

The Herald

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The Premier in London

Outside of the conference room, Premier Meighen probably has done and will do less talking than any of the other Dominion representatives in London, but he did not go overseas to address the people of Great Britain or to make copy for the interviewers of the English papers. His business is with the conference itself, and, although the sessions of the conference are held in private, intimate cable reports indicate that his attendance in London is not to lose force through his concentrating on it. It is evident that as the conference develops Canada's representative is to have a voice in it of major influence and effect.

Neither Canada nor the other Dominions have any occasion for immediate worry on the score of their status within the Empire or on that of their position in respect of imperial and foreign affairs. Canadian interests have not recently been and are not likely to be prejudiced by policies pursued or actions taken by the British Government. And eventually a status that obtains respect in fact must come to have recognition in form. But since it is desired that a general Empire scheme of things be defined it is important that Canada should have a powerful voice in the defining of it. Sessions of the conference show that Mr. Meighen's presentation of Canada's views in respect of the foreign policy of the Empire is of a kind calculated to enhance the authority of Canadian representations in final decisions. It commanded the attention and respect of the Premiers to such an extent that Premier Hughes and Premier Smuts demanded discussion of it while it was still freshly before them.

Even those in Canada who believe that the statesmen at Westminster are much better qualified to decide Empire matters than Canadians and who hold that Canadian Premiers and Cabinet Ministers might better confine their attention almost entirely to Ottawa cannot take objection to the Premier's definition of Canada's attitude in the matter of the foreign affairs of the Empire, if they keep in view the enlarged outlook and extended interests of the principal overseas Dominions, especially of Canada. In such matters as those pertaining to eastern mandate territories and similar affairs with which Great Britain is chiefly concerned the British Government must retain the principal authority, but as they are liable to involve the whole Empire the Dominion Governments, the Premier declared, should be kept constantly informed regarding them. On questions of foreign policy affecting the Empire at large, the Dominion Governments must be consulted, while they should have a voice in regard to the making of foreign treaties or alliances. In the case of questions coming up between the United States and Canada, the advice of this country should be decisive.

Another generation will view as a matter of course the easy operation of these principles of Empire Government, for the best means of establishing which the leading political minds of the generation will be struggling earnestly with new problems which will arise after the solution of ours and which as yet we cannot see. It is the process of Empire development, and the fact that we have so much yet to settle for ourselves in the matter of our Empire Government is a reminder of how young this "old" British Empire still is. When we have still so far to go in the working out of a scheme of imperial relationship we are not yet even approaching middle age, and many generations must still witness the forward progress of the world's greatest political organization. Today the British Empire exercises the greatest influence of any power in the world, but we may only attempt to visualize the extent of its influence in times to come.

enlightened principles, was necessary to restrain the victors from making such a peace as would have been the sure forerunner of future wars. This was the only kind of peace that Europe had ever known. It may be, therefore, that the comparative moderation of the Versailles Treaty is due in no small degree to the fact that the victorious nations themselves were bound by the League covenant.

Medicine Hat By-Elections

The defeat by so great a majority of the Dominion Government candidate in Medicine Hat seems to prove beyond cavil that the grain-growers' party is much the strongest of any in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Liberals dared not nominate a candidate, and the grain-growers' candidate, backed by the labor "reds" and the Liberals, has swamped the Union candidate. Little reason exists to doubt that a similar result would appear in most constituencies in the two provinces if further elections were held. This indication accompanied by the unquestionable fact that the farmers' party is strong politically in Manitoba and Ontario, points to that party as the dominating factor in Canada next to the Union party. The Liberals have little strength anywhere save in Quebec and possibly Nova Scotia; Labor has apparently no distinct political fighting programme.

The phrase "labor reds" has been used to designate some of the support received in Medicine Hat by the grain growers' candidate. William Ivens, who was sent to jail for his part in the Winnipeg riots, was one of the orators in support of the grain-growers' candidate in Medicine Hat. There were several others of that kind from Winnipeg and Vancouver, helping Mr. Carr. Premier Meighen a couple of months ago stated at Granby that leaders of the farmers' party had "aligned themselves with the Winnipeg and Vancouver seditionists," and at Kingston he said: "You have to decide between a destructive policy and a protective one. The William Ivens, the Thomas Richardsons, who misrepresent labor in this country—that sort of representation will be found in the ranks of the opponents."

For these utterances he was savagely attacked by Farmer and Liberal papers. The Toronto Globe in an article headed "Meighen the disruptionist" said that "no more sinister figure had appeared in public life," chiefly because of his reference to the reds. Yet in the election Monday in Medicine Hat, several of the notorious "reds" of the west, besides Ivens were speaking against the Union candidate. And in the Medicine Hat district, the "red" element is strong.

