

The Herald

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At The Federal Capital

The week ending April 17th, was of considerable importance, so far as the proceedings of the House of Commons are concerned. It is true that no extraordinary excitement occurred during the course of the week, but it was up at a very late hour on Friday night, or rather an early hour on Saturday morning, in the most interesting bit of parliamentary discussion that has occurred for a long time. As Monday the 12th was private members' day proceedings generally were of a rather moderate character. Before the close of the day Government business was taken up; consideration of the Franchise Act in committee was resumed and considerable progress made. Consideration of the Franchise Act in committee was continued on Tuesday almost all day. Towards the middle of the afternoon a break was made in the proceedings, when a message came from the Senate, through the Usher of the Black Rod, that His Excellency, the Administrator of the Government, requested the attendance of the members of the Commons in the Senate Chamber. The summons was obeyed in the usual way, and when the commoner arrived in the Senate His Honour the Speaker of the House of Commons presented a bill appropriating certain moneys for the public service of the country for the year ending March 31st, 1921. This was the bill covering the appropriation of one-sixth of the estimated expenditures which had been agreed to by the House of Commons some time previously. Sir Louis Davies, Administrator of the Government, in the absence of His Excellency the Governor General, duly assented to the bill just mentioned, and it thereupon became law. The ceremony was not very long, but the assent of the representative of His Majesty was required in order that the bill might become law. The commoners then returned to the chamber and resumed consideration of the Franchise Bill. That was one of the incidents out of the ordinary in the proceedings of that day.

Before the business of the day concluded there was a pretty lively exchange of ideas across the floor of the House regarding a clause in the Franchise Bill, relative to the contribution of money for election purposes. The clause bearing on this point forbids the appropriation of money for such purposes by any incorporated or unincorporated company. A good deal of discussion took place on this particular section, and our friends the Agrarian party, those who pretend to represent the agriculturists, and who make an extraordinary profession of election purity were quite willing to take a part in the discussion. But by the time the debate on this particular phase of the Franchise Act was concluded, it was pretty generally felt that the third party would have been extremely well advised had they remained silent while it was under discussion. The most prominent pretender of election purity in this connection was Mr. Gould, representing the district of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan. He undertook to lecture the House from the elevated plane upon which those who elected

him to the Agrarian party generally stand, regarding the conduct of elections. The reason, according to his declaration, that they cut away from both the old parties was their conviction that the said parties were disposed to be corrupt regarding the conduct of elections, and the new party were going to establish a clean and exemplary record in this regard. Just at this stage Mr. Mowat, who represents a Toronto constituency, read from a Western paper an account of the financial transaction in connection with Mr. Gould's election. This statement showed that this purist had raised for his election no less a sum than \$6677.00, and had spent almost all of it in securing votes. Mr. Gould thought that the statement presented by Mr. Mowat was not strictly correct, so he was asked to present his own statement. This he did, but the only effect it had was to make his case very much worse than it appeared before. He read out a list of names of persons to whom money had been given in various amounts, from a dollar up to two hundred dollars and more, here and there all over the district, but failed to furnish any information at all as to the use these moneys were put in the conduct of the election campaign. The fat was in the fire at once, and Mr. Gould was pounced upon, and it was proclaimed from a dozen benches on the Government side of the House that here was the evidence straight and plain of buying votes and of corruption of the worst kind. Certainly the vigor and vehemence with which the case was pressed against Mr. Gould on this particular showed him up in an extremely sorry plight. Another statement that Mr. Gould made was that he had agreed with a committee of his electors that they would have the power to recall him at any time if in their judgment he was not acting as they might wish in the consideration of the different matters that come up before Parliament. This capped the climax. Mr. Gould was herein held up to public ridicule and scorn as a man who had forfeited his independence, who had forgotten, according to his own statement, his duty to his constituents, and who should come to Parliament as a free agent, not only as the representative of his own district, but of the people of the whole Dominion. Any action of this kind was held up as a most immoral and disgraceful and even criminal departure on the part of Mr. Gould and his associates. Certainly by the time the discussion on this section of the Franchise Act was concluded Mr. Gould and his associate agrarian representative of the third party in the House were exhibited in a most unenviable light.

