

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1919

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED AT 81 QUEEN STREET CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

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At The Federal Capital.

The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne has not yet been completed in the House of Commons notwithstanding the brevity of the Governor General's pronouncement. After the address had been moved in excellent style and form by Dr. Whidden of Brandon, and seconded by Mr. McIntosh of Victoria, B. C. it was discussed by the House leader of the opposition, by the Prime Minister and several other members; but it was not completed, because the Prime Minister wished to have a resolution, approving of the Peace Treaty, passed upon by Parliament with as little delay as possible. The debate on the address was therefore adjourned indefinitely. It is rather unusual, no doubt, that other matters are considered concurrently with or previous to the adoption of the address in reply to the opening speech, but in this case, as pointed out by the Prime Minister, the importance of adopting at an early date the resolution approving of the peace treaty warranted this departure.

The Prime Minister's resolution requesting Parliament to approve of the Treaty of Peace was as follows: "Resolved, That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, and Poland, which was signed at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same."

Sir Robert Borden supported his resolution with a learned and illuminating address, outlining the most salient features on the 28th day of June of the present year. He briefly reviewed the circumstances leading up to the assembling of the conference. He recalled to the mind of his hearers the serious and awe-inspiring condition of world affairs precipitated by the titanic war, and intimated how much nearer disaster the allied nations had reached, during the early part of 1918, than was generally known. He described in brief the desolate and sad condition of Belgium and France, which had been overrun by the withering and destructive onward sweep of the enemy. Finally, as all realized with profound thankfulness, the enemy was vanquished and the invader was driven back and forced to lay down his arms in humiliation. Then came the armistice, severe and onerous in its provisions, but not more so than, or as much so indeed, as the ruthless and bloodthirsty conduct of the enemy deserved. Then, in brief outline, he enumerated the steps leading up to the great conference at Versailles, the urgent request to himself and his cabinet colleagues to proceed, first to London to confer with the Prime Minister of Great Britain and other plenipotentiaries in the preparation of resolutions and memoranda for presentation to the conference at

Versailles. It required no stretch of imagination, no extraordinary exercise of thought to convince anyone that this conference, from whatever viewpoint it might be considered, was by far the most memorable that ever assembled in the world's history. In the first place, the subjects for consideration were so tremendously important, so far-reaching in their influence, and so world-wide in their consequences, that every other conference of a kindred nature paled into insignificance by comparison. In a word, the plenipotentiaries who assembled at this memorable conclave were brought thither to discuss conditions and initiate principles by which practically the whole civilized world was in future to be regulated.

Thirty-two countries were represented by their plenipotentiaries at the council board of the world famous Versailles Conference of the allied and associated countries there represented. The five foremost were United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. Canada occupied at the conference the status of a secondary power as compared with the five principal nations already named. This important and proud position was not accorded to Canada without discussion, nor would our delegates have occupied this position if it had not been won from the assembled plenipotentiaries by the energy, wisdom and perseverance of Sir Robert Borden, Canada's distinguished Prime Minister. All through the discussion of the conference, at its numerous meetings, Canada's representatives held a position of equal importance with the plenipotentiaries of the other nations, and not a few of the important clauses and articles of the peace treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations were thought out and presented by Sir Robert Borden, and were adopted and incorporated in this most memorable of documents. As the Prime Minister intimated, in the course of his review of the conference, the treaty, including the covenant of the League of Nations, was probably not perfect; but the very fact that the representatives of thirty-two powers of different temperaments, of varied and not infrequently directly contrary interests and varied points of view, were able finally to unanimously agree upon a treaty binding upon all the signatories, is in itself a most marvellous event. It is, and should be, a source of pride for Canadians to think that in this, the most memorable event of its kind, their representatives sat side by side, with equal power and influence, with the plenipotentiaries of all the other nations there represented. On behalf of the Canadian people and country, two Canadian delegates, the only two then remaining at Versailles, Hon. Messrs. Doherty and Sifton, signed that greatest of all treaties, binding our country in conjunction with all the other signatories to carry out the provisions of this world famous compact. After all, why should Canada not occupy a position as important and advanced as that to which we have referred? Is Canada not entitled, in consequence of her energy, her marvellous contributions, and her great sacrifices in the memorable war, entitled to have a proportionate voice and vote in deciding the conditions imposed by the victorious allied nations on the blood-thirsty Hun invader, who had been successful, would have had no mercy or consideration for the vanquished? The 60,000 brave and patriotic Canadians who gave up their lives in our country's cause would call back from their graves that their supreme sacrifices had been in vain if Canada could not have had a voice in settling the peace

