

THE WEEKLY SUN

J. B. Whitehead, Managing Director.
Established 1883. Evening and Weekly
Published every Thursday by The
Sun Publishing Company, Limited, at
their Office, Tenth Street, North of
Rosser.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Weekly\$1.00 a year
Business Office 3291
News and Editorial 3297
Job Department 3294

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1920

THE IRISH TANGLE

Ireland is so divided, the factions are so bitter and irreconcilable and the moderates are so impotent that the situation is all but hopeless. Lloyd George's plan for Home Rule appears perfectly splendid to those removed from the heat and passion which blind Irish eyes to what all the world can see. If the Irish could either forget or forgive the past, the present and the future would take care of themselves. The one point of relief is the solemn resolve throughout Britain that come what will, Ireland must remain within the British system. Almost anything short of this will be granted but on this point there is "No Surrender."

RATIFICATION OF TREATY

The exchange of ratifications of the Peace Treaty with Germany in Paris, was a solemn ceremony. Fourteen powers were represented, including the defeated enemy.

There is little rejoicing over the ceremony because of a general realization that though the military and naval enterprises of the enemy were met and defeated, as a people they have failed to grasp the significance of their defeat. They have not come to admit their wrong and they are in a mood to build for revenge rather than to seize hold of the truth and profit thereby.

On the other hand, there is no need for long faces. Canadians, counting the cost, may rejoice that the sacrifices so cheerfully made, are not in vain. Might was repelled and a great measure of right prevails. The Paris ceremony, fraught with so much hope for world order, springs out of the war cemeteries in France as a tribute to humanity's sacrifices in the interest of a better order of life. From such inspiration good must come.

THE GREAT MOTHER

In addition to labor troubles, financial difficulties, social unrest and the problems presented by Ireland, Egypt and India, Great Britain is bearing the chief diplomatic and financial burden of the reorganization of Europe. The United States will not be asked in vain for further financial credits for the relief of the hungry populations of Middle Europe and Southwestern Asia, but it will be a long time before even that rich country will have lent so much on doubtful security to the needy as they have received from Great Britain.

It was once believed that the diplomats of the two English-speaking nations could co-operate in the healing of the nations and in the establishment of free organizations in the new states of Europe. That hope has not yet been finally abandoned but the difficulties that stand in the way of realization are much more apparent now than they were even a short time ago.

REFUSE CANADIAN MONEY

Orders by the United States Railroad Administration to agents, cashiers, conductors, stewards and dining car managers connected with the U.S. railways not to accept Canadian coins, bills, or cheques, will rouse a great deal of antagonism. It makes little difference that the order is issued because of exchange difficulties. Canadians will resent it.

Exchange presents difficult problems but it will also be a difficult task to convince a traveller with a pocket full of Canadian money, that it should not be accepted in exchange for transportation on United States railroads, or for anything a traveller may wish to purchase. The very fact that United States money is freely accepted in Canada suggests to the average man that there should be a reciprocity. United States money is worth one hundred cents on the dollar and it will be impossible to convince Canadians that Canadian currency is not of equal value. Canadian bank bills are a promise to pay, a promise which is backed by unquestioned security, security that is equally as good as that which guarantees American money. At least this is the way Canadians view it.

The exaction of a discount on Canadian currency was regarded as a slight put upon a friend, but the order by United States officials to refuse Canadian money, is a direct insult.

PETER PETERSON, C.P.R. BRAKEMAN, KILLED ON SUNDAY NEAR CALGARY
Calgary, Alta., Jan. 7.—Peter Peterson, a C.P.R. brakeman, living at McLeod, was crushed to death while switching near Calgary.

R. C. HENDERS ISSUES STATEMENT CLAIMS UNFAIRNESS

Former President Not Given Opportunity To Outline His Position

SENSE OF DUTY

Dictated His Course In Parliament—Directors Ignore His Moderate Requests

R. C. Henders, M.P., for Macdonald, ex-President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, has issued a public statement with relation to his differences with the association. Mr. Henders' statement in part is in these terms:

