

The Herald

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Below The Border

As the American presidential campaign nears the final stage, the League of Nations stands out more clearly as the predominant issue. Candidates and petty managers apparently have been compelled to concede it first place. And at last a fairly clear line has been drawn between the positions of the two candidates on the issue. Harding has turned his back squarely to the League. "I am against it," he has finally declared. Cox has been for the League from the first, but upon Harding's more distinct definition of his attitude he has emphasized his position.

But it seems impossible to believe with President Wilson that the election is to serve as a conclusive referendum on the issue. Although Senator Harding has declared himself definitely against the league, thereby averting any possibility of the defection of Senators Johnson and Borah, the two arch-opponents of the league in any form, he still is being supported by those outstanding Republicans who favor the league and declares the United States must enroll within its ranks ex-President Taft, Senator Root, Mr. Hughes, the late Col. Roosevelt's son and his widow. These Republicans are among the strongest supporters of the league, but they are working for the election of the candidate who declares himself to be opposed to it. They believe that in some way the United States will get into the league with Harding in the White House. Will not many in the rank and file of the Republican party who favor the league trust in their judgment and follow their leadership, standing by their candidate despite his avowed opposition to the league? How can the election between Harding and Cox be an adequate referendum when Harding is not only to get the votes of the opponents of the league but those of a large section of its supporters? Ordinarily, it might be thought that Cox should command the vote of all supporters of the league, with the exception of dyed-in-the-wool Republican partisans; but the support of Mr. Taft and Mr. Root and the Roosevelt's must be a powerful factor.

Governor Cox made a bold stroke against the Taft influence the other day. Mr. Taft has been protesting that it is President Wilson's fault that the United States is not already in the league, that the President is responsible for the defeat of the league in the Senate because of his refusal to accept reservations. Mr. Cox not only answers this but the more general cry of the Republicans that the league is a "Wilson league," that the President was arbitrary and intolerant of advice from Republican leaders in negotiating the terms of the Covenant by making public the text of correspondence between the President and Mr. Taft while the former was helping to draft the Covenant in Paris. This correspondence showed President Wilson welcoming Mr. Taft's advice. Mr. Taft was apprehensive as to the reception and fate of the Covenant in Washington, and as one of its first champions, he was anxious to have it accepted. When assured by the President that his advice and suggestions were desired, he pre-

pared and forwarded a number of modifications of the original draft of the Covenant calculated to meet American prejudice and assured the President that they would carry the league through the Senate. All of Mr. Taft's suggestions were accepted by Mr. Wilson, practically as given, adopted by the conference, and incorporated in the Covenant. Mr. Root also offered suggestions and five out of six were adopted. Mr. Hughes has five out of seven of his proposals incorporated in the Covenant.

At the outset of the campaign, it seemed to be the belief of the Republican party managers that it was "a Republican year" and that not a great deal of effort was required to put their candidate over. As the end approaches, it appears that the Democrats are taking more heart and the Republicans concluding that fighting is necessary, and as this situation develops the Harding opposition to the league and the Cox championship of it are put to the front as the major appeals to the electors. But if it does turn out to be a "Republican year" and Harding wins, is it likely that the decision will be accepted as a verdict against the league? Mr. Taft and Mr. Root will not wish it so accepted.

The British Coal Miners.

By an overwhelming majority the coal miners of England have refused the offers of the owners, which virtually amounted to a wage advance based on increased production, and have declared once more in favor of a strike. There are still forty-eight hours before the strike notices become effective, but the determination of the men to force the issue in defiance of the counsel of their leaders and in the face of public opposition offers little hope of an eleven-hour settlement.

So tense has been the feeling in England during the last few weeks while the question of a strike hung in the balance that in spite of the serious consequences which a coal strike entails there will be a feeling of relief that the battle is at last to be joined.

If the issue looming in Great Britain was merely a question of higher wages, the common sense of the miners would have led them to accept the tribunal which the Government offered. But while the miners' demands are ostensibly for more money, the real question below the surface is whether the moderates or the extremists will prevail in British Labor.

The strike could not have been called at a worse time for the miners, for the Government has had the sword of Damocles of a complete tie-up of the industry above their heads for many weeks past, and they have made ample preparations to minimize the disastrous effects of a stoppage of industry, in so far as they are able. Moreover, the miners have not that solid backing of public opinion behind them without which they cannot hope to succeed. This does not imply that there would be any cleavage in the ranks of the unions in case of a strike. The loyalty of the Miners to their organization will stand the test, and even in those districts where the majority was less than two to one in favor of a strike there will be no renegades. But in the days that follow the calling of the strike there will be a rapid waning of enthusiasm which will be fostered by the leavening influence of those who opposed the strike.

