

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 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

Please Send in Your Subscription Money.

War Service Gratuity

The Federal Cabinet, authorized by order in council, of December 21st, the payment of a "War Service Gratuity" to the Naval and land forces of Canada, in place of post discharge pay. Under this enactment the amount to be paid is graduated up to six months pay and allowances in lieu of rations and quarters, according to the length and nature of service. For the members of the land forces who have served at any time overseas, which means on the strength, for pay and allowances, of some recognized overseas establishment, and were on the strength of the land forces on active service on the date of the armistice, November 11, 1918, the gratuity is graded as follows: For three years' service or over—183 days' pay and allowances; For two years' service and under three years—153 days' pay and allowances; For one year's service and under two years—122 days' pay allowances; For less than one year—92 days' pay and allowances. It is further provided that, in any case the amount of 31 days' pay and allowances is less than \$100.00 in the case of a man with dependents who were eligible to receive separation allowances, or is less than \$70.00 in the case of a man without such dependents, \$100.00 and \$70.00 respectively will be paid in place of every payment of one month's pay and allowances. For those who served at the front in any actual theatre of war, and were discharged prior to the passing of the order-in-council, its provisions are made retroactive to the beginning of the war. For the members of the land forces who were on the strength on active service on the date of the armistice, and have not served overseas on the strength, for pay and allowances, of some recognized overseas establishment, the gratuity is graded as follows: For three years' service or over—92 days' pay and allowances. For two years' service and under three years 61 days' pay and allowances. For one year's service and under two years 31 days' pay and allowances. Under one year no gratuity is given. A minimum of \$100.00 in the case of men with dependents who were eligible to receive separation allowances, and \$70.00 in the case of men without such dependents, is provided for as in the case of those who have served overseas. As regards those who have not served at the front in an actual theatre of war and were not on the strength of the force on November 11 last, no benefit is given under the order-in-council. These cases are already provided for under the order-in-council regarding post discharge pay. For members of the naval force of Canada effectively the same provisions are made. Payment of the gratuity will be made as follows: Thirty-one days' pay and allowances on the date of discharge, and the remainder in alternate monthly payments of 30 and 31 days' pay and allowances. Certain re-

strictions are placed upon the granting of the gratuity. For instance if a man is discharged with ignominy or for misconduct, the gratuity is not payable. Further, while the officer or man is under-going treatment by and is in receipt of full pay and allowances from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Establishment, the gratuity is withheld until such treatment and pay have ceased. Any post discharge pay paid under previous orders-in council will be deducted from the amount of the war service gratuity. It is provided that where separation allowance was issuable during service, and the dependent is still eligible, the portion of the gratuity equal to separation allowance will be paid direct to the dependent.

Message to Canadians

On the eve of his departure from London for Paris, on the 13th, Premier Borden gave out the following statement to the Canadian Associated Press. Delays in connection with the formal opening of the proceedings of the Peace Conference have been unfortunate, but unavoidable. It is anticipated that the approaching conversations at Paris between the representatives of the Allied nations will greatly expedite the proceedings of the Conference whenever the formal sessions begin. The task which confronts the statesmen who gather at Paris from all parts of the world is as tremendous in magnitude and complexity as it is momentous in its consequences. In many parts of Europe the structure of organized society has been either wholly or partially destroyed. It will be necessary to establish firm foundations upon which to erect the new social order. In Bosnia, terrorism and anarchy, posing in the guise of liberty, have succeeded, for the moment, in oppressing the people, who are unable to utilize their new freedom for the purposes of equal opportunity and orderly government. There is danger that the fanatical spirit thus aroused may spread to those in other nations who lack food and employment. The present disorders in Germany are not without their significance in this respect. Difficult as is the task which confronts the Allied Nations in restoring peace, in providing adequate safeguards for its continuance, and in composing the disorders of the world, that task will be undertaken with a resolute spirit, and with the full determination to crown its purpose with such fulfillment as will make victory more than a momentary triumph of arms. For more than four weary years the conflict has been waged and now, in the Peace Conference, comes the sternest test of all—the test of the spirit, of the vision and the capacity of the world's democracies in their effort to control and dominate the forces of ambition, greed and passion which have imposed the curse of war upon humanity throughout the ages.

