

The Herald

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Along The Line

Our train was three hours late; consequently it was long after daylight when we passed Quebec. As we approached Lévis we had a good view of the scenery on the opposite side of the river. Mont Morency Falls, foaming and tumbling down its great heights, formed a bright streak athwart the mountain side, quite visible beyond the Island of Orleans. Quebec, the ancient capital, was still en fête, as her entertainment of His Royal Highness, The Prince of Wales, was not yet over. In the harbour swung quietly at anchor, the great Levittian that had brought the Prince across the Atlantic, His Majesty's ship Regown, and her consorts, the Dragon and Dantless. A survey of these mighty ships naturally brought to mind the thought, frequently expressed in song, that "Britannia Rules The Waves." Leaving Lévis a very good view of the gigantic Quebec Bridge could be had from the train, as it swung along, passing St. Romain and other adjacent towns, on its way to Montreal. As already intimated we were three hours late in reaching Canada's Metropolis.

An afternoon in Montreal and a night ride brought us to Toronto. In this great city on Lake Ontario, the Annual Exhibition was going on. This, every year, is an event of the greatest possible importance and attracts to that city millions of people from every part of Canada and adjacent States of the Union. This year a new interest attached to the great Toronto Exhibition, inasmuch as the formal opening of that great show was officially made by His Royal Highness "The Prince of Wales." Such throngs of people seemed indescribable. It was announced that on that day (Monday August 25th, one hundred and four thousand people were present at the Exhibition. When one imagines that this is a greater number than the whole population of Prince Edward Island, some idea may be had of the enormous crowds in and around Toronto and at the exhibition. No one who has not attended one of Toronto's Exhibitions can form an adequate conception of its enormous proportions or the diversity of its attractions. The Grand Stand, facing the race track, is capable of seating at least about fifty thousand people, and as many more congregate on the grass space between the Grand Stand and the Track. The stand and all available space within the inclosure were thronged with people, afternoon and evening. In the evening from 7.30 to 11 o'clock the spectators were entertained with Adro-batic Feasts of great variety, most interesting Cavalry Evolutions, Pyrotecnic Displays and especially great Pageants illustrative of the closing days of the war. The entry of General Allenby, with his troops into the holy city of Jerusalem, the military detachments representative of all the allied forces marching in to the great Plaza opposite the Grand Stand to the music of numerous bands, constituted a pageant and entertainment of rare merit, difficult, indeed, to be equalled under any conditions or in any place. Other features

were moving pictures, a miniature display of a myriads of ships of Britain's Great Navy. All combined to constitute an entertainment of rare merit and much instruction. The National Anthem by massed Bands and numerous voices brought the evening's entertainment to a close.

Leaving Toronto westward, one passes through a most interesting country. The scenery is largely pastoral and for the most part the railway passes through an undulating and rolling territory, and the farming operations in this section are not so much devoted to grain and roots, as in the case in more Southern sections of the Province of Ontario. Fruit growing seems to be a very important feature of this section of the country. Fruit trees in great abundance can be seen all along the line. Many towns and cities, too, some quite populous, and others not so large, are located all along the line. In some places towns are nestled in valleys between great hills and so surrounded by trees that it is difficult at first to determine that a town is located in a rich valley between hills and almost entirely surrounded by fruit trees. Northward the train speeds until the city of London is reached. From the brief observations this is a city of very considerable importance, with a population of sixty five thousand. The streets are wide and it has many extensive substantial and admirable buildings, public and private. It has many beautiful churches, colleges and other institutions. It has, in addition to all these at least three very beautiful and extensive public parks. One is impressed with the evident solidity of its buildings and with the moderate and conservative character of its people. In this city the "C. M. B. A. Convention was domiciled during the three days of its deliberations, and all in attendance have to bear testimony to the kindness and hospitality extended to the visitors by the good people of London.

Changes In Britain

That the world of British industry is being rapidly and thoroughly made over is a statement made by the Times (London) and quoted with approval by Trade Commissioner H.C. Brock in a communication from that city printed in Commerce Reports (Washington.) Says this publication: From one end of the country to the other munition factories are being closed, dismantled, and then adapted and refitted for the work of peace, though British manufacturers are silent during the period of transition. The manufacture of Stok's bombs has given place to the production of plows and spare parts for agricultural machinery; in the southern English counties munition factories are now turning out dynamo, electric fittings, art bronzes, drop stampings, oil engines, and even lace; in the north a cast-iron shell foundry has been refitted for the manufacture of railway material, castings for marine engines and colliery plant; still another munition factory is now occupied with the manufacture of wire rope machinery. One firm has reverted from bombs to railway appliances and signalling apparatus, while bombs made in Yorkshire have given place to gas and steam pipes; general shipyard castings and builders' ironmongery and shrapnel-shell production to the manufacture of railway wagons. Bottle-making is absorbing another exemption firm, and civilian stand and clothing has replaced the weaving of khaki cloth. East Midland munition factories are producing woodworking and agricultural machinery, pumps, sewing machines, cranes and electrical plant. In other cases German industries, such as sugar machinery, bootlaces, paper dollies, and telephone papers have been undertaken. In the northwest there is abundance of work in connection with ship repairs and general wheel-wrighting.

