

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 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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Federal Cabinet Changes

During the last few days, the newspapers have had considerable to say regarding actual and prospective changes in the Dominion Cabinet. The main part of the speculation regarded Hon. Sir Thomas White, Sir Henry Drayton, Sir Douglas Hazen, and Hon. Mr. Carvell.

Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissions, has been sworn in a member of the Cabinet, taking the portfolio of Finance, in succession to Sir Thomas White, whose resignation had been in the Prime Minister's hands some time.

In connection with the retirement of Sir Thomas White, who is most highly esteemed by all members of the Government side of the House, the following correspondence between himself and the Prime Minister, will, we feel sure, be read with interest.

"Dear Sir Robert Borden:—Before you left for England last November I asked to be relieved of my duties as Minister of Finance pointing out that my health had been impaired by the long strain and heavy responsibility which had rested upon me continually during the period of the war, and further that my personal affairs, which for the past eight years of public life I have been obliged to almost wholly neglect, demanded my immediate return to private business.

able to state that I leave office upon terms of accord with my colleagues, to all of whom I felt bound with ties of high personal regard and friendship. As to yourself, I cannot say how greatly I appreciate the kindness, consideration and courtesy which you have at all times extended to me, and which will remain a most pleasant memory of our association during the trying and critical period through which Canada has passed.

"With much respect, believe me, as ever,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) 'W. T. White'

Opinion in England is developing that owing to the decision to continue the cattle embargo that Canada should meet the situation in the future by extending the activity of meat exports along other lines. While protection for the British cattle grower is generally admitted to be the chief principle involved, it is pointed out that cattle headage of the United Kingdom has been greatly reduced during the war, and with the present shipping shortage it is not considered that any immediate effect will be felt by the home grower from Canadian competition.

The announcement that the Canadian Government had fixed the wheat purchase price at \$1.75 plus any profit accruing from the sale has not aroused any active interest among the grain trade in England. Whilst the Government's action enables Canada to compete with the United States fixed price of \$2.25, Argentine and Australia must probably be reckoned with at a price considerably below the United States.

From first to last, I have had from you the most loyal and whole-hearted co-operation and support and our association in public affairs will always have happy memories for me.
'It was my hope, notwithstanding the intimation contained in your letter, that you might continue to discharge, during a further period, the highly important duties of the office from which you are now retiring. It is due to you, however, that I should express my comprehension and appreciation of the personal reasons which have led to your decision.

"With every good wish, believe me,
Faithfully yours,
(Signed) 'R. L. Borden.'

Sir Thomas left Ottawa Monday of this week and stated that it is not his intention at present to resign his seat in the Commons, but that he will return this fall and sit in the House as a private member. The former Minister has also offered to assist his successor, Sir Henry Drayton, in the flotation of the new loan and before leaving Ottawa he expressed his regret at having to sever relations with his colleagues and those civil servants with whom he had come in contact during the past eight years.

In connection with the discussion regarding the attitude of returned soldiers in the late Provincial general election, the following extract from a letter written to the Guardian by Wm. Kenneth Currie, returned soldier, of Albion Cross, King's County, is, in our opinion, well worthy of perusal. It has the right ring:
'Sir.—The election is over and we know our friends are sorry for the Premier and his party, who did so much for the soldiers. As this was my first time to vote on the Island, I am proud to say that my vote was cast for a party that supported us in France. Where is the honor of our boys who had the privilege of voting at this election gone to? Have they forgotten the principles we fought for and the duty we owe to one honored dead? To think,

when the time came to help those who helped us in France with men and money and their loyal support, that they should be turned down at this moment when we need men who are statesmen and men of unimpeachable integrity! There are spies still in our midst, and it behooves every man to be on his guard till the next federal election is over to see that our country is not sold to our enemies by men who have no principle, by men who are looking for their own personal emolument. To support such men, with no platform, I consider I would be a traitor to my country, to my brother and his comrades who lie buried in France, and last, but not least, to that Prince Edward Island mother who gave me birth."