The Miners are not fighting for any basic principle as they did in 1912, when they raised the slogan of a minimum wage, and there is no clear-cut rallying cry to inspire the faltering. The strike may yet be averted, but if it happens, as seems

probable, the advantages which are to be gained by bringing the struggle into the arena and deciding the issue of constitutional government against minority dictation will compensate for the loss to industry and the temporary paralysis of trade. It is only against the women and children that the scale will be heavily tipped. (The strike took place on Saturday last, and over a million miners are out.)

Prince of Wales Speaks.

London advices of the 12th say: Speaking on landing today from the battle cruiser Renown, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales said: "I have visited two great self-governing dominions and British colonies. British institutions are not, of course, in the same state of development in all these British lands, but everywhere, without exception, the spirit is the same. I return most deeply touched and impressed by the unity and strength of sentiment which bind all parts of the dominions to the Crown and make the future of the British Empire secure. So firm and clear is this devotion to British ideals and to their head, the King, that my travels from beginning to end, have been a profoundly moving and inspiring experience. I am looking forward greatly now to my stay at home. We are still, I fear, only at the beginning of the labors necessary to restore our credit and prosperity after the prolonged strain of the war, and we are deeply interested in our problem of reconstruction, which all parts of the nation must pull together to solve."

Ottawa's Population.

Assessment Commissioner Vele's census of the city for this year places the population at 110,738. This figure is for the city proper—the population within the city limits, and exclusive of any suburbs. The 1915 Directory places the population at 135,154, but it does not explain whether this is for the city alone or for the suburbs as well. The Assessment Commissioner's figure is probably closer to the actual population of the city proper, but the chances are that it is below the mark, as much of the census is taken when thousands of people are absent from the city on holidays. The directory figure is probably too high for the city itself, and too low to cover the adjacent suburbs. The population just outside the city limits is increasing rapidly. The Britannia line is building up steadily despite the handicaps to house construction. Westboro has become a good sized town. Between the city boundary and Westboro is a considerable and steadily increasing population. Other suburbs, house the year around thousands who belong to Ottawa-Britannia, Woodroffe, Clarella Park, Highland Park, McKellar Townsite, Billings' Bridge, Cummings, Bridge, Overbrook and other communities. Within the territory served by the electric railways on both sides of the Ottawa River there must be over 150,000 people.—Journal

Forecast End

London, Oct. 14.—The high cost of living in England is at an end. "The war boom is over," according to the London newspapers who announce the fact with prominently displayed streamers across their front pages. They indicate that the English are optimistic of giving the knockout blow very soon to the remaining six months the average fall in prices on raw materials has been thirty per cent. Rubber products have come down fifty per cent, tin has tumbled twenty-five per cent, merino wool forty-five per cent, and American cotton thirty per cent. The only sensational decline among food staples, however, was the thirty per cent, drop in the price of sugar.

Declaring that the output has now outstripped the purchasing power, London Times says that the "high tide of artificial pros-

parity has at last begun to ebb in the United States."

"The decline in England has been more rapid," the Times pointed out. "This was caused by the reduction in quotations by the sellers of goods in this country. That there may be an industrial effect from the slump in prices is feared, as but a portion of woollen workers, cotton operatives and workers in automobile, leather, hosiery and lace trades, are now without employment. The bankers are paying serious attention to the statement from the financial conference at Brussels that eleven out of twelve European States will have budget deficits this year. They declare this necessitates further monetary inflation, preventing the fall in the cost of living on the continent. Exchange rates have resulted in another curtailment of exports from the United States and from England."

Jury of Women

Orange, N. J., Oct. 13.—Jersey's first jury of women reversed a judgment against another woman in a District Court trial here today. The judge apparently approved the verdict, though remaining silent, but the sergeant-at-arms, thrown into a fractious mood by incessant activities of camera men during the trial, said that he did not think another woman's jury would be called here. It caused "too much trouble," he complained. Baby's underwear and feminine frocks and stockings were involved in the trial, which centered on a question of ownership of stock in a store. Antonio Pascarella claimed he was owner, while the McColl Company had obtained judgment against his wife, as owner, for not paying a bill. The jury today decided Pascarella was the owner.