"In making a statement of my position, it is necessary to go back to the meeting of the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held early in July last. It was at that time that action was taken which demanded my resignation as President of the Association. I do not wish to dwell upon the treatment which was given me at that time, or to discuss the action taken in the light of a personal grievance. I think, however, that it should be stated that it was not until within a few hours of the meeting that I was given any knowledge that there was dissatisfaction with my action. I knew nothing of the charges that had been made, or any demands which had been voiced for my resignation, although these had been in the hands of the secretary and the executive for a considerable period; or would I have had any knowledge of these facts at all, until they were sprung on me at the directors' meeting, had it not been that I asked the Secretary for a copy of the minutes of the meetings held in my absence together with a copy of the agenda of the above meeting. The securing of these documents brought to light the resolutions asking for action on the part of the Board of Directors. The meeting was, therefore, called, the whole case presented as far as they were concerned and prejudged without ever there having been placed in my hands a copy of the charges or a notice of any investigation. Indeed, I am now led to believe members of the executive were primarily responsible for having the demands made.

"At the above-referred to meeting, where action was taken I made two requests: (1) That I be furnished with a statement of the charges that the directors, or any of them, had made against me; (2) That I be given a place on the program of the coming annual convention in order that I might be able, not only to answer these charges, but also to set before the members of the convention certain facts relative to my action as a member of the House of Commons. Members Should Have Information

"I consider it only fair that I should be made acquainted with any charges or criticism preferred against me and I also deemed it vital that the members of the Association should have in their possession the facts and views which led me to adopt the course that I had taken. It is, in my judgement, impossible for the members of the Association to arrive at an impartial conclusion as to the righteousness or otherwise of my conduct without having this information.

"Inasmuch as I have not received any answer whatever to either of the above requests, I find myself forced to take the only other course open to me and set forth my views and reasons in the public press. In this way, I trust that I may receive the impartial consideration of at least some members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. I am prepared to leave to the men and women of rural Manitoba the right to pass judgment upon my conduct in dealing with very important matters which were under consideration affecting the fiscal policy of this country. I may say here, it was the decision which I took in the House of Commons upon these matters which led to the drastic action on the part of the directors of the Association. I can only conclude further that the reasons for ignoring my requests for a frank airing and discussion do not arise from a desire that the general membership of the association shall be possessed of the facts. My first reason is found in the fact that a call was issued for a meeting of the Carman district, which call was accompanied by a circular letter emanating from the central office, the said circular letter setting forth the fact that meeting was to discuss political action and particularly my action. As soon as I saw this letter, I put myself in touch with the secretary of the Association making demand on him for the liberty to appear before that meeting in order that I might state my case, which demand was ignored. The further reason for reaching the above conclusion is found in the fact that my request for a place on the program of the Brandon convention has also been ignored.

Represented the Farmers Referring to his action at Ottawa, Mr. Henders says he did not sit still when the Government decided not to touch the tariff during 1919. He did all in his power to dissuade that conclusion with all the ministers and his fellow-members from the West, and, at the caucus opposed strongly the Government's decision to delay the tariff issue. When the Western members' caucus sent a deputation to the Government on the point, he was there to present the case of the farmers again and, he asserts that the Government reconsidered their decision and offered concessions favorable to the views of the Western members. He adds: "The one thing I cannot understand is the reasoning by which the then Minister of Agriculture agreed to the Government's action, which was to give nothing and then refused to support the Government after they had made concessions to the farmers which amounted to a reduction of the tariff to the extent of about \$17,000,000. It must further be stated that, when these changes were announced by Sir Thomas White, he gave, on behalf of the Government, definite assurance that a committee of the Government would be appointed which would hold meetings in the several Provinces. It was promised that the findings of this committee would influence the Government in further shaping its fiscal policy."

It was on this phase that Mr. Henders thinks the whole of the Western members should have co-operated with the Government and to have given open support. He said the time to have pronounced on the Government policy would have been on the conclusions reached by the Commission proposed.

"I acted on that conviction and I believe in so doing I not only acted in accord with my own conscience, but in accord with the best interests of the farmers of Western Canada."

From the keen discussion that took place after the Dower Law was read, it was evident that the distribution of copies of the same among some of the delegates at the Thursday morning session had been an excellent idea and that the copies had been well read before time for discussion arrived. They were anxious to learn all they could about the law in this connection and Mrs. Dick very capably explained many of the clauses and told what might be done in specific cases mentioned by the delegates. Mr. S. E. Clement, M.P.P., who introduced the act to the Government, was present and on being asked to speak, gave an explanation of some of the more knotty problems arising from the discussion of the clauses.