Consolidate the British Empire.
London, July 21.—A special writer for the Times forwards the following plans for the consolidation of the British Empire in North America: First, a commercial and political union between the British West Indies, Canada and Newfoundland, beginning with Jamaica and the Bahamas. This would permanently establish a free interchange of commerce between these countries. The adoption of the Canadian tariff resulting from the political union would give Great Britain a 33 1/2 per cent preference in these tropical markets over foreign countries. This she does not now enjoy. The requirements of these islands would therefore be mainly produced in Great Britain and Canada, and these tariff reductions would greatly reduce the cost of living in the West Indies. Canada would assume the deficit due from this loss of revenue in the West Indies, as they would be placed on an equal footing with her present provinces with respect to this matter. Increased production of tropical products generally would not only ensure the future prosperity of these islands, but would furnish full cargoes for a British line of steamers to and from Canadian and British ports. Second, to avoid dumping, the British Government should protect the producer as well as the consumer, and the British transportation committee, by passing a law similar to the one existing in Canada with respect to unfair competition. Third, with the above protection there is reason to believe that Canada would provide all the transports required for the British West Indies to the satisfaction of British interests. A strong company could then be organized in England and Canada to sell and distribute the products of Jamaica as directly as possible to the consumer, thus eliminating the profiteer and middleman. The producer in Jamaica could have an interest in this company.

German Greed Stopped Peace.
Copenhagen, Monday, July 28.—Control of Belgium and possession of Liege was the determination of the German high command in 1917. Chancellor Michaelis drew up a tentative plan for peace negotiations, incorporating in this the demand for Liege and adjacent territory and the economic union of Belgium with Germany. The Chancellor, however, planned to hold Liege only provisionally, as a factor of security. Field Marshal von Hindenburg was opposed to giving up of Liege. He would hear no talk of indemnities, nor would he indicate Germany's intention to the enemy. Gen. Ludendorff, another of the high military authorities, was for keeping the entire Liege district in German hands. He advised strong military pressure and the driving back of the British and French armies. Only thus he contended, could Belgium become economically and intimately connected with the Germans. The German attitude was disclosed by declarations read by Premier Bauer before the Weimar assembly today, when the peace overtures to Germany alleged to be made by Great Britain and France through the Vatican in the Papal Secretary of State which was referred to by Matthias Erzberger, Vice-premier, in a recent speech before the assembly, relative to a peace settlement. Premier Bauer, prior to his reading of the declarations of Chancellor Michaelis, von Hindenburg, and Ludendorff, emphatically asserted that the return of a monarchy in Germany would be impossible. He also declared the former Emperor would certainly be brought to trial. Having made public these statements, the Premier continued: "At the same time the so-called Fatherland Party was formed, which supported the demands of the high command. It was the members of this party who supported the annexationists, and drove the German people into destruction." The Premier was interrupted by many of the members, who, leaping to their feet, shouted, "Murderers!" "Traitors!" "Political radicals!" So great was the din occasioned, it was impossible to hear the Premier's further remarks.

Puts Blame Upon Emperor

Brin, July 30.—Responsibility for the Crown Council's decision in 1917, that Belgian territory must be held, was placed upon the former German Emperor by General Ludendorff, in a communication published yesterday by the Deutsche Tageszeitung. General Ludendorff's letter said that great headquarters merely sketched the military situation and stated what measures they believed necessary to protect Germany's west frontier in an economic way. The former German Emperor, General Ludendorff said, decided the question, and his decision was binding upon military headquarters. Premier Bauer and Dr. Hermann Mueller, Foreign Minister, were condemned by General Ludendorff for their statements in the German National Assembly at Weimar on Monday, criticizing the Crown Council's actions and making public reports of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, advising the retention and military occupation of the Liege district. General Ludendorff inquired where Dr. Mueller obtained the military information concerning great headquarters.

An outline of what the military authorities were said to have considered the necessary economic unity with Belgium also was published by the National Zeitung. This outline, according to the paper, contemplated the extension of the German custom's system to Belgium, the levying of imperial taxes on monopolies there, obligating Belgium to accept German control of Belgian taxation, trade representation and the divisions of the income tax. It suggested also further voting equality of citizens of Germany and Belgium and various regulations regarding shipping, legal and industrial questions. German shipping, according to the published economic outline, would be given rights in the harbor of Antwerp. Belgium would adopt the German monetary system, all damage claims against Germany would be annulled. Germany would take over the Belgian railroads, and the German workmen's protection insurance law would be introduced in Belgium.