Indianapolis News: After such a war as that from which the world has only recently emerged, there was bound to be great demoralization and uncertainty, and much confusion of purposes. It does not seem reasonable to attribute all this to the League of Nations. The surprising thing is that so much progress should have been made toward restoration. Perhaps the League is entitled to some of the credit. There is one point that seems to be generally overlooked, and that is that some sort of organization, committed to certain broad and

enlightened principles, was necessary to restrain the victors from making such a peace as would have been the sure forerunner of future wars. This was the only kind of peace that Europe had ever known. It may be, therefore, that the comparative moderation of the Versailles Treaty is due in no small degree to the fact that the victorious nations themselves were bound by the League covenant.

Boston Transcript: The outside world should not take too seriously the reprimand Rear-Admiral Sims has received at the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Denby was careful to confine the reprimand to the fact that the Admiral ventured in a foreign country to advertise in public upon a question within the field of foreign politics. Mr. Denby wisely refrained from even intimating that Admiral Sims did not tell the whole truth or anything but the truth regarding hyphenates and the professional politicians guilty of soliciting their contaminating report. The cordial welcome home which the President was quick to extend to the Admiral immediately following the delivery of the Department's formal reprimand indicated that Mr. Harding was far from being unaware of the direction of the prevailing breeze that bore on their wings the true sentiments of true American hearts and homes. For there the fame of William Sowden Sims is forever secure.

London Times: The proximity of our shores, the undying memories of our union through out the Great War, and the community of our most vital interests in Europe join us in ties that should never be severed or weakened. To our French Allies an understanding with them, at once thorough and comprehensive, must in all contingencies remain the corner-stone of a Continental policy. England has tried at various periods to dispense with such a policy. Isolation has always brought her war and disaster in the end. Less than ever can she pursue it now, when aviation, modern gunnery, and the submarine have impaired her insular security and have almost made her a part of the Continent. Invaluable in itself, this understanding would have the great advantage to both partners of smoothing the way for the policy that is proposed from Washington. The better our relations with France the easier will it be for the authors of that policy to commend it to the people of the United States, while anything approaching a British quarrel with France, or even a marked coolness between her and England, would almost certainly result in a return of America to the policy of "isolation." Only our own folly, or the folly of France, could lead to such a catastrophe.

Times of India: If India will it, she can take her place among these free and equal nations, and help on the coming of the Brotherhood of man. But for that purpose she must eschew narrow nationalism. She must join hands with the rest of the world. She must take their thought, their science, their education, their experience; and in return give her thought, her help, her co-operation. Nationality is very well as a means; as an end it is an end, whereas India should have a beginning, a new beginning. Patriotism is a good thing so far as it goes, provided that it goes forward and not back into the barren past. But, even at its best and finest—"patriotism" is not enough.

Some men try to convince you that they are good by telling you how bad they used to be.

Murray Harbor District.

The Liberal-Conservative Convention for the Murray Harbor district, held on July 1st at Murray River Hall for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the coming by-election and of appointing a convener and other party business, was well attended and resulted in appointment which promise a successful future for the party in this district. Mr. Albert Prowse of Murray Harbor presided at the meeting. The following appointments were made unanimously: Convener and District President—Mr. Christopher McGuigan; Secretary—Mr. Wm. McPherson (reappointed).

Ballots were cast and Mr. McLean by a vote of 19-10, was nominated as Liberal-Conservative candidate for the district. At the conclusion of business the meeting was opened to the public and the chairman called upon Mr. J. D. Stewart, K. C., M. L. A., leader of the Liberal-Conservative party in the province, to address the audience. Mr. Stewart expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity of delivering his first address as party leader before the electorate of Murray Harbor district. He congratulated Mr. McLean upon his nomination and emphasized the importance of a solid organization.

Further addresses were made by Mr. James McLean, M. P., and by Mr. J. A. McDonald, Cardigan. Mr. McLean took the opportunity of thanking the electors of the Murray Harbor district for their splendid support at the last Dominion election. Both speakers emphasized the importance of organization and congratulated Mr. McLean upon his nomination. Heartly applause from the audience expressed the general approval with which the addresses were received and at the conclusion of the meeting a vote of thanks was extended to the speakers.

Discovery Tour

London, June 28.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, who commanded the British Antarctic expedition in 1907-09, in which he reached within comparatively few miles of the South Pole, and also the antarctic expedition in 1914-16 will be the leader on a new voyage of discovery covering 30,000 miles of uncharted sections of the southern Atlantic, the Pacific and Antarctic seas. He will sail from the port of London at the end of August in a 200-ton ship, brigantine-rigged, named "The Quest." He will have with him a small picked staff, including six companions of former polar expeditions. The Daily Mail publishes this announcement.

The expedition which will be called the Shackleton-Roswell Oceanographical and Antarctic expedition, will be financed by John Queller, Minister of Agriculture researches, and Fredrick Becker, a well-known paper manufacturer. The Quest will be equipped for every branch of scientific research. She will carry a complete hydrographic survey and soundings and will touch at various little-known islands, where the flora and fauna geographical and geological structure will be studied and photographed. A specially constructed seaplane will be taken and air currents will be charted.

