

The Herald

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At The Federal Capital

Following routine proceedings, the budget debate has had precedence over all other business in the House of Commons, from Monday June 9th. It is expected that the division will take place about Thursday the 19th. That would be just a fortnight from the date of the delivery of the budget speech by the Finance Minister.

The debate was opened on Monday the 9th, by Mr. McMaster, financial critic of the opposition, who, as is his wont, delivered a loud, long, and more or less rambling speech. Whatever it may have lacked in logic and conclusiveness, was amply atoned for by loudness and incoherence. He concluded his speech by moving an amendment to the motion of the Finance Minister, that the Speaker leave the chair and the House go into committee of ways and means. This amendment favors abolition of customs duties and is directed towards free trade as the goal of Canada's fiscal policy.

claimed. He emphasized the fact that very great uncertainty existed on that very point. Moreover, he showed that there were wars going on in several countries in Europe at the present time. He showed that there had been no time since 1914 when the government of Canada had more intricate or onerous problems to deal with than just now. For these reasons he strongly emphasized the duty of all loyal Canadians standing firmly by the administration, in order to assist them over the period of transition and uncertainty.

On Tuesday, before the budget debate was resumed, Hon. Mr. Guthrie, Solicitor General, presented to the House a very comprehensive and learned report of a special committee of parliament, that had been appointed to enquire into and report upon seditious and seditious propaganda in Canada. The Hon. Solicitor General, in the course of his somewhat lengthy and admirable report, made it quite plain that there was in this Dominion no small amount of seditious sentiment, and that seditious propaganda, by means of literature and otherwise, had been very extensively indulged in, and the report advised that it was of paramount importance that such amendments should be made to the law of Canada as would energetically deal with this seditious propaganda. The debate on the budget was continued by speakers on both sides of the House. The best speaker on the opposition side was Dr. Belland, who, as our readers are aware, had been for upwards of three years a war prisoner in Germany. This was Dr. Belland's first speech of any length since taking his seat in the House, at the opening of the present session. He is a man of considerable ability, and quite eloquent and polished in his speech. It is hard to speak with a French accent, but not so pronounced as to render his address uninteresting. He devoted a very considerable portion of his speech to describing his connection with prison life in Germany, and his release therefrom, and his joy at landing once more in Great Britain, a free man. He returned his grateful thanks to the Prime Minister and other members of the federal government, for their continuous and successful efforts towards securing his release. Apart from this account of imprisonment and release, he pronounced himself decidedly against the government, and a follower of the leader of the opposition and supporter of the MacMaster amendment. His pronouncement was quite emphatic, and much more extreme than a great many members were led to expect from the learned doctor.

The principal feature of the debate on Wednesday the 11th, was the declaration of Mr. Crerar, who had a few days previously resigned from his position as a member of the cabinet, and Minister of Agriculture. It had been reported, and was common talk round the corridors, that Mr. Crerar had no desire to remain in politics, and had only entered the government in order to assist the Prime Minister in carrying it on during the war. When he came to make his speech, however, a very great deal of the esteem in which Mr. Crerar was generally held, by unionist members at least, vanished into thin air, as the ex-Minister of Agriculture did not at all content himself with making a declaration that he was desirous of retiring to private life, after he had discharged what might be regarded as his part of a contract in assisting the ministry over the war period. He launched out into a

vehement denunciation of the fiscal policy of the union government, and pronounced himself a free trader, an advocate of new fangled notions regarding the raising of revenue for national purposes, and indeed, practically pronounced himself a socialistic follower of Henry George. He spoke at considerable length, and at the conclusion of his remarks he received considerable applause from the opposition side of the House, but it was generally felt that he was very much less esteemed when he was through than when he commenced. However, he had chosen his lot and now he must be content with it. It is certain that from that moment forward the Crerar stock has gone down, and there is now hardly anyone found "so poor as to do him reverence."

As Mr. Crerar was the Agricultural representative from Manitoba in the government, Mr. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, is the representative of like interests from Saskatchewan. He replied to the speech of Mr. Crerar, and in most emphatic language pointed out that his previous politics, his joining the cabinet and his position in the government were similar to those of Mr. Crerar, but he did not consider this a time when he would be justified in leaving the government in a lurch. He said it was quite true that playing politics might in certain sections be extremely popular at this time, but more important considerations demanded attention.

Admirable contributions to the budget debate were made by Mr. Stacy, representing a British Columbia constituency, and Hon. Mr. Rowell, president of the privy council. Mr. Stacy had recently returned from his constituency, and discussing the industrial unrest and labor troubles in western cities, went on to show that their causes were very much deeper and far reaching than was generally thought, and that really they were inspired by Bolsheviki sentiments, clothed in different forms of words, according to the different localities in which these propagandists were able to secure a hearing. Hon. Mr. Rowell's speech was admirable from every point of view. It was exhaustive, eloquent and logical, and brushed aside very successfully much of the sophistry and hollowness of the arguments that had up to that time been launched against the government and their policy by members of the opposition.

The hope now prevails that parliament may prorogue by the end of the present month, and everything in connection with the proceedings in the House of Commons is directed towards this consummation. As evidence of this determination and hope we have these departures: Saturdays are taken for parliamentary business, the same as any other day, and morning sittings, on each day, began on Tuesday the 17th. These are always the signs of approaching prorogation, and with three sittings a day, forenoon, afternoon and evening, on six days of the week, it is hoped that the parliamentary programme may be so prosecuted that the hope to prorogue by Dominion Day may be realized. With the excessive heat now prevailing, these continuous sittings of parliament from eleven o'clock each day until midnight each night, with the exception of recesses at one and six, render the matter of law-making no picnic. However, all members are desirous of getting through at as early a date as possible, and all are quite prepared to make any reasonable sacrifice of their own comforts, in the hope of bringing about this desired goal.

Dr. Clark of Red Deer, Alberta, was the initial speaker in the budget debate on Thursday the 12th. It will be remembered that Dr. Clark, formerly a liberal follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, changed his political allegiance on the matter of the Military Service Act, and supported the government in that debate. He was elected as a liberal unionist in the election of 1917, and supported the government all during last session and during the present session down to the bringing in of the budget. He is a free trader, first and last at all times; a regular Cobdenite, and cannot see any virtue in protection, or any other fiscal policy, except free trade. Free trade with him is a fetish. In consequence of this disposition he recently left his usual seat in the House and took a position on the cross benches beside Mr. Crerar. The doctor is an eloquent speaker, and has a well stored mind, from literary and political points of view. His rising to address the House ordinarily, for the past two years, was always the signal for close attention and generous applause. On this occasion, however, it must be said, without prejudice, that he was not at all his best, and his utterances elicited very meagre applause, even from his former political associates with whom he has now allied himself. He disapproved of the budget, as presented by the Finance Minister, and at the same time did not approve of the amendment there-to brought down by Mr. MacMaster. He was desirous of moving a sub-amendment, but the rules of the House would not permit that. It was noticeable by all that, to use an ordinary expression, his speech fell very flat. Dr. Clark now occupies a position of small influence, as, politically speaking, he is neither fish, flesh nor good red herring.

Sudden Death of Dr. J. P. McGrath

The news of the sudden death at an early hour yesterday morning of Dr. Joseph Peter McGrath of this city came as a shock to his many friends. Dr. McGrath took ill on Saturday night but was better Sunday and able to attend to business. He took a turn for the worse later in the day and at night his condition assumed a very serious aspect. Four physicians were called in but his case had reached a stage where it was apparently beyond medical skill to save his life. Acute indigestion is given as the cause of death. Dr. McGrath was a native of Norway, Lot 1. He was about 36 years of age, a son of the late Mr. John McGrath, of that place. He was educated at the public schools and St. Dunstan's College and afterwards continued studies at Laval and St. Laurent College, Montreal, and McGill University. At St. Laurent he won his B. A. degree, and in June 1908 received the degree of M. D. C. M. He practised for two years at big forks, Montana, and then came to his native province, settling at O'Leary and then Charlottetown. He is survived by a widow and two young daughters, also five sisters, and five brothers. The brothers include Captain James McGrath, Tignish, and Dr. Frank McGrath, of Newcastle, N. B. There are also two sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame, one at Kingston and the other in Charlottetown. Miss Annie McGrath of the staff of Prince of Wales College is also a sister and there is another, Miss Nettie McGrath, a registered nurse in Burlington, Vt. A brother, the late Rev. Father John P. McGrath, was formerly Parish Priest at Miscouche. To the bereaved relatives the sympathy of all will be extended.

New Metal Discovery At McGill University

Montreal, June 21—Magnesium Alloy, two thirds the weight of aluminum and one quarter the weight of cast iron has been discovered after tests at McGill University. The Alloy is being used in the manufacture of airplane engine piston rods for the machines of Italian army by a concern in Shawinigan Falls, Quebec.

New Steel Industry For Toronto

WILL EMPLOY FROM 2000 TO 10,000 MEN
Toronto, June 19—Toronto is the chosen site for one of the greatest steel plant rolling mills of the British Empire, which will cost between two and three million dollars and which in its initial stages will employ at least two thousand men, was the announcement made Mr. R. Home Smith at a luncheon given by the Harbor Commission to a large party of civic officials at Sunnyside Pavilion yesterday. The company with which successful negotiations have been made is the Messrs Baldwin of Swansea, Wales, and the plant will be established on the British forgings site at Ash Bridges Bay. It was the steel industries which made Hamilton, and now Toronto is to have one basic industry, said Mr. Smith, who predicted that ultimately the proposed industry would give employment to over ten thousand men in the city.

Romance In the Great Air Ship

London advices state that there was something romantic about the accomplishment of the flight besides its spanning of the Atlantic. Lt. Brown, born in Glasgow, was in reality flying to his bride, for according to the Daily Mail, "arrangements are on foot for the immediate celebration of the wedding of Lieut. Brown and Miss G. R. Kennedy of the chief aircraft production department" of the Ministry of Munitions, a department in which Brown was scheduled for duty and specially released by the Ministry at Messrs Vickers' request to act as navigator of the Vimy.

U. S. Collecting Debt From France And Britain

New York, June 21—France and Great Britain are to make initial payments of \$131,000,000 to the United States for war materials furnished during the struggle with Germany. Mr. Chester W. Cuthell, Secretary Baker said today on his arrival aboard the transport Agamemnon. Mr. Cuthell spent more than two months in France and England negotiating the settlements for the payments. He was accompanied by a staff of twenty five lawyers and six other specialists. Just before he left, said Mr. Cuthell, a \$96,000,000 settlement with France, and \$35,000,000 settlement with England was reached.

Turkey's Position Still In Doubt

Paris June 23—The Entente attitude towards Turkey still remains a mystery. The great powers have not announced whether they consider Turkey actually exists and refuse to say whether a treaty will be negotiated with the Ottoman Empire. They maintain that the present conference is only for the purpose of learning Turkish position. The near eastern exports of the Great Powers were denied admission to today's conference. One of them remarked afterwards that the diplomats did not want any one there who knew anything about the near east.

Canadians Charged With Manslaughter

London, June 21—Eight Canadian soldiers were yesterday charged with the manslaughter of police Sgt. Green, of Epsom. The names of the soldiers charged follow: Allen Mikster, 3rd reserve; Frank Harold Wilkie, 102nd Batin; Herbert Tait, 11th; David Yerex, forestry; James Connor, Canadian Highlanders and Gervais Borriere and Alphonse Masse of the Canadian Army Medical Corps. The name of the eighth soldier has not yet been received.

MNARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS

Dominion of Canada

Prince Edward Island

In the Probate Court, 10th George V., A. D. 1919. In Re Estate of Vincent McLellan, late of Cable Head, in King's County, in the said Province, deceased, testate. By the Honourable His Honour James A. Macdonald, Surrogate Judge of Probate, &c. &c. To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, or any Constable or literate person within said County. GREETING: WHEREAS upon reading the petition on file of Roderick J. Macdonald, of Saint Peter's Bay, in King's County, Physician, and Executor of the last will and testament of the above named deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Saturday, the Twelfth day of July next, coming, at the hour of eleven o'clock, forenoon of the same day, to show cause, if any they can, why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed, as prayed for in said petition, and on motion of Arthur F. McQuaid, Esq., Proctor for said Petitioner. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown, for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, on the front of the County Court House at Saint Peter's Bay; in front of the Store of Leslock Anderson at Saint Peter's Bay, and in front of Lewis' Mill on Portage Road, Lot 41, so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof. Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court [L.S.] this Sixth day of June, A. D. 1919, and in the Tenth year of His Majesty's reign. (Sgd.) ENEAS A. MACDONALD, Judge of Probate. June 11, 1919—41

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Change of Time—P. E. I. District

Commencing Monday, June 2, 1919, trains will run as follows, WEST—Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6.15 a. m., arrive Borden 8.35 a. m.; returning leave Borden 9.00 p. m., arrive Summerside 11.00 p. m., Charlottetown 11.20 p. m., Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 12.50 p. m., arrive Borden 4.00 p. m.; returning leave Borden 4.15 p. m., arrive Charlottetown 7.05 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 3.30 p. m., arrive Emerald Junction 5.05, connect with train from Borden, arrive Summerside 6.05 p. m., Tignish 6.35 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 4.30 p. m., arrive Emerald Junction 7.10 p. m., on arrival of train from Borden; arrive Summerside 11.00 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Tignish 5.15 a. m., arrive Summerside 10.30 a. m., leave Summerside 11.20 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 1.40 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Tignish 9.30 a. m., arrive Summerside 12.35 p. m., leave Summerside 1.30 p. m., arrive Emerald Junction 2.55 p. m., Borden 4.00 p. m., connecting with second trip of C. Ferry for Mainland points. Daily, except Sunday, leave Summerside 6.45 a. m., arrive Emerald Junction 7.45 a. m., connect with train for Borden and arrive Charlottetown 10.35 a. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Borden 6.40 a. m., arrive Emerald 7.40 a. m., Summerside 9.20 a. m., Tignish 4.30 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Borden 4.15 p. m., arrive Summerside 6.05 p. m., Tignish 9.35 p. m. EAST—Daily, except Sunday leave Ch'town 6.50 a. m., arrive Mt. Stewart 8.45 a. m., Georgetown 11.30 a. m., Souris 11.25 a. m., returning leave Souris 1.15 p. m., Georgetown 1.00 p. m., Mt. Stewart 4.15 p. m., arrive Charlottetown 4.50 p. m. Daily, except Sunday leave Elmira 5.53 a. m., Souris 6.55 a. m., Georgetown 6.45 a. m., Mt. Stewart 8.45 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 10.00 a. m., returning leave Charlottetown 3.05 p. m., arrive Mt. Stewart 4.15 p. m., Georgetown 6 p. m., Souris 6.05 p. m., Elmira 7.20 p. m. SOUTH. Saturday only leave Murray Harbor 7.20 a. m., arrive Ch'town 10.05 a. m., returning leave Charlottetown 4.00 p. m., arrive Murray Harbor 6.45 p. m. Charlottetown, P.E.I. May 23, 1919.

Paris Green Berger's Pure Paris Green (tins) Binder Twine Green Sheaf and Silver Leaf Brands, the Best Binder Twines made Strawberry Boxes Regulation Size—well made Sprayers For Fruit Trees, Potatoes, &c. The Best Makes Our prices for above are the lowest possible. Let us supply your wants.

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