

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1920

VOL. XLVIII. NO. 36



## Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 24th September, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Kensington Rural Mail Route, No. 3, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Notices containing information as to conditions of contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Kensington, Margate, and New London, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,  
Post Office Inspector,  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Ottawa, 12th August, 1920.  
Closed 18, 1920—31

## C. N. R. Time Changes Effective June 27th

Do not effect service on Prince Edward Island Railway. Connections are unchanged.

Changes of time on Canadian National lines effective June 27 do not affect the service between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland to any great extent, inasmuch as the time of arrival and departure of trains is unchanged.

Passengers leaving on the morning train at 7.00 a. m. will connect at Tormentine with No. 39 train carrying parlor cafe car. No. 20 is due in Moncton at 1.35 p. m., and connection is made with No. 1 Ocean Limited for Quebec and Montreal, and with No. 13 express for St. John and Boston. The cafe parlor car on No. 39 is carried to St. John on No. 13.

Passengers by the train leaving at 1.40 p. m. connect at Sackville with No. 3 Maritime Express for Quebec and Montreal and with No. 9 and No. 10, the night trains between St. John and Halifax.

Train leaving Sackville at 1.15 p. m. connects with first trip of steamer from Tormentine to Borden.

No. 40 train leaving Moncton at 4.30 p. m. carrying cafe parlor car meets with steamer leaving Tormentine for Borden at 7.20 p. m. Boston passengers and passengers on No. 2 Ocean Limited connect with No. 40 train at Moncton. The cafe parlor is carried through from St. John to Tormentine.—June 23.

## Canadian-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family (i. e. any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead and cultivate 50 extra acres. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agency's Office (not at Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. COBY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior  
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Job Printing Done At  
The Herald

## McKinnon & McLean

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

### MONEY TO LOAN

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D.  
Physician and Surgeon

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

### Legislative Assembly.

Prince Edward Island.

Rules Relating to Private Bills.

36 All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

37 No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the said parties.

38 A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated, The Private Bills Committee to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39 So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40. No Bill for the particular interest of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41 No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons, Municipality or body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON,  
Clerk Legislative Assembly

### On 279 Special Trains, C. G. Railways

Up to March 1st 757,400 Troops have travelled over Government Railways.

Thousands arrive each week at Halifax and are sent forward to Dispersal Areas.

Since the war began in 1914 up to March 1st, when S.S. Belgic disembarked her returned soldier passengers at Halifax 757,400 troops have been carried on special trains over the Canadian Government Railways.

The first train which carried troops over the Government Railways the year the war was declared was numbered one and all special troop trains to and from Halifax since that time have been numbered consecutively. The last train from the Belgic was on Saturday No. 1279. Each train averages about twelve cars with an average of 50 men to a car, which figures up a total of 757,400 men carried. Of course in addition to this thousands of soldiers have journeyed between Montreal and Halifax by regular trains during the past four years.

The movement of troops back to Canada is now approaching its greatest activity. Last Sunday 5000 arrived at Halifax by the transports Lapland and Belgic and fifteen special trains were despatched westward inside of fourteen hours.

S. S. Magentic with soldiers and dependants arrived Wednesday and S.S. Adriatic is due Sunday. The movement of returning men is to be kept up actively all summer.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