The first objective will be the Salvages, a group of rocky islands in the Atlantic between the Canary and Madeira Islands; thence the vessel will proceed for St. Paul's Rocks, a little-known island group on the equator, thence to Trinidad where Shackleton landed in 1901 from Captain Scott's ship "Discovery" which will be explored.

Shackleton will then go to Tristan Da Cunha, in the South Atlantic and Gough's Island, eight miles long and 4,000 feet high, which has been only once visited before, by the Bruce expedition in 1904, when four unknown species of birds were observed. Soundings will be taken of the ocean plateau about Gough's Island in an endeavor to settle the surmises regarding an underwater continental connection between Africa and America.

The vessel will continue on to Capetown, whence begins the exploration of Antarctic regions where no keel has been in the last ninety years. Enderby Land will be visited. This is a large tract, but whether a continent or an island is unknown as its limits remain unmarked. Possibly the icebound coast may bar the progress of the Quest, but if she succeeds in getting through the pack ice interest centres in whether she will come upon volcanoes or open seas.

The vessel will emerge from the Antarctic by the Weddell Sea and call at the South Sandwich Islands and South Georgia. She will then proceed eastward and make landings at various sub-Antarctic islands, such as Bouvet Island and Heard Island. The next country to attract the Quest will be New Zealand, and the Pacific will be dredged for the lost island of Tuanaki, which has been mentioned in old nautical records and native legends, but has since disappeared. The party will search for Dougherty Island, whose existence and position are doubtful. If accessible it might serve as a wireless relay station between New Zealand and South America.

The Quest is now at Southampton. She is 111 feet long, 23 beam and 12 feet in depth. She was built in Norway in 1917, is of oak, pine and fir, and has been tested in heavy ice. Her sides are two feet thick and her bows are of solid oak sheathed with teak.

Her steaming radius is 9,000 miles, and under sail, with a stiff breeze, she can make eight knots. She carries wireless equipment. Shackleton's chief companions will be Frank Eillo, second in command; Commander Frank Worsley, Major A. H. Macklin, biologist; Lieut. Commander J.R. Stenhouse, and Capt. L. Hussey, meteorologist.

Submarine Tunnel

London, June 29.—Construction of a tunnel under the British Channel to connect Great Britain with the Continent is recommended in the report of the committee on transportation of the International Chamber of Commerce, in convention here. The committee also recommends that the Chamber take steps to bring transportation laws of the several countries to a common level. Resolutions urging international commercial arbitration laws, applying to the interpretation and execution of business contracts between citizens of different countries, were recommended by the special committee on distribution.

The laws suggested would render valid in any country the awards of foreign arbitration committees, regardless of nationality. The committee's measure contemplates the creation of pan-national arbitration boards by the International Chamber of Commerce, which would pass finally on disputed transactions. This suggestion, with that part of the resolution calling for uniform international business legislation, will probably be taken up by the chamber at its next regular session on Friday.

Head On Collision Near Moncton

Moncton, July 4.—As a result of a head-on collision on Saturday morning between two freight trains at Pangburn on the M.T.R., forty miles from Moncton, fireman Harold Power of this city now lies in the city hospital in a serious condition from scalds and burns. Fireman Power was the only one injured in the accident, some others receiving slight sprains and a severe shaking up.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Change in Time—P. E. I. Division

Commencing Monday, June 27, 1921, the following changes will go into effect:

No. 39 Train will leave Charlottetown for Borden at 6.45 a.m. instead of 7.00 a.m., making close connection at Sackville with Maritime fur Truro, Halifax and intermediate Stations. This will enable passengers to reach Halifax at 5.05 p.m. instead of 8.00 p.m., as at present.

No. 40 Train will leave Borden at 8.40 p.m., and reach Charlottetown at 10.55 p.m. instead of 11.30, as at present.

No. 11 Train will leave Borden at 6.50 a.m., connect with No. 39 at Emerald Junction and arrive at Summerside at 9.40 instead of 9.55, as at present.

No. 13 Train will connect with No. 40 at Emerald Junction, leave that Station at 9.25 p.m. and arrive at Summerside at 10.30 p.m. instead of 11.05 p.m., as at present.

No. 14 Train will leave Summerside at 7.00 a.m. instead of 7.05, as at present.

No. 15 Train will leave Charlottetown at 6.20 a.m. instead of 6.35 a.m., as at present; but the change will not affect present time East of Royalty Junction.

ALL OTHER TRAINS WILL RUN AS AT PRESENT.

District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P.E. Island. June 29, 1921—2i

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 15th July, 1921, for the conveyance or His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Bonshaw Rural Mail Route No. 2, from the 1st October, 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 Bonshaw, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, May 28, 1921. June 1, 1921—3i

W. E. Bentley, K. C.—J. A. Bentley.

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Now the Prices you've been waiting for are here January Carnival of Economy FOR OUR The old year took away, for ever, 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—1f