The Supreme War Council re-assembled at the French Foreign Office, Paris at 2.30 o'clock Monday afternoon. President Wilson and French, British and Italian and Japanese delegates were present. It was the first time that Japanese delegates had attended. The first business before the Supreme Council was the new terms for the extension of the German armistice. The terms had been formally drawn up at a meeting that morning, of military, naval, economic and financial experts of the Allies and the United States. The morning meeting, which was presided over by Marshal Foch, reached a complete agreement on the new armistice terms.

A few weeks ago, the Dominion Government passed an order-in-council increasing the children war pensions as follows: First child of the family, \$12.00; second child \$10.00; third and subsequent child \$8.00 per month. The first orphan child \$24.00; second \$20.00; third and subsequent child \$16.00; per month. The above is retroactive to September 1st. All children of disability pensioners increased similarly on sliding scale in proportion to disability.

New British Ministry

The personnel of the new British Government, led by David Lloyd George, is as follows: Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—David Lloyd George. Lord of the Privy Seal and Leader in the House of Commons—Andrew Bonar Law. President of Council and Leader in the House of Lords—Earl Curzon of Kedleston. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Austin Chamberlain. Ministers without Portfolio, George Nicoll Barnes and Sir Eric Geddes. Lord Chancellor—Sir F. E. Smith. Home Secretary—Edward Shortt. Under-Secretary—Sir Hamar Greenwood. Foreign Secretary—Arthur J. Balfour. Under-Secretary—Cecil Bishop, Harmsworth. Secretary for the Colonies—Viscount Milner. Secretary for War and War Ministry—which have been combined, Winston Spencer Churchill. Under-Secretary—Sir S. P. Sinha. First Lord of the Admiralty—Walter Hume Long. Parliamentary Secretary—Thomas J. McNamara. President of the Board of Trade—Sir Albert Stanley. Under-Secretary—W. E. Bridgeman. Department for Overseas Trade Development and Intelligence—Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland. President of the Local Government Board—Dr. Christopher Addison. Parliamentary Secretary—Stephen Walsh (Laborite). Secretary of Agriculture—R. E. Prothero. Minister of Education—H. A. Lashier. Secretary of the Minister of Munitions, (which is to become eventually the Ministry of supply)—Andrew Weir. Food Controller—George H. Roberts. Minister of Shipping—Sir J. P. Maclay. Minister of Labor—Sir Robert Stevenson. Home Minister for Pensions—Sir Laming Worthington-Evans. Minister of National Service and Reconstruction—Sir Auckland Geddes. Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster—The Earl of Crawford. First Commissioner of Works—Sir Alfred Mond. Attorney-General—Sir Gordon Hewart. Solicitor-General—Sir Ernest Pollock. Postmaster-General—Albert Holden Hildesworth. Paymaster-General—Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—General Viscount French. Chief-Secretary for Ireland—Sir James Ian MacPherson. Secretary for Scotland—Robert Munro.

Federal Parliamentary Session

Ottawa Jan. 12.—In an interview today the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Thomas White, indicated to the press the preparations which have been made for the coming session of Parliament, and the progress accomplished in developing the demobilization, repatriation and reconstruction program of the Government under the several ministers, whose departments are immediately concerned. The following is an official outline of the position respecting these matters: Active preparations are now being made for the legislative work of the coming session of

parliament, which is to be called early in February. The precise date will be fixed and announced this week. Most of the important legislation has already been drafted. The estimates of nearly all departments were in by the end of December, and are ready for final revision. The most pressing problems which have confronted the Government since the armistice have been those relating to demobilization and so called reconstruction, or rather the readjustment of business and industrial conditions from war to a peace basis. Complete plans for demobilization and return to Canada of the Canadian Expeditionary force, and the wives and other dependents overseas, have been worked out between the Militia Department here and the overseas minister of militia, in consultation with Sir Arthur Currie and others of the militia authorities. Having regard to the available amount of shipping, and limitations of railway facilities from Canadian Atlantic ports, and the fact that there are, in addition to the forces overseas, women and children dependents to the number of fifty thousand, still the task is both heavy and difficult. Crowding and resulting inconveniences are bound to occur if demobilization is to proceed rapidly. Every possible effort will be made to minimize discomfort to the returning men and their families. Associated with demobilization is the important work for repatriation—the restoration of returned soldiers to civil life and occupation. This great service is being carried out by a committee of the cabinet and a nation-wide organization embracing departments of the Dominion Government, Provincial Governments, Municipalities, the G. W. V. A., Manufacturer and Labor organizations, Fraternal Societies, Women's Societies, and speaking generally, all organizations capable of rendering assistance in the project. It is believed that Canada will possess the finest organization in the world to handle our repatriation problem.