Another question that elicited some clever debating was a bill presented by the Government to ratify the agreement acquiring the Grand Trunk Railway System. It is unnecessary to state at this stage the particulars regarding this matter. They must be fairly fresh in the minds of our readers. At the autumn session of 1919 a bill was passed by the Government acquiring the Grand Trunk Railway System, so as to incorporate it into the Canadian National Railways. Before the arbitrators provided for in the bill of acquisition could start in to discuss and consider the value of the road, it was necessary, in the first place, that an agreement should be assented to by the Government and the stockholders of the Grand Trunk. These latter reside almost entirely, or at least very largely, in England. The meeting of these stockholders was held during the month of February last, and then the matter was referred back to the Government, and the last stage of the whole bargain was the passing of a short bill to ratify the whole

question, and also to correct one or two slight errors that had crept in to the original bill—errors simply technical in their nature. However, when the question was once more presented to Parliament, the opposition in the House of Commons, who had so strenuously fought the taking over of the road in the autumn session, were again pleased, no doubt, to have an opportunity to offer a little more obstruction. The bill was under consideration on Thursday and Friday, the 16th and 17th, and far into Friday night. It was hoped that perhaps it would have got through committee at that sitting, but the opposition considered it their duty to hold it up, and all during Friday night opposed the matter at every point. Shortly before midnight the leader of the opposition, Mr. McKenzie King, started in to lay before the committee a new phase in the line of opposition. It appears from the discussion of a resolution that had been up in the House some days previously, certain employees of the Grand Trunk Railway System had gone on strike some ten or eleven years ago, and a good deal of negotiation took place before they were reinstated in their respective positions on the road. As a matter of fact, it appears that some of them were not reinstated at all. Another phase of this particular question is that they were contributing to a provident fund, which was intended to afford them a pension when the time came for them to retire from the road in consequence of the age limit. Now it appears that the greater number, if not all, of these strikers were refused the pension when they, from time to time, retired from the service as railway men, in consequence of their age. It so happened that Mr. McKenzie King was Minister of Labor at the time the strike occurred, and took considerable part in the negotiations for re-establishing the men in their former positions. Whatever success he may have met with it does not appear that anything tangible had been accomplished by way of ensuring the pension to those who had participated in the strike. That was in 1910, ten years ago. Now, then, at this particular stage of the debate on the bill to ratify the acquisition of the road by the Government, Mr. McKenzie King, when he is absolutely powerless to do anything, thought it might afford him an excellent opportunity of posing as the friend of the working man. Consequently he undertook to bring in an amendment to one of the clauses of the bill, setting forth that the Government should not allow the arbitrators to close their work until it had been decided to withhold from the Grand Trunk Company an amount of money sufficient to cover the pensions of those strikers referred to. The leader of the opposition was not satisfied with tabling his amendment, but spent two hours reading what purported to be a letter which he had written to his Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was absent from Ottawa at the time the strike occurred. It was the most inappropriate, tiresome and ridiculous performance that has come before Parliament in a very long time. The monotonous reading by the leader of the opposition of this letter setting forth his performances and all the little things in connection with his movements was nauseating. Someone said that it appeared very much like an installment of the political autobiography of the leader of the Opposition which he wished to have embalmed in Hansard.

When he concluded and submitted his amendment it was after midnight, and the attendance in the House was not very large on either side, although a certain number remained throughout to see what might happen, and this is what came to pass: The Right Hon. Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice, who was leading the House at the time, took up the opposition presented by Mr. King, and administered to that gentleman the severest castigation that the oldest member of Parliament remembers to have been dealt out to any man in the House of Commons. With perfect knowledge of every phase of the question, and especially with absolute legal acumen, he laid bare the untenable, unparliamentary and extremely ridiculous position assumed by the leader of the opposition. With the keenest sarcasm he not only stripped the contention of Mr. King of every possible vestige of tenability, and exposed him before the House as a man who, according to the exhibition he had made, was altogether unequipped with the most elementary knowledge of the conditions that should surround a question of this nature. As someone had said, he not only skinned the leader of the opposition, but he rubbed salt into his wounds. It was the best three quarters of an hour that those present in the House, on the Government side at least, enjoyed since the beginning of the present Parliament. It was a masterly effort from every point of view, and aroused at frequent intervals the most enthusiastic applause of Government supporters surrounding the Minister during his remarkable reply to the leader of the opposition. There is no doubt at all that this incident will be for a long time cherished in the memory of those members of the House who were present at the time and enjoyed the marvelous performance of the Minister of Justice and the utter discomfiture of the leader of the opposition. The Minister of Justice's address on this occasion was, from every point of view, a masterpiece. It was half-past one on Saturday morning when the debate concluded and the House adjourned. Some of those who had waited had been desirous of retiring earlier in the evening; but it is certain that no one who remained but was more than pleased he had waited for the end.