Local and Other Items

Eight British airplanes on last Thursday rose from cruisers stationed in the Baltic Sea and bombed Kronstadt, Bolshevik naval base, for 40 minutes. Bolshevik batteries replied. The airplanes returned safely.

The British Foreign Office has completed negotiations with the United States, according to the Evening News, for a new commercial treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States. The text will be laid before Parliament soon, it is said.

"No one can imagine prices going down much in the next year or two," Premier Lloyd George declared the other day before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons. The shortage of raw materials and foodstuffs is too worldwide to permit of a reduction, he said.

Half a million yards of cotton balloon cloth—enough to stretch from St. Louis to Chicago—will be manufactured into raincoats by a St. Louis concern which bought the cloth at auction from the Government. The auction price of the 38-inch sea-land cloth purchased by the government for manufacturing balloons was announced as approximately \$25,000.

The strike on the Portuguese railroads, which has been in progress since early last month, is developing more seriously. Strikers the other day fired on the Campoli Station in the suburbs of Lisbon, to which the troops on guard replied. Several on both sides were wounded. The government and the city police authorities have taken measures to preserve order.

The Union of Employers of the port and city of Havre considering that the dock workers have broken the contract signed for a six months' period by the Port workers' Union last March notably by sabotage and demands for higher pay, decided to stop all work in the port from July 30. Other concerns, not members of the Employers Union have undertaken not to hire any dock workers while the conflict lasts.

London Police Strike

London, July 31.—(By The Associated Press)—An immediate strike of the London Police was decided upon tonight at a mass meeting held in various places. The grievance of the police is the bill before parliament reorganizing the department. This provided for the organization of police union, but prohibits it from affiliating with labor unions, and prohibits policemen from going on strike under any circumstances, with heavy penalties. Secretary Hays, of the National Union of Police and Prison Officers, has issued an order, in the name of the executive committee, calling out all the members in the Kingdom at once, and also an appeal to all organized workers to move to our support at your earliest convenience. The Police and Prison Officers Union, which is the policemen's own union, regards the bill as an attack not only upon the policemen themselves, but upon the whole labor interests. Hence, their appeal to the workers, which begins: "The government has dared to persist in its effort to utilize the political machinery to destroy your undoubted right to organize for the legal protection of your own interests."

Foch British Field-Marshal

London, July 30.—Marshall Foch was given the rank of Field-Marshal of the British Army by King George at Buckingham Palace and was presented with a sword of honor at the Guildhall today, when he was tendered the freedom of the city. "The dash and bravery of the British Army, as displayed during the entire war, could not have been surpassed," Foch said. "The offensive of August, 1918, would have smashed through to the Meuse and to the Rhine had it not been halted by the armistice. Prince Arthur of Connaught, Field-Marshal Haig and members of the Cabinet, were present. Foch was honored by a military escort. Afterward he attended a luncheon at the Mansion House.

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..GRAND..



Scottish Gathering!

The Annual Scottish Games, Directed by the Caledonian Club of Prince Edward Island, will be held on the Grounds of the

Charlottetown Driving Park Association Charlottetown

Wednesday, August 13, 1919

GAMES COMMENCE AT ONE P. M.

COMPETITION PRIZE LIST:

Table with 3 columns: Event, 1st Prize, 2nd Prize. Includes events like Throwing Light Hammer, Running High Leap, Putting Light Stone, etc.

HORSE RACES—Class A Trot and Pace. Class B Trot. Class C Trot.

Eastern Train will be held till 5 o'clock p.m. Murray Harbor Train will be held till 6.30 p.m. Western Train will leave at 4.30 p.m.

Music by Band and Pipes. SPECIALTIES—Highland Fling, Ghille Callum, Reel of Tulloch, Reel of Four, Step Dances by Scottish Lads and Lassies.

ADMISSION—Including Grand Stand, 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age 25 cents.

J. D. STEWART, THOS. M. McMILLAN, President, Sec'y. Games Committee.

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