### Time Table in Effect May 3rd, 1920

Trains Outward, Read Down.				ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME				Trains Inward, Read Up			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
4.40	2.50	1.40	7.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	10.50	2.25	7.00	11.20	
6.20	4.01	2.58	7.52	Dep.	Hunter River	Arr.	9.20	1.11	5.47	10.20	
7.10	4.55	3.55	8.25	Dep.	Emerald Jet	Arr.	8.10	12.25	5.10	9.50	
	6.05	4.45	9.15	Dep.	Borden	Arr.	7.10	11.20	4.10	9.00	
				Dep.	Borden	Arr.	9.10		4.45		
	9.50	5.10	8.35	Dep.	Emerald Junction	Arr.	8.10	12.25	3.25		
	10.20	5.44	9.13	Dep.	Arr. Kensington	Arr.	7.35	11.51	2.40		
	10.50	6.15	9.55	Dep.	Arr. Summerside	Dep.	7.05	11.20	1.55		
				Dep.	Summerside	Arr.	A.M.				
	6.35		11.45	Dep.	Port Hill	Arr.	10.15		12.25		
	7.38		1.36	Dep.	O'Leary	Arr.	8.41		11.17		
	8.33		3.10	Dep.	Alberton	Arr.	7.21		10.25		
	9.23		4.20	Dep.	Tignish	Arr.	6.02		9.37		
	10.00		5.20	Dep.		Dep.	5.00		9.00		
				Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	A.M.				
	3.10		6.85	Dep.	Mount Stewart	Arr.	10.00		5.50		
	4.15		8.45	Dep.	Morell	Arr.	8.45		4.15		
	4.42		9.22	Dep.	St. Peters	Arr.	8.14		3.17		
	5.02		9.52	Dep.	Souris	Arr.	7.52		2.40		
	6.05		11.25	Dep.		Dep.	6.50		1.15		
				Dep.	Elmira	Dep.	A.M.				
	7.20			Dep.		Dep.	5.30				
				Dep.	Mount Stewart	Arr.	A.M.				
	4.20		9.00	Dep.	Cardigan	Arr.	8.45		4.00		
	5.14		10.10	Dep.	Montague	Arr.	7.47		2.44		
	5.35		10.50	Dep.	Georgetown	Arr.	7.23		2.10		
	6.10		11.30	Dep.		Dep.	6.45		1.15		
				Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	A.M.				
	4.00		3.30	Dep.	Vernon River	Arr.	10.40		10.25		
	5.15		5.15	Dep.	Murray Har.	Arr.	8.45		9.03		
	6.45		7.25	Dep.		Dep.	6.45		7.30		

Except as noted, all the above Trains run daily, Sunday excepted.

H. H. MELANSON  
Passenger Traffic Manager  
Toronto, Ont.

W. T. HUGGAN  
District Passenger Agent,  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

## Look! Read! Realize.

We cater to the men's 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 \$48.00  
Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear..... \$15.00 to \$36.00

## 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. Swedes 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.

## Meighen At Truro

On Tuesday, August 24th, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, addressed public meetings in Truro, N. S. on behalf of Hon. F. B. McCurdy, Minister of Public Works, who is seeking reelection in Colchester County, in confirmation of his assumption of a Cabinet office. The tone of the Prime Minister's addresses was aggressive and vigorous. His speeches contained no apologetic note, but were those of a public leader with an administrative record he is proud to defend and a national policy in which he has unbounded faith. The Union Government's record, he said, was a record of big, difficult things well done—a record such as no government in our history can equal.

Discussing the tariff, the main issue before the Canadian people, he emphatically declared that in any tariff revision inaugurated by him and the Government he leads, the principle of protection to Canadian industries will be definitely and firmly adhered to. Referring to the various groups opposing the Government he pointed out that they were all committed to the adoption of free trade. "They mean going back to the Laurier-Cartwright policy of 1893—not the Laurier policy of 1897 and 1907. They mean going back to the first edition of the Laurier policy of 1893. If anyone doubts it, let him read the speeches of either their platform leaders or followers, and he can doubt it no longer. They are against protection of every kind. They want the old Cartwright policy, which the Government of 1895 found they could not put into effect without ruining this country. They want the old, discarded 'free-trade-as-in-England' policy—and all that in the name of 'Progress'."

Passing into review the numerous new fangled political theories advocated by this one and that one, the Prime Minister said: "The public mind is confused with a veritable babel of uninformed tongues. A great many people seem to have lost all sense of values, of proportion and of numbers. Extravagance in thought is as great as the undoubted extravagance in living. It is the indulgence in isms and theories that thousands of people are mentally chasing rainbows. Dangerous doctrines are taught by dangerous men, enemies of the state, that poison and pollute the air. We are asked to believe not in so many words, but in fact, that we have class domination instead of a true democracy, with government of all classes and for all classes."

The manner of Government that the people of Canada should desire and should strive to have, is one whose care and solicitude extends to all classes and conditions of the people. In the language of the Prime Minister it should be "a Government big enough to embrace the majority of Canadian men and women, a great rallying ground where all may come whose first thought is Canada, who can think in terms of the whole country and who want its destiny to be guided by counsel of consideration, by sanity of thought and vision, a rallying ground to which all can come and from which they can start out together."

The Prime Minister was accompanied to Truro by Hon. Mr. Guthrie, Minister of Militia and Defence, as well as Hon. Mr. McCurdy. Both these gentlemen also spoke at these meetings, and all were splendidly received and made excellent impressions. The meetings were tremendously crowded and enthusiastic. It is impossible for us to give any lengthened report of the speeches.

## THE SHADOW OF LENINE

Following upon the revelations of the secret negotiations between the Russian Soviet Government and George Lansbury, editor of the Daily Herald, published in London Eng., there is special significance in the announcement, carried by the cables early this week, that the British Miners' Federation, under the leadership of Robert Smillie, is bargaining for a general strike. It is significant because Smillie is one of the wild men of British Socialism against whom there has been directed a strong suspicion of active communion with Trotsky and Lenin. Last autumn Mr. Lloyd George hinted at some such connection, when, speaking in the House of Commons, he declared that there were "sinister influences behind" the railway strike. At that time the British Premier's statement was more or less rejected as a figure of vehement rhetoric, but more recent events, and particularly the exposure of Lansbury, a friend and co-worker of Smillie's have produced a more serious concern.

Thus the Duke of Northumberland, in the Morning Post openly makes the charge and produces data in support of it, that Smillie and his friends are co-operating with the Bolsheviks for a Bolshevik revolution in England. Nor are the statements which he makes the mere expressions of an alarmist or timid mind. The Duke of Northumberland will be remembered by students of British politics for his duel with Mr. Smillie and Mr. Sidney Webb before the Sankey Coal Commission last year. In the House of Lords, the Duke, continuing his battle against the radicals, accused Smillie of being a dangerous member of society who was conspiring against the state. Smillie retorted that this language was libellous, and that if the Duke would repeat it publicly, unprotected by privilege, he (Smillie) would take appropriate action. Thus challenged, the Duke repeated the charge word for word in public, under no conditions of privilege, and he, moreover, published it in the National Review. Mr. Smillie, however, took no action in the courts; a backdown which carried its own significance, and which profoundly affected his prestige among numerous working men who had hitherto been hesitating whether or not to follow his leadership.

Now the Duke of Northumberland has pursued the whole matter a good deal further. He boldly asserts that Smillie and his friends are in communication with and acting for the Russian Soviet leader, and goes on to state that the British organizations which have accepted Lenin's Third International are: 1. The British Socialist Party (especially the tendency represented by McLean); 2. The Socialist Labor Party; 3. The English branch of the Independent Workers of the World; 4. The Independent Workers of Great Britain; 5. The Revolutionary elements of the Irish Labor Organizations.

In accepting the principles of the Third International the organizations mentioned by the Duke are working for the Proletariat, that is to say for an oligarchy disguised as Communism. That means the abolition of existing institutions and necessarily the disintegration of the British Empire.

"The intrigues of Russian Soviet Government," writes the Duke, "have been mainly directed towards securing control over the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland and over the triple Alliance of Miners, Railwaymen and Transport workers"; and he goes on to declare that the Miners' Executive, upon which Smillie is the dominant power, is "simply an international revolutionary agency whose principal aim is the destruction of the British Empire as the first step toward the worldwide Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

These statements may appear exaggerated and unreal, particularly when directed against men of British blood, but they nevertheless appear to be strongly supported by the record of the leaders and organizations attacked. When the war began the National Miners' Federation was hostile to the British cause. It adopted a resolution condemning the British Government for going to the aid of Belgium, and this resolution was used as a pretext by the South Wales Miners Executive for refusing a request for more coal made to them by the Admiralty in August 1914. In 1915, Smillie and Williams, (secretary of the Transport Workers Federation) took a leading part in forming the National Council of Civil Liberties, which opposed compulsory service, and undertook to

champion the cause of all who desired exemption from military service. In 1917, Smillie, speaking at Manchester said that the time was not far distant when revolution like that in Russia would take place in every country in the world, and he hoped a revolution would follow in Germany and England. A week later at Newcastle he asked: "Why not do what the Russian people have done?"

Shortly afterwards there was held the celebrated Leeds Conference. The delegates to this gathering represented almost entirely those elements which have been fighting against Trade Unionism as it has hitherto been understood. In the House of Commons, Smillie's opinion this conference marked the distinct session of the Miners' Executive from authorized Trade Unionism. As a result of its deliberations a Provisional Committee was appointed to organize district conferences for the purpose of setting up Soldiers' and Workers' Councils. The secretary, Mr. Tom Quelch, wrote in the Call of June 25th 1917: "After thirty years of persistent Socialist propaganda we believe there is sufficient Socialist conscience among the workers to accomplish a revolution if means can be found to give it complete and definite expression. The Workers' and Soldiers' Councils will provide the means."

Subsequently an interview was arranged between Litvinoff, the Bolshevik envoy in London (it was Litvinoff who spoke of Lansbury's Herald as "our organ" and Smillie; and according to the Herald, Smillie expressed his entire sympathy with the aims and methods of the Bolsheviks.

With the war over the Bolshevik activities of Smillie and his followers became more pronounced. By the beginning of 1919 a large number of Workmen's Soviet Committees had been formed. They were largely composed of undesirable aliens. On November of this year a message was sent by Mr. Smillie to the Revolution of Rebels:—

Say to my comrades, McManus and Watson, that it is impossible for me to be present, as I am speaking to the men at Blackburn on Saturday for the purpose of urging them to utterly refuse to recognize a Coalition Government; and at once form the Soviet Workers' Government, as the time is now arriving for the workers to control their destiny.

In a speech delivered about the same time as the foregoing message was sent by Smillie, John McLean who described himself as the Bolshevik Consul and accredited agent of Lenin in Glasgow (McLean was badly defeated in the British elections of 1918) stated that through the Co-operative movement it would be possible to control the full distribution of the necessities of life, and so win over the masses.

Summing up this, and other evidence, the Duke of Northumberland asserts that the Clyde Revolutionaries, led by such notorious Reds as Arthur McManus and Tom Anderson (the latter is editor of a paper called the Red Dawn) form the main link with the Independent Workers of the World (I.W.W.) and especially with the Chicago Bolshevik group, a group affiliated to the Third International. All these revolutionary societies, he says are in close touch with the Russian Information Bureau which distributes Bolshevik literature and is the main channel of communication with Lenin. "That Bolshevik money comes into England through these societies we know on the authority of the Government."

In the light of such testimony the threat of the Miners' Federation to strike, thus cutting off supplies essential to British industrial life takes on a sinister aspect. The one hope of the situation is that the rank and file of British labor, stanchly loyal at heart, will refuse to have its cause endangered and its clearly bought position lost by the actions of extremists, and repudiate and defeat their designs. The attempt to bring about a revolution in the spring of 1919 failed because the heart of Labor was sound and would not stand behind the anarchist and Reds who were bent on revolution; and there is cause for belief that the same sterling loyalty and good sense will balk the disruptionists again.

J. D. STEWART  
Barrister, Solicitor and  
Notary Public.  
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Charlottetown  
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