Story of Victory

Truly emblematic of the spirit of victory was the big Victory pageant offered in front of the Exhibition grand stand at the Toronto Exhibition last Monday night, and since this the first year of victory, the thousands of citizens who were fortunate enough to witness the spectacle were able to put a great deal more enthusiasm into their appreciation of the Exhibition's night offering than they have been able to do for the past five years. The spectacle, including as it did so many of the outstanding features of the war, might easily be regarded as a condensed history of the concluding days of the struggle, and while the great bulk of the display was emblematic, it nevertheless appeared to reach the emotions of the vast audience. Few who saw last night's spectacle would say that it ran as smoothly as it might, but in spite of the inevitable first-night hitches, the crowd was able to catch the spirit back of the offering, and was so fine that they overlooked the jagged manner in which a number of the phases of the spectacle were presented. In other years the first night's display has always been more or less uneven, but the holes were filled up on later nights, so that those who go to witness the spectacle from a now on may look forward to a much smoother presentation of the various phases of victory than was offered the first nighters. As spectacle the offering appears to lack some of the snap and dash and excitement which has featured the displays of other years, but it must not be forgotten that while some of the activity of other years has been left out of this year's spectacle, there is something back of it far more significant to the hearts of the people than any amount of outward display. And that something is the spirit of victory which the spectators can easily read back of the pageants. The Spirit of Victory is something which runs through the spectacle from the first strains of music heralding in the Festival of Triumph and the March of Remembrance—typifying the freedom of the ancient city of Jerusalem from the rule of the Turks—until the last moment of the spectacle, when peace is signed at the Palace of Versailles, and when the real victory of the allies over the Germans is commemorated before the Arch of Triumph. So, in reviewing this year's epoch spectacle the citizens would do well to dwell just a little more upon the significance of the display than upon the mere spectacular features which appealed to the eye in other years.

The spectacle is heralded in by the singing of "The Holy City" by a massed choir, while the accompanying scene shows the Mount of Olives in the distance, with a street in Jerusalem and the steps of the Temple of David in the foreground, while the rear guard of the Turkish army may be seen retreating through the exits of the city. The British army advances and scouting patrols enter the city to notify the civic authorities that General Allenby and his troops are arriving. A public holiday is declared, and the streets are quickly filled with a joyous populace, while civic and ecclesiastical officials, garbed in gay attire, assemble to welcome the advancing British troops. Following is the Chant of Freedom, rendered as processions of citizens, with elephants and camels, crowd forward to meet their deliverers. Then begins the Fete of Ramaseen, while the Oriental ballet of 100 girls performs upon the open streets for the amusement of the soldiers. Troops of many nations march in, with the citizens waving flags and extending a spontaneous welcome. General Allenby is received by the High Priests and officials, after which he reads the Proclamation of Freedom, and the scene darkens down with the citizens acclaiming theory deligitina newly-found freedom. The idea is elaborated by a number of movie pictures shown upon the screens. The second part of the spectacle represents the surrender of the German fleet to the British High Seas Fleet, and though this did not appear to have a particularly strong appeal to last night's audience, it helps to carry out the

spirit of victory, which the whole evening display aims to bring home to the public. Wireless flashed are to be seen from Admiral Beatty's flagship as this British sea lion advances to meet the foremost of the German vessels, and as the British fleet comes into full view of the advancing enemy the message "Clear for Action—We Cannot Trust the Hun" is flashed upon the screen, and helps the audience to grasp some measure of the significance of that moment when Germany's fleet might have fought the British, but when they did not. As the scene darkens, detachments of men-of-war are to be seen flocking upon the huge stage.

Then as a third feature of the spectacle, there is the scene before the Peace Palace of Versailles and the Victory Arch of Triumph. From the musical and spectacular standpoint, this is one of the most interesting parts of the evening, as it shows the assembling of detachments of the Allied Armies, all in bright ceremonial uniforms, including the British Tommies, Naval Brigade, Highlanders, Irish Fusiliers, Canadians, Indian Lancers, Australians, French, Belgians, Italians, Japanese, Chinese, South Africans, Poles, Americans, Brazilians, West Indians, Serbians, Roumanians, Montenegrins, Greeks and Siberians, making one of the most interesting and colorful groups of troops which has ever been seen in the city. This bright scene, brightened still more by the flags of the allies, is given the final touch by the entrance of the allied generals, in full review uniforms. Then there is the Victory Ballet—danced by 100 girls in white robes with head pieces of electric colored lights—after which the figures representing King George and President Wilson advance to the centre of the stage, while the massed bands and choir present "America," and as the flash on the Victory arch proclaims the fact that "Canada honors her victorious sons." In that brilliant scene with the choir in the background swinging into "God Save the King" there is to be found a touch of sentiment which will not soon be forgotten by those who view it through the right eyes.

Mr. Melsaac Appreciated

(From Guardian, Aug. 30.) Sir.—In a recent copy of Hazard the following heading appears: "North Lake Boat Harbour, \$27,000, and the following remarks by Mr. James Melsaac, M.P. "I wish to thank the minister for bringing down this appropriation which I have asked for many times. It is most important for the people it is intended to serve, and that is the reason I have been so persevering in asking for it. We are assured on the highest authority that "if we ask ye shall receive." In the Guardian of some days ago reference was made to the great catches of mackerel being taken in small boats at Rockbars, a short distance west of this place. Mr. Melsaac evidently must have shown the great benefit this harbour might be to the people of North Lake, and especially to the fishermen, there being no harbour from Nefrage to Souris that a boat could enter, and this could be made a far better harbour as there is enough water there to float a fairly large craft. It is gratifying to see the influence Mr. Melsaac has with the minister. Now the time is not far distant when we shall have the privilege of voting for him again, and it should be done irrespective of party, for he is fighting for the country, and this is only one of the many good things he has done. I am sir, etc., SUBSCRIBER.

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.; Isaac's 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 cheque 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. 30, 1919. Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. Sept. 3, 1919—31

Canada's Wheat

London, August 28.—Advice from Canada that the domestic price to millers of \$2.30 has been fixed for wheat by the Wheat Board here, has been received with mixed feelings by Canadians in London. It is generally understood that the domestic figures will be used as a basis for the export trade which will be charged to the British Government for Canadian wheat. Two dollars and thirty cents is not only higher than the Canadian price last year, but is higher than the American price this year. It means that the Dominion will charge the Mother Country more for her wheat than it could be secured for south of the border. From what I learn, Britain will not pay this figure. The view held here is that Canada is going a little too strong. I understand that Britain desired to take the whole exportable surplus from Canada this year, and commenced negotiations on this basis. Two difficulties, however, have developed. One is with regard to the price and the other concerns the proportion of flour which the Wheat Board seems determined the Mother Country must accept. Both are vital issues to Britain at the present moment. She is in a serious financial position, and the only way out is by economy and retrenchment. The price of British bread has been hitherto kept down only by payment of a Government subsidy to bakers, and this will be removed, leaving the consumer to bear the burden. Under such circumstances the British Government, however anxious to trade within the Empire, can scarcely afford to indulge the imperial idea at the expense of her own citizens at a time like this. She already has huge holdings of wheat in Australia and Argentina, but there are shipping difficulties. However, with half of the world's shipping under control of the British Ministry of Shipping, it is quite within the power of the "Mother Country" to overcome such difficulties by diverting traffic from the Canadian route. I understand no suggestion of this kind has been made, and that the imperial authorities have shown themselves most anxious to secure Canadian wheat on a fair basis.

Department of Naval Service

Another difficulty which has developed is in regard to flour. I understand the Canadian millers insist on a large proportion of flour being taken instead of wheat. There are many persons why the British authorities are unwilling to do this. Most important of all is the prospective shortage of feeding stuffs, the supplies of which are the lowest on record. During the current year the arrival of maize in Britain has been 667,000 tons as compared with 2,250,000 tons in normal years. Cereal and hay crops have been practically failures. It is consequently imperative that Britain should manufacture the greatest possible quantity of feed stuffs if she wishes to preserve her live stock. To do so it is necessary to import wheat to secure the off-shoots. Another consideration has reference to the enormous congestion at British ports and of transport. Sacked goods take much longer to unload than wheat, which is a fact that must be considered, since British coastal and railway transport is still highly defective from a variety of causes, which results in much embarrassment and not a little danger. A third reason is that the capacity of the British flour mills is not more than adequate for British requirements. In view of all these facts Britain has decided to limit the flour purchases to a moderate figure during 1919. The views of the French and Italian Governments are, I understand, similar. Viewed from this side of the water it would appear the wheat growers in Canada show a disposition to charge all the traffic will bear. I have discussed the matter with prominent Canadians in London and found their opinion to be, first, that considering the present condition of the Mother Country it is scarcely an Imperial attitude on the part of Canada, and second, that the traffic will not bear it. I understand the British authorities are no longer willing to take the whole exportable surplus under the conditions imposed, and are reducing their offer. The question for the Canadian wheat grower to ask himself is, if Britain does not buy at his price and he sells elsewhere from where are the ships to carry his wheat to come. Minardi's Liniment the Lumberman's friend;

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