Automobiles brought the women to the court house. Energetic camera-men were already there, and the jurors exposed themselves to the lenses by ones and twos and in a group. But when a camera-man asked if the "oldest juror would mind posing," one offered to accommodate him. The term "ladies of the jury" found its way into the stenographic records for the first time. Another innovation in court language came when the judge released the jury for lunch. "Return promptly at 2 o'clock," he said, "and please do not discuss the case with any of your friends or among yourselves."

King Expresses Appreciation

London, Oct. 11.—The King has sent the following telegram to Governors of Dominions and States visited by the Prince of Wales on his recent Australian tour:—"On the return home of the Prince of Wales, I ask you to express to my representatives in and the peoples of the Dominions and Colonies my heartfelt appreciation of the universal affection and loyal enthusiasm evinced towards him throughout his travels. These warm-hearted and spontaneous manifestations of regard for our eldest son have deeply touched the Queen and myself. We have followed with pride and admiration the triumphant success of his mission, and all the more so when we recognized that these happy results are chiefly due to his own personality, to the buoyant and jovial spirit in which he has played his part, to his sense of duty and to the unstinting manner in which he has given of his best. This and his previous tour have given him special opportunities to gain knowledge of our overseas dominions and colonies and to become personally acquainted with their people. May such intercourse create fresh ties of confidence and devotion between the throne and the generations present and future of these great lands, and thus promote the unity, strength and prosperity of the Empire. To my son this wish and happy experience will ever be a priceless possession."

Twelve members of the crew of the schooner W. P. Post were lost two miles off Santiago de Cuba, when the vessel collided Thursday last with the United States steamer Cayo Mamba, says a despatch from San de Cuba.

Local and Other Items

W.S. Johnston was electrocuted at Cornwall, Ont., last Friday. He was engaged in moving a building, and when passing under the wires of the St. Lawrence Power Company he endeavored to guide them over the roof. He was 62 years of age.

Capt. McEwan a pilot of the Canadian Air Board arrived in Ottawa Friday afternoon last after a non-stop trip from North Bay, in which the 280 miles were covered in a little over three hours. This averages at the rate of almost 90 miles an hour.

An aerial immigration company is being planned by A. E. Cole and his son, of Port Arthur, Ont., Captain Homer Cole, formerly of the Royal Air Force. Their scheme is to cause rain by spraying liquid air from an aeroplane, thus causing the moisture in the atmosphere to condense. Mr. Cole claims that the idea will supply rain for agricultural districts where nature has failed, and also to serve quench forest fires.

A piano of more than ordinary interest is at the Prohibition Law Offices in Montreal awaiting the outcome of a case before the courts. It was being carried in a motor truck along the King Edward highway which leads to the United States, when revenue officers stopped the truck and examined the instrument. It was found to contain 31 cases of Scotch whiskey, and the driver will appear before the courts to be examined.

The Anchor-Donaldson liner Cassandra, which docked at Montreal on the 12th, reported that while in mid-ocean a wireless message was received from the freighter Cabotia, of the same company, stating that one of her sailors was seriously ill with appendicitis. The man was treated by Dr. Alexander, of the Cassandra, by wireless, until a message from the freighter reported that he was well on the way to recovery.

British subjects who traveled at their own cost from the United States or other parts of the world to join their country's military forces during the war with Germany, are entitled to receive refunds of their passage money, according to a notice received by the British Embassy at Washington. All claims must be submitted to the British War Office or to a "recognized military authority," the notice said, before the 31st December, and must give the particulars of service rendered by claimant.

In St. Dunstan's Cathedral and other churches of the Diocese, on Sunday last, the farewell pastoral of Bishop O'Leary, Archbishop-elect of Edmonton, was read. His Grace lovingly reviews the history of matters ecclesiastical in the Diocese of Charlottetown since his appointment seven years ago. In felicitous terms he refers to the admirable relations that have existed between himself and the loyal and devoted clergy and faithful people of the diocese. In conclusion his Grace expresses his best wishes for and extends his blessing to the clergy and people over whom he has presided since his advent to this episcopal city.

The largest obligations ever liquidated here in the history of international finance was met with ease and despatch in New York on Friday last when the Governments of Great Britain and France paid off the first huge loans floated in the United States to finance the world war. The sense around the offices of J. P. Morgan and Company, fiscal agents for the British and French Governments, suggested the box office of an opera house at the opening performance of a Caruso. A long line of messengers carrying bonds began to form in the basement of the Morgan building, at Wall and Broad streets, long before the hour for the opening of business. It grew rapidly to such proportions that before eleven o'clock it had become necessary to open several additional windows to meet the demands for payment. The bonds were paid off in blocks ranging from \$1,000 to tens of thousands of dollars. The rush continued all day. The loan amounted to \$500,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE. EXCISE TAX LICENSES

Retailers, Jewellers, Manufacturers and Sales Tax Licenses as required under the Amendment to the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, are ready for issue, and application forms may be had from the undersigned. Firms not in possession of Licenses on the 15th November, 1920, will be subject to penalty as provided in the Act.