Behoos of Tornado. Birmingham, Ala., April 23.—Assistance from the outside world is urgently needed for the relief of tornado survivors in a dozen counties of Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, reports today from the storm swept district said. With a death list of 166 already reported and a property loss which will run into many millions, the tornado has taken rank as one of the most disastrous as well as most widespread in the annals of the South. Hundreds of injured require medical attention, and the forces of physicians and nurses available locally are inadequate to cope with the situation. Tents and other temporary structures must be erected for numerous families whose homes were obliterated and a shortage is foreseen as a result of the destruction of barns and warehouses, coupled with the complete destruction of communicating roads. The storm apparently struck in the rich farming belt lying around Bay Springs, Jasper county, Mississippi, and moved northeast across the remainder of the state, to vent its fury upon the extreme northwestern ties of counties in Alabama before moving into Tennessee.

All reports agree as to the extreme velocity of the wind which leveled everything in its path. In and near Meridian 21 persons lost their lives while 16 employees at a lumber camp in Neshoba county were killed in the destruction of the camp structures. Mississippi's death roll, alone, will be more than 100 late advices indicate. The deaths in Mississippi already reported, total 118. Of these Aberdeen and Meridian had 21 each, Rose Hill 6, Bay Springs 7, Glen 10, Igoua 6, Starkville 6, Neshoba county 16, Winston county 5, and others scattered. Alabama reported 45 dead of whom 20 were in Marion county and 15 in Kellingworth Cove. The others were scattered. Only three known dead were reported in Tennessee, 1 in Williamson county and 2 in Maury county. Laurel, Miss., April 23.—Fifteen persons are known to have been killed and property valued at a million dollars destroyed in the tornado which swept through Jasper county 15 miles north of Laurel yesterday. The two main buildings and the boys' dormitory of the Jasper county agricultural high school at Bay Springs were demolished. Professor Bryant, one of the principals and Miss Moore, music teacher, were killed. The building and plant of the Bay Springs News were wrecked and a dozen more structures occupied by leading citizens were swept away. A

special train was sent to Bay Springs, carrying physicians and nurses but most of the injured and a number of the homeless have since been brought to this city. Jackson, Miss., April 23.—Acting Governor Castel was in conference with national guard officials relative to relief work in the storm swept section today. The governor stated that the state would render every assistance to tornado sufferers. Advice from Meridian state as additional reports come in the death list and property damage in the tornado which swept eastern Mississippi increase and that the havoc created in the storm area is the worst in the history of the state. Huntsville, Ala., April 23.—The tornado swept into Madison county from the southwest just south of Lilly Flagg and crashed over the mountain into Killingworth Cove, leaving, as far as known here, 15 dead and more than a score of injured in its wake.—Extensive property damage was reported. Starkville, Miss., April 23.—The tornado demolished the house of Will Moy, blowing the man and his two grandchildren half a mile away. All three were killed. At Cedar Bluff, near here, three persons were killed.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Change of Time—P. E. I. District

Commencing Monday, May 3rd, 1920, Trains will run as follows: WEST. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 7.00 a. m.; arrive Borden 9.10 a. m.; returning leave Borden 9.00 p. m.; arrive Summerside 10.50 p. m., Charlottetown 11.20 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 1.40 p. m.; arrive Borden 4.45 p. m.; returning leave Borden 4.10 p. m.; arrive Charlottetown 7.00 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 2.50 p. m.; arrive Emerald Junction 4.55, connect with train from Borden; arrive Summerside 6.15 p. m., Tignish 10.00 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 4.40 p. m.; arrive Emerald Junction 7.10 p. m.; leave Emerald Junction 9.50 p. m. on arrival of train from Borden; arrive Summerside 10.50 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Tignish 5.00 a. m.; arrive Summerside 10.15 a. m.; leave Summerside 11.20 a. m.; arrive Charlottetown 2.25 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Tignish 9.00 a. m.; arrive Summerside 12.25 p. m.; leave Summerside 1.55 p. m.; arrive Emerald Junction 3.25 p. m.; Borden 4.45 p. m.; connecting with second trip of Car Ferry for Mainland points. Daily, except Sunday, leave Summerside 7.05 a. m.; arrive Emerald Junction 8.10 a. m.; connect with train for Borden and arrive Charlottetown 10.50 a. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Borden 7.10 a. m.; arrive Emerald 8.10 a. m.; Summerside 9.55 a. m.; Tignish 5.20 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Emerald 4.10 p. m.; arrive Summerside 6.15 p. m.; Tignish 10.00 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Emerald 5.05 p. m.; arrive Borden 6.05 p. m. EAST. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6.35 a. m.; arrive Mt. Stewart 8.30 a. m.; Georgetown 11.30 a. m.; Souris 11.25 a. m.; returning leave Souris 1.15 a. m.; Georgetown 1.15 p. m.; Mt. Stewart 4.15 p. m.; arrive Charlottetown 5.50 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Elmira 5.30 a. m.; Souris 6.50 a. m.; Georgetown 6.45 a. m.; Mt. Stewart 8.45 a. m.; arrive Charlottetown 10.00 a. m.; returning leave Charlottetown 3.10 p. m.; arrive Mt. Stewart 4.15 p. m.; Georgetown 6.10 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 10.40 a. m.; returning leave Charlottetown 3.30 p. m.; arrive Murray Harbor 7.25 p. m. Saturday ONLY—Leave Murray Harbor 7.30 a. m.; arrive Charlottetown 10.25 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. April 28, 1920—4f

Dominion of Canada PROVINCE OF Prince Edward Island In the Probate Court, 10th George V., A. D. 1920 In Re Estate of John Angus McAulay, late of St. Peter's Bay, in King's County, in the said Province, deceased, testate. By His Honour Eneas A. Macdonald, Surrogate Judge of Probate, &c., &c. To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, or any Constable or literate person within said County. GREETING: WHEREAS upon reading the petition on file of Mary I. McAulay, of St. Peter's Bay, the administratrix cum testamento annexo of the Estate and Effects of the said John Angus McAulay, 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 Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Tuesday, the Twenty-fifth day of May next coming, at the hour of eleven o'clock, forenoon of the said day, to show cause, if any they 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 Arthur F. McQuaid, Proctor for said Positioner. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Prince Edward Island, 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 respectively, namely, in the hall of the Court House in Georgetown, in front of the Store of Lestock Anderson at St. Peter's Bay, and in front of the County Court House at St. Peter's Bay, so that all persons interested 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 Fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1920, and in the Tenth year of His Majesty's reign. (Sgd.) ENEAS A. MACDONALD, Judge of Probate April 21, 1920—4f

IN CHANCERY Before the Vice-Chancellor. No. C. 1400.

Hugh McIsaac, Jr., Complainant AND Margaret E. McKinnon, Mary McIsaac & others, Defendants Pursuant to a Decretal Order made in the above cause on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1920, by His Honour the Vice-Chancellor, I will set up and sell by Public Auction on the premises on Tuesday, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1920, at 12 o'clock noon, All that tract of land situate at Goose River, Township Number Forty-two in King's County, bounded as follows:—Commencing on the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the Northwest angle of land formerly in possession of Michael McDonald, now in possession of Eneas McDonald, and running thence South three degrees and forty-five minutes East one hundred chains, thence South eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes West five chains, thence North three degrees and forty-five minutes West one hundred chains to the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and thence Eastward along said shore five chains to the place of commencement, containing Fifty acres of land, a little more or less. The lands will be sold free from incumbrances. The Sale will be confirmed by the Court of Chancery without expense to the purchaser.

CONDITIONS AT SALE. And I do hereby give Public Notice to all creditors of the late Hugh McIsaac, Senior, or parties claiming any interest in the Estate to come in before me, at the "Bayview" Hotel, St. Peter's, on the said Tuesday, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1920, at the hour of nine o'clock, a. m., and prove their claims, otherwise to be excluded from any benefit of the said Order, and be barred from and against any claim against the Estate in the administration thereof.

Dated this 7th day of April, A. D. 1920. A. B. WARBURTON, Master in Chancery. A. F. McQUAID, Esq., Solicitor. April 7, 1920—4f

J. D. STEWART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

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