Strikers Clash With Police

General Dellepiane, commander of the forces opposing the strikers at Buenos Ayres on the 10th assumed a military dictatorship and has taken over all the forces of the government. This action, it was explained, no wise constitutes a measure unfriendly to President Irogoyen. At 11 o'clock at night battles between strikers and police were raging in all parts of the city. There was a particularly sharp conflict in front of the post office. The fighting spreads in this district it probably will be necessary to close the cable office. Several attempts were made to capture the first district police station. It is impossible at this time to make any calculations of total number of casualties. Several men were killed in clashes between strikers and government forces during the day, and the government in view of the increasing gravity of the situation, decided to adopt the most severe measures to bring about normal conditions. The soldiers and police were instructed to shoot, whenever necessary, and to put down outbreaks of violence regardless of the cost in blood. The Regional Federation has ordered that the general strike be continued indefinitely, and has instructed its members to oppose all acts of aggression by the government forces under the command of General Dellepiane who has about 4,000 men.

Later advice say—Seventy-two persons were killed, 61 were gravely wounded and more than 300 slightly wounded in the clash which occurred Friday and Friday night as a result of the general strike, according to figures compiled at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. The fighting lasted till midnight but then began to die away.

CANADA, Province of Prince Edward Island.

In the Surrogate Court. In Re Estate of John Hogan late of Charlottetown in Queen's County in Prince Edward Island, deceased, intestate. To the Sheriff of the County of Queen's County or to any Constable or Hired person within the said county.

WHEREAS Francis Rossiter of Morell in the County of King's County, in said Province of Admiration of all and singular the goods chattels rights and credits of the said John Hogan deceased hath by his Petition now on file prayed that all persons interested in the said Estate may appear and show cause if any they can why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and why the said Estate should not be closed.

You are therefore required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held at my Chambers in the L. S. O'Connell Building in Charlottetown in Queen's County on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of February next (A. D. 1919) at the hour of Eleven o'clock forenoon to show cause why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and why the said Estate should be closed.

Given under my hand and [L. S.] the seal of the said Court this Tenth day of January, A. D. 1919. (Signed) ENNEAS A. MACDONALD, Surrogate Judge of Probate Jan. 15, 1919

mediately after the cessation of hostilities an overseas trade commission was created. Already, through credits obtained here, substantial orders have been received, particularly of forty million dollars for Canadian lumber. One of the notable measures taken up since the armistice is the provision of a generous war gratuity for the numbers of the C. E. F., which will enable them and their families to bridge over the period between their discharge and reabsorption into civil life and occupation. It is probable that the speech from the throne will foreshadow important legislation relating to reconstruction in Canada. It is known that the government has under consideration various measures designed to promote not only the material prosperity, but also the efficiency, health and general welfare of the people, throughout the Dominion.

Look! Read! Realize!

We cater to the mends trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor. If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor. WELL, there's where we shine!!! We study the business. We know what suits a young man, we know what suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration. Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous W. H. Leishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time. Overcoats, Made-to-Order from \$30.00 to \$120.00. Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear, \$15.00 to \$35.00.

Success Is a Habit. Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or a failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way to Success. Gloves. We have just the kind of Gloves you need, lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Price, \$1.00 to \$4.00. Underwear. Come and get your Underwear before it is all sold. We have all kinds—two-piece and light and heavy weight. Prices per suit \$1.90 to \$5.50. MacLELLAN BROS.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect January 4th, 1919.

Table with columns: Trains Outward, Read Down, P.M., P.M., A.M., Trains Inward, Read Up, P.M., A.M., Noon. Rows include routes like Charlottetown, Summerside, and various times.

Except as noted, all the above Trains run Daily, Sunday excepted. H. H. McLEANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont. W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD