half-done by the whole people. Let every citizen subscribe!

**Local and Other Items**

**Ottawa, Oct. 14**—Advice received here today from Hot Springs, Virginia, indicates that improvement in Sir Robert Borden's health is slow but satisfactory.

After battling for several days off Cape Race in a hurricane, during which the deckload of lumber was washed overboard, the British schooner Helene, Halifax for Queenstown, arrived in Halifax Saturday night. During the storm the captain's leg was broken. As he was the only navigator, he directed from his bunk the working of his ship until port. Upon arrival he was taken to a hospital, where his leg was amputated.

A very interesting event took place at St. Peter's Church, St. Peter's Bay, on Wednesday morning, October 8th, when Miss Sophia Jane McInnis, daughter of Mrs. J. G. McInnis of St. Peter's, was united in marriage to Mr. John Francis McInnis of the same place. The bridesmaid was Miss Clotilda McInnis, sister of the bride, and the groomsmen were Mr. R. J. McInnis, brother of the groom. Rev. Father McAulay officiated. Their many friends extend best wishes to the happy young couple.

Mrs. Ernest McInnis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pius McInnis, St. Peter's Bay, who returned from overseas a short time ago, leaves this week for New Glasgow, N. S., where he will resume his former duties as telegraph operator of the C.N.R. Railway. Mr. McInnis gained some valuable and extensive experience in his line while attached to the army signal corps, and this should naturally impart rapid promotion for him in the service. He has the best wishes of his many friends for continued success in his work.

The dwelling house of the late Archibald Campbell, pitched some time ago by Mr. Augustus Ahrens, situated at Killalee on Greenmount, was totally destroyed by fire in the early hours of the 7th inst. The building, at some distance from its nearest neighbors, has been undecomposed for some time, and the first indication of fire was seen by neighbors when the walls were falling in and the building was totally destroyed. From the circumstances, the fire was the result of an incendiary. As the building was uninsured there is a heavy loss to Mr. Ahrens.

Last Sunday the annual services for the dead were held at the Catholic Cemetery. It was largely attended. The League of the Cross Band headed a large parade of the members of that society and the Knights of Columbus from St. Dunstan's Cathedral to the cemetery, where His Lordship Bishop O'Leary officiated, assisted by several of the clergy. The Des O'Riendus, the Libera and the Miserere Mel were sung, and prayers were offered for the repose of the departed members of the congregation.

His Lordship delivered a discourse appropriate to the occasion.

The S.S. "Canadian Adventurer," a large new steamer recently launched by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the "Auld" wharf in this harbor about November twenty, to load full cargo of produce, etc., under deck and cattle and sheep on deck for St. John's, Newfoundland direct. The "Canadian Adventurer" is owned by the Canadian Government, Messrs. Marine Ltd., and it is no doubt will at all times to inspection, upon mean much for the future transportation facilities for this port, in view of the fact that she receives a full cargo and is loaded with dispatch.

The bill to amend the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act provides that the Governor General may by Commission appoint a Commissioner of Police, who shall be called the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and may also appoint a Financial Comptroller of the Force. If the present Comptroller of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police is appointed, the Financial Comptroller shall have while holding office the rank and salary of a Deputy Head of a Department. It is understood that Mr. A. McLean will hold that position.

**CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS**

**Change of Time—P. E. I. Division**

Commencing Monday, October 6th, 1919, Trains will run as follows:—

**WEST:**  
Daily except Sunday, will leave Charlottetown 6.25 a.m., arrive Borden 8.45 a.m., Summerside 9.20 a.m., returning leave Borden 4.10 p.m., arrive Summerside 6.05 p.m., Charlottetown 6.35 p.m.  
Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 12.40 p.m., arrive Summerside 4.35 p.m.  
Daily except Sunday; leave Charlottetown 2.45 p.m., arrive Summerside 6.05 p.m., Tignish 9.45 p.m.  
Daily except Sunday, leave Tignish 5.35 a.m., arrive Summerside 9.00 a.m., Charlottetown 12.40 p.m.  
Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 10.40 a.m., arrive Summerside 1.35 p.m., leave Summerside 3.20 p.m., arrive Borden 6.10 p.m., connecting at Emerald with train from Borden and arriving at Charlottetown 6.35 p.m.  
Daily except Sunday, leave Summerside 6.45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.40 a.m. Passengers for Mainland by this train change cars at Emerald Junction, arrive at Borden 8.45 a.m.

**EAST:**  
Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6.50 a.m., arrive Mount Stewart 8.45 a.m., Georgetown 11.30 a.m., Souris 11.25 a.m., returning leave Souris 1.15 p.m., Georgetown 1.00 p.m., Mt. Stewart 4.15 p.m., arrive Charlottetown 5.15 p.m.  
Daily except Sunday, leave Elmira 6.35 a.m., Souris 6.55 a.m., Georgetown 9.45 a.m., Mt. Stewart 10.00 a.m., returning leave Charlottetown 3.05 p.m., arrive Mt. Stewart 4.15 p.m., Georgetown 6.00 p.m., Souris 6.05 p.m., Elmira 7.20 p.m.

**SOUTH:**  
Daily except Saturday and Sunday, leave Murray Harbor 6.45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.45 a.m., returning leave Charlottetown 3.30 p.m., arrive Murray Harbor 7.25 p.m.  
Saturday ONLY—Leave Murray Harbor 6.45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.05 a.m., returning leave Charlottetown 4.00 p.m., arrive Murray Harbor 6.45 p.m.

District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Oct. 15, 1919—21

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**FEED HAY**

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Cracked Oats, Oil Cake  
Feed Flour, Oats  
Bone Meal, Linseed Meal  
Calf Meal, Chick Feed  
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Crushed Oats, Straw  
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Oat Flour, Cracked Corn  
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We want 50 Carloads of good  
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