The Herald

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Mr. Fielding Qualifies.

A couple of weeks ago Hon. W. S. Fielding saw little prospect of Sir Robert Borden securing admission to the Peace Conference and in his paper, the Journal of Commerce, was proposing that he should return to Canada rather than occupy an undignified seat in the anteroom at Versailles." Since then Sir Robert Borden, through the exercise of noteworthy statesmanship, has secured for Canada direct representation at the Conference. It has been accorded the status of a nation entitled to two delegates, of which Sir Robert Borden is one, in addition to representation on the main British delegation through the panel system. But Mr. Fielding has not changed his tune. Assuming two weeks ago that Premier Borden wouldn't be admitted to the Conference, he declares he had no right to ask to get in and pretends that his position is lacking in dignity to himself and to Canada.

Mr. Fielding either does not see or chooses to ignore the basis, on which the claim of the British Dominions for admission to the Conference has been granted. That is, the recognition by the Allied nations of the peculiar and altogether unique character of the British Empire as a commonwealth of free nations—a league of nations in itself. Neither does he choose to see in this achievement of Sir Robert Borden a practical realization, and demonstration before the world, of the principle that Canada is an autonomous democracy within the commonwealth. That is how the world looks upon it. But Mr. Fielding now sees only "sentimental reasons" why a place for Canada at the Conference is desirable, recognition by the world of Canada's position as a nation within the British league of nations appears to him only as a toy to please a child. His professed reasoning—it seems hardly possible that he is sincere—is illustrated by an extract from his argument:

"If a State of the American Union claimed a seat at the Conference apart from the seats of President Wilson and his colleagues, would the claim be considered reasonable? Canada is a State of the British Commonwealth. Insistence on a claim for direct representation is much more suggestive of separatism than of Imperial unity.

It would not be dignified to combat such a line of thought.

But to revert. If, as Mr. Fielding contended a couple of weeks ago, it would have been undignified for Canadian Ministers to sit in the ante-room of the Conference while Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law represented Canada within how is it now undignified for them to sit within the Conference representing Canada themselves as regularly accredited and recognized delegates?

Mr. Fielding does not explain his inconsistency, but no doubt it qualifies him for a place on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's repatriation committee for lost Liberals, serving as it does as criticism of Sir Robert Borden's Government by way of persuading Canada.

Ottawa Journal Press.

Won't Be Repatriated

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Repatriation Bureau for strayed or stolen Liberals seems to be meeting with little success. Messrs. Carvell, Rowell, Calder, Crerar, and MacLean are still doing business at the old stand on "The Hill". Mr. Sifton is, undoubtedly having the time of his life in "gay Paree" and Mr. Mewburn is too busy repatriating soldiers to think of repatriating himself. In fact the only Liberal thus far repatriated by Sir Wilfrid is Hon. W. S. Fielding, and Mr. Fielding never strayed very far from the fold. Of course there is that mobile statesman, Hon. George P. Graham, but Mr. Graham's reputation as a political chameleon has grown so great that his latest position, although probably merely momentary, is not a matter of importance. Nor is the Liberal press tumbling over itself to rally behind the white plume. The Globe is just as saucy as can be, and informs Sir Wilfrid that it has nothing to apologize for, and that if he wants to make friends at all he had better come off his high-and-mighty perch, while the Halifax Chronicle, St. John Telegraph, Toronto Star and Hamilton Times maintain a silence of chilling indifference. Perhaps such a development will have a salutary effect. Too much autocracy is bad for a country, and Sir Wilfrid has been pretty much of an autocrat in his day.

Canada And Preference

According to an Associated Press cable the old attempts to exploit so-called "Colonial" opinion in regard to Imperial Preference played but little part in the recent British elections. For this, we venture to say, Canadians of all shades of political thought will be grateful. The country gave the Motherland a preference without asking anything in return, and while, of course, any preference the British Government might decide to grant Canada would be gratefully accepted, the Canadian people have not the least desire to dictate or in any way influence British fiscal policy. Above all we do not want any tariff favors that might conceivably levy a tax upon the British consumer. That has always been the attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that was the position clearly outlined by Sir Robert Borden in London last summer, and we are glad to note that at last it is a position which is coming to be understood among British politicans.