PENALTY
 For neglect or refusal to take out a License shall be a sum not exceeding **ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.**

F. J. CASEY,
 Collector of Inland Revenue at Charlottetown.
 Oct. 13, 1920—41

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 19th November, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the Mount Stewart R.R. No. 1, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Mount Stewart, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
 Post Office Inspector.
 Post Office Inspector's Office,
 Ch'town, October 7, 1920.
 October 13, 1920—3i

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 3th November, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Victoria Rural Mail Route, No. 1, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Victoria, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
 Post Office Inspector.
 Post Office Inspector's Office,
 Ch'town, 21st Sept, 1920.
 September 29, 1920—3i

J. D. STUART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

NEWSON BLOCK

Charlottetown
 Branch Office, Georgetown

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon
 Office and Residence:
105 Kent Street
 CHARLOTTETOWN - P. E. I.

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW. CALL UP
DEBLOIS BROS.,
 Water Street, Phone 251

Canadian National Railways Through Service Quebec and Montreal Time Table in Effect OCTOBER 3rd

VIA THE ALL CANADIAN ROUTE

6.25 a. m.	Leave Charlottetown	Arrive 6.35 p. m.
6.45 a. m.	Leave Summerside	Arrive 6.05 p. m.
8.45 a. m.	Arrive Borden	Leave 4.10 p. m.
10.30 a. m.	Leave Tormentine	Arrive 2.45 p. m.
1.08 p. m.	Leave Sackville	Leave 1.15 p. m.
2.25 p. m.	Leave Moncton	Leave 8.35 a. m.
4.05 a. m.	Arrive Levis (Que.)	Leave 2.40 p. m.
9.20 a. m.	Arrive Montreal	Leave 9.25 a. m.

Connections at Quebec with Transcontinental Train for Winnipeg and Vancouver.
 Connections at Montreal with fast through Grand Trunk and Canadian National Trains for Ottawa, Toronto, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria.
 Leave Charlottetown Daily except Sunday.
 Daily Service on Ocean Limited between Halifax and Montreal. Maritime Express, No. 4, leaving Montreal at 9.25 a. m., except on Saturdays, make best connection for all Prince Edward Island points.

For RESERVATIONS, RATES, &c., apply to
 W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
 W. K. ROGERS, City Ticket Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
 October 20, 1920—41

Patons, Ltd

THE NEW SEASON IS HERE!
 Life is made up of glorious changes. The whole world loves to LOOK FORWARD, in happy anticipation of the NEW.
 We greet the Summer with eager welcome; then, no less eagerly, we greet the cooling Autumn and the bracing Winter.
 Today Autumn looms before us. Its enjoyment calls for new Apparel—new comforts and beauties for the Home.
 We've spent busy months finding and gathering all these wanted things—the best obtainable at each fair price.
 These are show days, when group by group we display what we have bought for you.
 Proud days for us—interesting days for you. Some things are more plentiful than they have been, and more moderate in price. Some are scarcer, and early selections will prevent disappointments. Come when you can.

Every Woman Will Enjoy PATONS' Display of Women's Suits

So many original ideas have been evolved this season. The lines are so soft and graceful—sleeves and collars show so many new effects. Some of the suits are so dressy—charming in so many quite new effects.
 Perhaps you'll decide in a moment that you simply must have a certain suit. But you'll be quite as welcome if you simply come to see and go home to think about it quietly and take your time to decide what you like best.
 But bear in mind that the early showing always contains many charming models that will not be obtainable later on.

Patons, Ltd

September 15, 1920—41

A REMARKABLE Good Value In SILK STOCKINGS \$1.25

Will you, when down town today, drop in to see this really excellent line of Women's Stockings? They are high boot model with lisle top. They are shown in sand, tan, white, black, brown, blue and grey.

They are wonders for the money

\$1.25

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd

119-121 Queen St. - Charlottetown
 August 25, 1920.

Try Eureka Tea.

THE TEA that has pleased our Customers for Twenty Years. 60 Cents per Pound.

Fleischman's Yeast

We are Agents for the celebrated Fleischman's Yeast Used by all First-class Bakers. Sold by all City Grocers

R. F. MADDIGAN & CO.

CHARLOTTETOWN