TURF CLUB TO HOLD RACES ON 24TH OF MAY

Provincial Treasurer States There Is Every Prospect of Tax Being Removed

Definite assurance from the Provincial Government that the special war tax on all race meets would be taken off was given to the Brandon Turf Club today, and as a result it is expected that one of the largest race meets in the club's history will be staged here on the 24th of May. Speaking over the phone today at noon with Secretary W. I. Elder, the Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Edward Brown, stated that the Government had taken up the question of the removal of the tax, and that every assurance is now given that the special tax will be taken off when the Legislature next meets. With the fifty per cent. tax removed, Mr. Elder stated today that there is no doubt but what the Turf Club will go right ahead with their plans and get out a big program of races for the 24th of May.

When the Brandon Turf Club held its annual meeting on Saturday night the business was practically devoted to minor business as no reply had been received from the Government with regard to the war tax. The officers of the Club were re-elected as follows: President, P. Payne; Vice-President, Dr. S. A. Cox; Secretary-Treasurer, W. I. Elder; Directors, J. S. Gibson, E. L. Christie, Charles Pilling, D. W. Beaubien, William Ferguson and W. Dowling. Mr. Charles Pilling was appointed representative from the Turf Club to the Summer Fair Board. Very little business was taken up, but all the shareholders and directors present were of the unanimous opinion that should the Government deal favorably with their request for the discontinuance of the war tax on race meets, that Brandon would have a real program of races for the 24th of May.

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE TO BE PUBLISHED SOON

Certain Provisions of War Measures Act May Be Continued For a Time

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The proclamation of peace is likely to be published within a few days which will bring the question of orders in council still in existence under the War Measures Act up for decision. The War Measures Act terminates when peace is formally proclaimed, but it is probable that steps will be taken to continue the provisions mentioned in force until Parliament assembles.

WEEK-END ROUND UP OF CRIMINALS IN CHICAGO: 1,000 SUSPECTS QUESTIONED

Chicago, Jan. 12.—More than 200 suspects were taken in a round-up of criminals over the week-end and are being held by the police. Of these only ten are positively identified as principals in recent robberies. Practically 1,000 suspects were taken, the majority being released after examination.

Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Convention Last Week

WOMEN DISCUSS DOWER LAW, WANT SOME CHANGES

In spite of the fact that it was five o'clock Thursday afternoon before the members of the Women's Section of the United Farmers of Manitoba could leave the main convention to go to the City Hall, a great many were present to hear the discussion of the Dower Law, a paper on which was read by Mrs. John Dick, of Winnipeg, who also led the discussion and answered the many questions in connection with it. The delegates were detained at the main convention owing to the time it took to ballot for the election of president and vice-president. About fifteen women, who did not attend the main convention, went to the City Hall at two o'clock and remained for some time hoping that the meeting would take place, shortly after the time announced at the morning session. Most of the delegates however were present at the main Convention Thursday forenoon and heard the announcement made there that the meeting would not be held until after the balloting had taken place.

From the keen discussion that took place after the Dower Law was read, it was evident that the distribution of copies of the same among some of the delegates at the Thursday morning session had been an excellent idea and that the copies had been well read before time for discussion arrived. They were anxious to learn all they could about the law in this connection and Mrs. Dick very capably explained many of the clauses and told what might be done in specific cases mentioned by the delegates. Mr. S. E. Clement, M.P.P., who introduced the act to the Government, was present and on being asked to speak, gave an explanation of some of the more knotty problems arising from the discussion of the clauses.

Mrs. Dick stated that there were three things she would like to see changed in the Dower Act as it is today. She thought a wife should receive one-third of all the property of the husband and should have the right to will that one-third, that belonged to her, to her children. That the act should protect not only the mother but also the children, was another point emphasized by the speaker. In the case of a wife being served, the wife should receive a notice as well as the husband. The Dower Act at present does not protect the majority of women and it should be perfected so that it will be a protection to all. After much discussion it was moved by Mrs. Elliott, seconded by Mrs. Gray, that a substantial committee be appointed by the President, Mrs. Wood, to investigate the matter of the Dower Law and submit a report at the next Directors' meeting. This was carried. Mrs. Wood, just prior to the adjournment of the meeting appointed Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Gee, and Mrs. McVicar to act on this committee and to confer with Mrs. Dick if necessary. This appointment received the approval of the meeting.

Thursday Session
Over 150 women assembled in the Opera House, City Hall, Thursday morning on the occasion of the opening session in separate conference of the Women's Section of the United Farmers of Manitoba. The attendance in itself was evidence of the increased interest taken by the women in the work of their association and augurs well for the future development of the various locals.