conditions proportionate to her contributions to and sacrifices in the struggle.

The debate on this resolution is now going on, and some reference thereto will form the subject of future correspondence. For the present it seems appropriate to briefly refer to the leadership of the opposition Liberal party, as at present carried on in the House of Commons. As our readers are aware, a bran new leader of the Liberals of Canada was chosen at a great convention held in this city about a month ago; but it so happens that this new leader does not occupy a seat in Parliament; consequently he is unable to participate in the business of the present session. In view of these facts, it became necessary for our friends of the opposition to make arrangements for House leadership during the session. As all know, at the last session, during the winter of 1919, Mr. D. D. McKenzie, M. P. for Cape Breton, was chosen temporary leader, after the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He, doubtless, did his best to carry out the wishes and behests of his fellow members of the House on the opposition side, and there is no doubt at all that Mr. D. D. entertained high hopes that, when the choice of a permanent leader should take place, he would be selected as that leader; but "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley." Mr. D. D., in due course, had his name presented to the convention for the leadership in conjunction with Mr. Fielding, Mr. McKenzie King and Mr. Graham. In the course of the several votes that were taken, Mr. D. D.'s stock and prestige gradually sank, almost to the vanishing point. The fight was kept up more persistently between Mr. Fielding and Mr. McKenzie King. The latter, however, won out by some 34 votes. Now, then, we have this condition of things. The real leader of the Liberal party is carried on by none other than Mr. D. D. McKenzie, whose ambitions were so markedly snuffed out in the convention. But another circumstance has arisen out of the shuffle for leadership. Mr. Fielding, who had been elected as a Unionist, and who during last session did some most expert trimming in order to get himself back again to the Liberal party, to qualify himself to contest the convention for leadership. It is marvellous how he succeeded. He certainly acted like a political jumping jack, one time voting on one side, and then on another, but towards the end of the session voting entirely against the Government. It is a fact that, although he occupied a seat on the cross benches in what is termed "no man's land" for the greater part of the two first sessions of this Parliament, towards the end of last session he slipped over into the opposition benches. We know what has happened in the convention as above described; but now Mr. D. D. McKenzie occupies the seat assigned to the real leader, recently occupied by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Mr. Fielding occupies a seat beside him, so that they are apparently, and evidently the joint deputy leaders, the vicarious exponents of the mandates of the real leader, who smiles down upon them from the gallery right overhead. Mr. D. D. McKenzie last session was a leader pro tem; this session he is locum tenens of a leader, and Mr. Fielding seems to be his accredited deputy. So there you have the leadership of the Liberal party in the gallery and on the floor of the Commons Chamber. It is a marvellous triptych to say the least.

Several hundred tons of cheap toys held in Antwerp and Rotterdam during the war have arrived in Philadelphia.

Richest Nation Since War

London, July, 24 (Correspondence)—While the brain might reel at the mass of figures unloaded at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, some interesting details as to the world's wealth can be extracted from a paper written by Professor J. C. Stamp. Comparing the pre-war wealth and incomes of England, Germany and the United States, Prof. Stamp computes the respective total at—

Table with 2 columns: Country, Wealth. England: \$11,500,000,000; Germany: \$2,750,000,000; United States: \$12,000,000,000.

Table with 2 columns: Country, Income. England: \$11,250,000,000; Germany: \$1,750,000,000; United States: \$8,250,000,000.

On a per capita basis also, America comes out easily the richest country in the world. The per capita per head of the population, according to Prof. Stamp was, before the war—

Table with 2 columns: Country, Capital Income. England: \$1,590; Germany: 1,220; United States: 2,120.

Twenty Acres Are Fire Swept

New York, Sept. 14—With more than 50 persons injured and the damage already done estimated at between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000, weary fire fighters tonight still were fighting a threat of further explosions of oil tanks at the scene of the fire which practically wiped out the Stone and Fleming Oil Company's plant in long Island City yesterday. Five tanks of crude oil were burning today. Should there be a sudden shift in wind from North to North-east, many additional tanks in plants nearby would be threatened, as well as thousands of tons of coal. Firemen are now working in short shifts. So exhausted had they become that when relieved for a brief rest, they lay in the streets near the fire zone and went fast asleep.

The twenty acres of fire swept territory looked like a scene in war devastated France or Belgium. Tanks were crumpled up, huge steel girders lay in a twisted mass; few walls were left standing and burning oil continued to flow along the surface of Newton creek. The fire, starting early Saturday afternoon, from the explosion of an oil tank in the Stone and Fleming works, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, on Newton creek, spread over virtually the entire area of the plant, which covers 20 acres, and spread to the Columbia Distilling Company's buildings on the same side of the creek, the Peter Cooper glue works and American Agricultural Implements plant across the water and the Green Point bridge. At the same time flames, carried across the stream by blazing oil, threatened the Platt works of the Standard Oil Company on the opposite bank.

Prince Welcomed At High River, Alta

High River, Alta, Sept. 16—The Prince of Wales was welcomed here yesterday afternoon on his way to the Bar U Ranch. He stopped for an hour or two and made himself extremely popular with the school children by saying he had asked that they be given a full holiday tomorrow in honor of his visit. The Prince planted a tree in the school grounds and the shovel he used was auctioned off for a large sum.

Local and Other Items

The Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary, will be appointed Governor-General of Canada next summer in succession to the Duke of Devonshire, the present incumbent, according to the National London News.

A meteor with extraordinarily slow motion was seen at Bristol recently. It had two heads and passed from just below the star Gamma Persei to below Gamma Pegasi, occupying 12 seconds in traversing the 42 degrees of arc.

The Prince of Wales will arrive in Washington November 12 from Canada. Details of entertainment have not yet been completed, but it is expected that while in this city he will be the guest of the President and Mrs. Wilson at the White House.

Gold valued at £650,000, which is half a shipment just received from South Africa, has been sold for shipment to America, the price, including commission, being 90 shillings, four pence half penny per ounce. This is 15 per cent above the Bank of England's ordinary buying rate.

A Royal Warrant has been issued substantially increasing British army pay. Second lieutenants are to receive between £394 and £448 sterling annually if married, and £320 to £375 if unmarried; lieutenants, £448 to £503 if married, and £375 to £429 unmarried. Captains and majors receive equivalent increases. A colonel is to receive £1,242 if married and £1,184 unmarried. The increases given to men are unchanged from those already announced.

The City Council of Kingston, Ont., has received a request from the Board of Education, asking that body to pass a bylaw putting standard time in force again, as the days are now so short it is felt that the daylight saving system has lost its usefulness. In the case of little children, it is found quite a hardship to get them up in the morning.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Change of Time—P. E. I. District

Commencing Monday, June 2, 1919, trains will run as follows: WEST—Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6.15 a.m., arrive Borden 8.35 a.m.; returning leave Borden 9.00 p.m., arrive Summerside 11.00 p.m., Charlottetown 11.20 p.m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 1.30 p.m., arrive Borden 4.00 p.m.; returning leave Borden 4.15 p.m., arrive Charlottetown 7.05 p.m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 3.30 p.m., arrive Summerside 5.05 p.m., Tignish 9.35 p.m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 4.30 p.m., arrive Emerald Junction 7.10 p.m., leave Emerald Junction 10.00 p.m., on arrival of train from Borden; arrive Summerside 11.00 p.m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Tignish 6.15 a.m., arrive Summerside 10.30 a.m., leave Summerside 1.30 p.m., arrive Charlottetown 1.40 p.m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Tignish 9.30 a.m., arrive Summerside 12.35 p.m., leave Summerside 1.30 p.m., arrive Emerald Junction 2.55 p.m., Borden 4.00 p.m., connecting with second trip of Car Ferry for Mainland points. Daily, except Sunday, leave Summerside 6.45 a.m., arrive Emerald Junction 7.45 a.m., connect with train for Borden and arrive Charlottetown 10.35 a.m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Borden 6.40 a.m., arrive Emerald Junction 7.40 a.m., Summerside 9.20 a.m., Tignish 4.30 p.m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Borden 4.15 p.m., arrive Summerside 6.05 p.m., Tignish 9.35 p.m. EAST—Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6.50 a.m., arrive Mt. Stewart 8.45 a.m., George town 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 4.30 p.m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Elmira 5.33 a.m., Souris 6.55 a.m., Georgetown 6.45 a.m., Mt. Stewart 8.45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.00 a.m., returning leave Charlottetown 3.05 p.m., arrive Mt. Stewart 4.15 p.m., Georgetown 6 p.m., Souris 6.05 p.m., Elmira 7.20 p.m.

Advices of the 11th Inst. from Victoria, B. C.

With shore batteries and ships guns booming their salutes in a drizzling rain, the United States steamships New Mexico and Arkansas, with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Hugh Rodman aboard, conveyed by a division of destroyers dropped anchor in Victoria Harbor today. As the flagship New Mexico came to anchor and the British naval ensign climbed aboard her, the roof of a 21-gun salute rolled across the waters of the Royal Harbour, to be followed by the return salute from the guns of Work Point. Then came 19 guns from the shore batteries in honor of the Secretary, to be returned by 19 from the Arkansas. Shortly afterwards the official reception party went aboard the Arkansas, headed by the party's Premier John Oliver of British Columbia; Mayor Robert Porter of Victoria, and R. B. Mosher, United States Consul in Victoria. The reception committee also paid an official call on Admiral Rodman on board the New Mexico.

Department of Naval Service

Notice of Sale.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Lobster Hatcheries," will be received up to noon on Tuesday, the 23rd day of September, 1919, for the purchase of the Government Lobster Hatcheries at—Aricat, N.S.; Bay View, Pictou County, N.S.; Inverness, Margaree Harbor, N.S.; Isaacs Harbor, Guysborough County, N.S.; Little Bras d'Or, Alder Point, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Georgetown, P.E.I.; Buctouche, Buctouche Harbor, N.B.; Shegogue, Westmoreland County, N.B.; Port Daniel, Que.

Alternative tenders will be considered for— (a) The whole of each including the land, building or buildings and plant on the premises. (b) The land only. (c) The building or buildings only. (d) The plant only, wholly, or in part. All of the buildings are single storey and constructed of wood throughout, and are capable of being readily removed intact. The plant in each case consists mainly of a boiler and a Duplex steam pump. The several properties are open at all times to inspection, upon application to the caretaker, who may be located readily in the immediate vicinity. Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque, made payable to the Department of the Naval Service at Ottawa for a sum equivalent to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the full amount of the tender. In case of failure to complete the purchase within the time specified, the cheques of the successful tenderer becomes forfeit; all others will be returned promptly. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister of Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 20, 1919. Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. Sept. 13, 1919-31

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September 23rd-27th, 1919

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John J. Davies, C. R. Smallwood, President, Sec'y-Treasurer.

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