Laurier And The Germans

J. D. Smith in Toronto News.

Some months before the outbreak of war, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said:

"There is one fact in the situation which I think shows that there is no intention on the part of Germany to attack England, and that fact is the German Emperor. The German Emperor is undoubtedly one of the great men of the age. By intellect, by character, by moral fibre, he has shown himself wonderfully endowed.

Speaking in London recently the same Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that he did not consider the German people responsible for the atrocities committed by their armies. He believed that the blame rested with the commanders of the German armies. In saying this he, of course, included the Kaiser himself, as All Highest War Lord. The Opposition Leader proceeded to describe the German people as "one of the most [illegible] in the world."

Was Sir Wilfrid right in 1914 or is he right in 1919? It is not a fact beyond peradventure that he was absolutely wrong four years ago and that he is equally wrong today? Of the Kaiser's overwhelming guilt there can be no manner of doubt. Of the German people's complicity in crime there is indisputable proof. The German nation as a whole went mad with rejoicing over the murder of women and children on the Lusitania and a hundred other undefended passenger ships. Millions of men and women throughout the German Empire were openly exultant when Zeppelins and aeroplanes dropped death from the clouds upon peaceful British and French cities, towns villages and Red Cross hospitals. The German people were guilty of bestial outrages at the expense of British, Canadian and other Ally prisoners of war. German women placed filth in the food of our gallant men. German Red Cross nurses spat in their faces. The politican who, in the face of such unquestioned facts still calls the Hunnish peoples "noble" has either taken leave of his senses or he is playing for the votes of the men and women from enemy countries for whom he demands immediate enfranchisment.

Sir Robert Borden stepped into limelight on the 25th, at the second plenary session of the peace congress In his proper role as Guardian of Canadian interests. He emphasized the importance of a league of Nations and protested against the manner of the formation of the committee to deal with the question of constitution functions of the League, he asked, had formulated the proposal of giving only five representatives to nations other than the great powers. He asked on what authority was the proposal based. Previous speeches and protests from representatives of small nations made evident the lack of consultation. It was more appropriate to submit the matter to the conference. The protest was not unexpected and just before the session the Dominion Premiers met to discuss the details of getting under way with the problems and with the lack of consultation in matters affecting them. What was resolved was not given out, but Premier Borden's speech gives an indication of his determination to allow no interloping as far as Canada's interests are concerned.

The Lord Chancellor of England, Sir F. E. Smith, addressed a large gathering of Canadian soldiers at the Lyceum Theatre, London, on Monday last. The first round of applause came when the Chancellor mentioned the name of Sir Sam Hughes. "I believe the history of the future," said His Lordship, "will count as one of the most wonderful things of the war the swift improvisation of the first Canadian contingent at Valcartier. Even at this distance and at this time, after so much has happened, let us not forget the infectious enthusiasm and determination of General Sir Sam Hughes. I could not exaggerate if I wished what Canadians have done, how one superb division has succeeded another, how drafts have gone forward as quickly as casualties have occurred. Had it not been for the contribution made by the Dominions it is not conceivable that the British Empire could have won the war. The factor of your help, however, was even more important in the early days. The world was almost equally divided between those who thought or were interested to say we were wrong. With swift intuitive impulse the Dominions at the moment leaped to the world, "we stand by the old country because we know that she is right. I can tell you we shall never forget the spontaneous gratitude that came out here when we looked round and saw the patriotic impulse was not confined to these islands but was displayed on [illegible] able glorious [illegible] flag was unfurled."

Storm Threatened Conference

Paris, Jan. 26.—The peace conference Saturday weathered its first storm and under the inspiration of a speech by President Wilson and skillful guidance by M. Clemenceau, the chairman, unanimously adopted the resolution declaring for a league of nations. The conference also went on record in favor of incorporating the league as an integral part of the general treaty of peace and admitting to the league "every civilized nation which can be relied on to promote its objects."

Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, Portugal, Brazil Siam, China, and Czecho-Slovia protested against the various committees being largely restricted to the great powers and asked for proportionate representation privileges, particularly on bodies dealing with the league of nations labor and reparation for war damages.

Although it was a cloud no bigger than a man's hand it threatened at one time to grow into a general alignment of the small powers against the five great powers. This, however, was averted by M. Clemenceau's good tempered and skilful direction.

The session had the same impressive dignity as the opening session, with a picturesque setting of Arabs and Indians in their turbans and tunics, as well as a distinguished array of prime ministers and other world figures. President Wilson, for the first time was accompanied by the entire American delegation, Colonel House having recovered sufficiently from his illness to be present.

Although it had been expected that Premier Lloyd George would open the discussion on the league of nations, President Wilson had this honor. The president was followed by Mr. Lloyd George in a brief address, and the resolution, favoring the league, was adopted without dissent after the proposal had been seconded by Premier Orlando for Italy, Paul Huymans for Belgium and Mr. Lu for China.

When the other resolutions were brought up and the protests of the representatives of the small powers were made, M. Clemenceau made a plea for harmony and on his assurance that the Supreme Council would give attention to the viewpoint of the small nations, all proposed amendments were withdrawn, and the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Presents Resolution

President Wilson outlined the plan of a league of nations and presented the resolution for the league.

"Select classes of men no longer direct the affairs of the world," said the president, "but the fortunes of the world are now in the hands of the plain people." The wish of the people, therefore, must be heard. The war had swept away those old found ations by which small coteries had used "mankind as pawns in a game." Nothing but emancipation from the old system, he contended, would accomplish real peace.

The President saw American soldiers in the street—soldiers who had come not alone for war, but as crusaders in a great cause and he added, "and I, like them, must be a crusader. Whatever it costs to accomplish that end."

After declaring that the conference was for the purpose of a settlement arising out of the war and to make peace for the world, President Watson said: "A league of nations seems necessary for both purposes. There are many questions which we feel cannot ultimately be worked out here that may require subsequent consideration, subsequent alterations, even to some degree."

He described how the war burden was borne by the people as well as by the armies, and said: "We are bidden by these sufferers to make peace secure for them and see to it that the strain need never be borne again."

At the conclusion of the reading of a translation of President Wilson's speech Premier Lloyd George said:

"I rise to second this resolution. After the noble speech of the American president, I feel that no observations are needed in order to commend this resolution to the conference, and I should not have intervened at all had it not been that I wished to state how emphatically the people of the British Empire are behind this proposal."

The Italian Premier, Viterro Orlando, followed Mr. Lloyd George. He declared that no people were readier to accept the league of nations in its entirety than the Italian people.

Leon Bourgeois, the veteran French supporter of the league of nations, spoke next, pledging the French to do everything "that can help to put us on the road which has been pointed out by President Wilson."

"I should like to ask," said Premier Hugees of Australia, "if we are to have an opportunity to discuss the scheme when it is finished."

"Without any doubt," responded M. Clemenceau.

The Chinese delegates added their support to the resolution, saying that China associated herself in the lofty ideals expressed.

The Polish delegates and Camel Huysmans, head of the Belgian delegation, added their strong approval.

"Is there any objection to the resolution?" asked M. Clemenceau. There was no response and he declared the resolution unanimously adopted.

Dominion Representatives

Canada's representatives at today's meeting of the plenary conference were Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Mr. Doherty. The most important item on the conference programme was the resolution dealing with the league of nations, which is a question to which Mr. Doherty has given support as a member of the British committee having the matter in charge.