Mrs. J. S. Wood, President of the Women's Section, who presided at the meeting, in a very brief address welcomed the delegates to the convention. Several items of general business were then considered and Miss Henderson was appointed Secretary for the Women's sessions. Mrs. Elliott of Totouka then read the report of the Directors, and gave statistics of the number of locals formed, the women attending, etc., during the past year. Some of the locals are forging ahead in a splendid way, Cypress River being specially worthy of mention.

Women are Indifferent
The discussion of the report was led by Mrs. Elliott who specially emphasized the evidence of lack of interest among the women where there were various locals. A representative from the United States of "The Country Gentleman" after an investigation of conditions in Canada stated that there was no organization in America or in the United States to equal the United Farmers and he could not explain the indifference of the women of Canada to their own association. Another thing that Mrs. Elliott thought must be remedied is the poor reception given speakers when they go to various districts to give addresses. Often there is no one to meet them or direct them to a place to stay, and very often no arrangements have been made for the meeting. The women must be

interested if successful locals are to be formed. Many useful suggestions were made by various delegates present which could be used advantageously.

Report of Inter-Provincial Council

In the absence of Mrs. McNaughton, Miss Mary P. McCallum read the report of the Inter-Provincial Council of Farm Women, which was organized last year and held its first meeting in Brandon. Since then the women have succeeded in having the constitution of the Canadian Council of Agriculture amended to admit one woman delegate to the meetings of the Council and also to allow the women of the I.C.F.W. to meet in separate session when the Council is meeting and after discussion of affairs they can then send their delegates to report to the Council. At the meeting in April the following directors were appointed: Convenors of the different committees named, Mrs. John McNaughton, Harris, Sask. "Immigration"; Mrs. Walter Pabry, Alx. Alta. "Public Health"; Mrs. J. S. Wood, Oakville, Man. "Social Service"; Mrs. George Brodie, Newmarket, Ont. "High Cost of Living"; Miss Finch, Winnipeg "Young People's Work"; Miss Mary P. McCallum "Property, Etc." The women succeeded in placing a new plank for the Farmer's Platform, before the men, when they asked for the future "Naturalization" by personal application and not by the operation of the law as has been the case for so many years.

Owing to the shortage of time and the necessity of the women being present at the election of officers in the main convention, the criticism of the Dower Law, which was read at this morning's session by Mrs. John Dick of Winnipeg, was put off until this afternoon when a special session of the Women's Section was held for this purpose.

GREATEST FAULT CANADIAN WOMEN'S CRITICISM

Declares Mrs. Gee and This Is Why Women Won't Take Office

At the final session of the United Farm Women of Manitoba in separate conference held in the City Hall Friday morning the election of President and Vice-President took place. Mrs. J. Woods, Oakville, is President and Mrs. Parker, Gilbert Plains, Vice-President. During the election Miss Mary P. McCallum occupied the chair and Miss A. Craig and Miss I. Todd were appointed scrutineers of the ballots. Interesting addresses were given by Mrs. S. E. Clement, President of the Local Council of Women; Mrs. A. Shewan, President of the Women's Canadian Club, who conveyed the greetings of the Club to the delegates, and Mrs. C. C. Hearn, Greetings from Saskatchewan were also conveyed by Mrs. Burbank, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Women's Section, who was the only fraternal delegate present. At this meeting a discussion of the problems of the Local Women's Section was led by Mrs. Gee of Virden. Mrs. Hearn's address will be found in another column.

Mrs. Gee stated that the greatest fault of the Canadian women is criticism. Women won't take office because of it. If you can't help, don't hinder, but we can all help if we will.

Public Health
In speaking on the subject of "Public Health," Mrs. Clement stated that every child has the right to be well-born, in every sense of the word, both morally and physically, an undeniable right to a father and mother and a healthy happy existence. Many things have militated against this, chiefly perhaps, economic systems, high cost of living, intemperance, filth and disease. The public is slowly but surely becoming aroused to the fact that anything that is a menace to public health, must go.

"We have learned that diseases such as measles, scarlet fever, etc., need not be tolerated, that they can be prevented, that indeed in time we may entirely be rid of suffering. We have a long way to go, but it is to the child we look for fertile soil in which to plant seeds of Health Education which shall bring to the future generation such absolute cleanliness of personal habits as sanitary environments that any other kind of living will be intolerable."

"Recently the Federal Government has given us a Department of Public Health, the purpose of which shall be to maintain as far as possible a normal condition of health in mind and body for every man, woman, and child in Canada. Recently an advisory Council has been formed in this department and in the forming of this we regret to say the women have been entirely excluded. But women doctors and graduate nurses have given valuable service in this connection."

WANT HEALTH CERTIFICATES FOR FOOD HANDLERS

United Farm Women of Manitoba Pass Important Resolutions

At the meeting of the United Farm Women of Manitoba held Thursday morning in City Hall the following resolutions were passed and will be submitted to the main convention for approval.

"That the Women's Section of the Grain Growers be now known as the United Farm Women of Manitoba to coincide with the change of the name of the Men's Association."

"That all persons handling food-stuffs be compelled to have a clear health certificate before being permitted to do this work."

"That the women members are equally interested with the men in the sessions of the general convention and do not approve of meetings of the Women's Section being held while matters of importance are being discussed."

"Resolved that better arrangements be made for the registration of delegates at the annual convention and suggest that a line be formed to prevent so much jostling and crowding and to avoid delay."

"Resolved that the meeting thank the representatives of the sister Provinces who have so kindly assisted us on the program by their instructive addresses on questions that concern us so vitally. We know that as our aims are one, also our difficulties are identical and together we hope to work out our salvation."

Alberta Resolutions Endorsed

The two following resolutions were read from the United Farm Women of Alberta and received the endorsement of the United Farm Women of Manitoba.

"Whereas a husband may obtain a divorce from his wife if she has committed adultery, but a wife is not entitled to a divorce if the husband has committed adultery—unless his adultery is coupled with cruelty or with desertion without lawful excuse for at least two years—he it resolved that the last two sentences of the clause be withdrawn, and so allow the wife to obtain divorce on the proving of adultery alone."

"Whereas if a man dies intestate in Alberta leaving a widow who deserted him prior to his death and lived in adultery after leaving him, the widow is not entitled to any of his personal property, but if a woman dies intestate leaving a husband who deserted her prior to her death and lived in adultery after leaving her, the husband is entitled to all her personal property, no matter how valuable it may be, and notwithstanding that she may have acquired it wholly by her own efforts; resolved that the law be amended so that what applied to the women in the first instance be applied to the men."

Just prior to the adjournment of the meeting it was unanimously decided by the delegates to meet a day earlier in 1921 to enable them to have an extra day to transact business.

EXTRADITION OF BELA KUN TO BE AGAIN DEMANDED

Budapest, Jan. 7.—The high court which has been trying Bela Kun, former communist dictator of Hungary on numerous charges in connection with acts performed during his dictatorship, has concluded its hearings. On its findings, it will renew its demand upon Austria for the extradition of Bela Kun, whose trial was held in his absence, to fix legal grounds for the extradition demand. Testimony was offered to show Bela Kun guilty of 236 murders, 19 robberies and the use of 197,000,000 crowns for communist propaganda in Vienna alone.

It develops that the communist, Koehes Cohen, who was executed last week, left a letter to the Attorney-General, confessing forty-four murders by his own hand.

WILSON PROPOSES REFERENDUM ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

W. J. Bryan Declares Democratic Party Should Accept Some Compromise

Washington, Jan. 9.—President Wilson's decision that the League of Nations issue should be placed before the voters as a solemn referendum, and W. J. Bryan's contention that the Democratic party cannot go before the country on the question but should accept such compromises as may be possible, are twin surprises of the convulse of party chieftains, which found a climax in the annual Jackson Day dinner. The President's message made no mention of a third term for himself and no announcement of his impending retirement to private life. Bryan's speech was accompanied by a statement that he was not speaking as a candidate for Presidential nomination.

U.S. GENERAL SAYS TROOPS SACRIFICED ON ARMISTICE DAY

Because American High Command Did Not Revoke Specific Instructions

Washington, Jan. 9.—The lives of American troops were needlessly sacrificed on Armistice morning, because the American high command at Chaumont did not specifically revoke the previously issued orders to attack. Brig. General John Sherburne, former commander of the Artillery Brigade 92nd (Negro) division, yesterday told the sub-committee.

The general staff system, General Sherburne declared, dominated the entire army and kept commanding officers from corps commanders down, in perpetual fear of being sent to the rear in disgrace.



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