New Zealand was represented by Premier Massey, while Sir Jos. Ward was chosen from the panel to be the fifth member of the British Empire delegation. The fifth membership will pass from dominion to dominion, as called for by the circumstances and when certain questions in which the dominions are interested come up the Empire delegation will include more than one dominion representation. The British Empire delegations are served by a strong secretariat upon which Canada is represented by Mr .L. C. Christie, of the Department of External Affairs, and Colonel O. M. Biggar. One important decision by the Empire delegations has been that on all questions upon which a country represented in the conference will be asked to submit written cases, it will be open to each British dominion, if it so prefers, to put in a statement, but it is stated that on all these important matters such as the league of nations, indemnity, abolition of conscription and international labor regulations, there will be such substantial agreement that in each subject a single statement will speak for all the British commonwealths. If a per capita basis were adopted, for instance, the heavy population of India would have to meet charges totally disproportionate to its ability to pay. Were the basis that of national wealth, there would be the problem of determining potential wealth in the way of undeveloped resources.

So far, it is understood, the cabinet council has not yet been in a position to give the question any consideration, but details [illegible] with of the scheme are expected with interest.

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Butter	0.50 to 0.50
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Beef (small)	0.10 to 0.10
Beef (quarter)	0.08 to 0.11
Mutton per lb.	0.11 to 0.00
Pork	0.15 to 0.19
Potatoes	0.60 to 0.65
Hay per 100 lbs.	0.95 to 1.05
Black Oats	0.80 to 0.85
Hides (per lb.)	0.15 to 0.15
Calf Skins (per lb.)	0.35 to 0.00
Sheep Pelts	1.25 to 1.50
Oatmeal per cwt.	0.00 to 00.00
Turnips	0.18 to 0.23
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.40 to 0.40
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P.M.	P.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	Noon
3.35	1.25	6.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr. 7.20	10.30	12.00
4.39	2.52	7.02		Hunter River	6.18	8.55	10.50
5.16	3.50	7.40	Arr.	Emerald Junction	5.40	7.55	10.10
6.45		8.35	Arr.	Borden	Dep. 4.40	6.20	

P.M.	P.M	A.M.			A.M.	A.M.	P. M.
3.40		6.20	Dep.	Borden	Arr. 6.45	8.35	
5.40	3.50	7.50		Emerald Junction	4.30	7.25	10.10
6.03	4.14	8.14	Arr.	Kensington	3.37	6.45	9.37
6.30	5.15	9.00	Arr.	Summerside	Dep. 3.00	6.00	9.10

P.M.	Tues. Thurs, Sat. A.M.			A.M.	P.M.
6.45	11.30	Dep.	Summerside	Arr. 12.20	8.55
7.44	1.14		Port Hill	10.41	7.54
8.37	2.44		O'Leary	6.21	7.01
9.27	3.51		Alberton	8.02	9.21
10.00	5.00	Arr.	Tignish	Dep 7.00	5.45

P.M.	Mon. Wed. Fri. A.M.			A.M.	Mon. Wed. Fri. P.M.
3.10	7.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr. 10.10	6.10
4.30	8.55		Mount Stewart	8.55	4.30
5.00	9.32		Morell	8.29	3.35
5.22	10.02		St. Peters	8.00	3.00
6.30	11.35	Arr.	Souris	Dep. 6.50	1.35

	P.M				A.M.
	7.50	Arr.	Elmira	Dep. 5.30	

P.M.	Mon. Wed. Fri. A.M.			A.M.	Mon. Wed. Fri. P.M.
4.35	9.10	Dep.	Mount Stewart	Arr. 8.50	2.10
5.27	10.20		Cardigan	7.48	2.54
5.51	11.00		Montague	7.23	2.25
6.25	11.40	Arr.	Georgetown	Dep. 6.45	1.40

P.M.	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. P.M			A.M.	Sat. Only A.M.	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. A.M.
3.10	3.10	Dep	Charlottetown	Arr. 9.45	10.15	
4.55	4.25		Vernon River	8.31	8.20	
7.05	5.55	Arr.	Murray Har.	Dep. 7.00	6.20	

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