

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1920

VOL. XLVIII. NO. 5

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

OFFICE:
NEWBON BLOCK
Charlottetown.

Branch Office, Georgetown.

LIME

We have on hand
quantity of
St. John
LIME!

In Barrels
Casks.

C. LYONS & Co.

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.

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 feet of the petitioners 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 sponsors 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 270 Special Trains.
C. G. Railways

Up to March 1st 767,400 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 767,400 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 767,400 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. Magantic 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.

The process of disembarkation at Halifax is being carried on without a hitch, and there is a fine system of co-operation between the Military and the Railway officials.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect January 19th, 1920

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME!

Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up		
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
4.10	5.00	6.40	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 6.10	8.45
2.45	3.59	4.25	Hunter River	Arr. 6.35	10.11
4.45	5.05	7.45	Arr. Emerald Jet.	5.00	8.05
9.10	8.05	8.45	Arr. Bordier	Dep. 4.10	8.40
4.10	5.00	6.40	Dep. Bordier	Arr. 6.10	8.45
5.34	6.05	8.42	Emerald Junction	4.40	8.10
6.05	6.55	9.20	Kensington	5.00	8.05
			Arr. Summerside	Dep. 3.20	6.45
				Mon. Wed. Fri.	P.M. A.M.
			Dep. Summerside	Arr. 12.20	9.00
4.80	7.23	11.30	Port Hill	10.41	7.58
8.18	8.18	2.44	O'Leary	9.21	7.03
9.08	9.08	3.51	Alberton	8.02	6.12
9.45	9.45	5.00	Arr. Tignish	Dep. 7.00	5.35
				Mon. Wed. Fri.	P.M. A.M.
P.M.	A.M.		Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 10.10	6.10
3.10	7.00		Mount Stewart	8.55	4.30
4.30	8.55		Mount Stewart	8.55	4.30
5.00	9.52		Monlague	7.23	3.85
5.22	10.02		St. Peters	8.00	3.00
6.30	11.35		Arr. Souris	Dep. 6.50	1.35
				Mon. Wed. Fri.	P.M. A.M.
P.M.	A.M.		Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 10.10	6.10
7.50	7.00		Elmira	8.55	4.30
				Mon. Wed. Fri.	P.M. A.M.
P.M.	A.M.		Dep. Mount Stewart	Arr. 8.50	4.10
4.35	9.10		Coxigen	7.48	2.48
5.27	10.20		Monlague	7.23	2.10
5.51	11.00		Georgetown	Dep. 6.45	1.35
6.25	11.40				
				Daily ex Sat & Sun	Daily ex Sat & Sun
			Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 10.25	10.40
3.30	4.00		Yarmon River	8.09	8.45
5.15	5.15		Arr. Murray Har.	Dep. 7.30	6.45
7.25	8.45				

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

H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont.
W. T. HUGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Reign of Terror

The Rev. R. Contier Forster, late British Chaplain of Odessa and the Russian ports of the Black Sea, writes as follows in the London Times:

That any professing Christian of any denomination in the whole globe should feel or express sympathy with the Bolsheviki of Russia, can only be due either to lack of accurate information or deliberate deception by the clever propagandists in England. It is repeatedly said "Bolshevism is solely concerned with economics. It has nothing to do with religion. This is absolutely untrue. The horrors of heathen Rome and the episodes of the Coliseum are brilliantly imitated and excelled by the Reds in Russia. He then proceeds to give some instances that he can personally vouch for. Four days after Easter the Reds broke up the service in Odessa Cathedral, which was being conducted by the Archbishop of Kerson. They would not allow the Liturgy to proceed, creating an uproar and shouting, "Down with the Church! Down with the clergy! Marriages were unceremoniously interrupted by bands of propagandists, determined to compel the people to abandon Christian marriage and accept the new civil contract which has been introduced. My own man servant was obliged to drive into the country to be married at a wayside church, where the wedding party might pass unobserved.

The Bolshevists have attempted to bring about the abolition of Sunday as the weekly day of rest on account of its age long association with the Resurrection of Christ. The virulence of the Red hatred of everything Christian seeks to substitute Monday for the old hallowed day. In the spring of 1918 the attempt was temporarily crowned with success. The last Sunday in April was peremptorily ordered to be erased from the calendar as a rest day. Works, factories and shops were commanded to carry on their business as on other days of the week. The streets of Odessa were thronged with crowds of truant, jubilating Reds making a great parade of work. The following Tuesday, May 1, was substituted for the condemned Sunday, and duly observed as the festival of the Holy Revolution. On this day all workshops, houses of business, and factories were strictly forbidden to work. The brutal persecution of the Church increased. After the torture and martyrdom of many priests and several bishops, a demonstration of protest was made by the Christians of Odessa. The Archbishop of Kerson and the Bishop of Nikolaioff took part in the procession. I marched with the other demonstrators. Two hundred Christian soldiers in uniform presented themselves at the cathedral and requested permission to carry the banners. Forty thousand of the faithful assembled. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Reds to wreck the solemn march. In many places the persecution of the Church is carried out with terrible fury. Outrages and affronts were offered to the Christians on every hand. In one part of my chaplaincy alone, 60 priests were driven from their parishes as a result of the anti-Christian propaganda.

In the Monastery near Kollas all monks and the Prior were shot. In Petm Archbishop Andronik was buried alive. This ghastly fate caused such indignation and horror among the cowed and terror-stricken peasants that the heroic Vassili, Archbishop of Tchernogoff, greatly agitating, made the journey to Moscow to make representations respecting the tragedy of Archbishop Andronik. It was a splendid venture gloriously made. But the Archbishop could look for no mercy from the blood-soaked tyrants. Archbishop Vassili shared the martyrdom of his brothers. With his two companions he was hacked to pieces.

Agriculture and National Policy

The assumption behind hostile criticism of the tariff is that the only object of protectionist duties is to assist manufacturers. If that were true, the system could not endure and would not deserve to endure. There is no greater reason for legislation to benefit manufacturers than there would be for discriminatory measures in favor of workmen, farmers or merchants. The only sound basis of all legislation is the national interest. In Canada we must not content ourselves with protection and to develop industries which will employ labor, consume raw materials and create home markets for producers. Very many even of the sons of farmers will not remain upon the land, and if they cannot engage in other activities in Canada they will go elsewhere. Probably very many of the assaults of the tariff have sons employed in the industries or holding responsible positions in the cities who would have left the Dominion if they could not have found scope and opportunity here for the exercise of their genius and energy.

There is much lamentation over rural depopulation, and the blame is always laid upon protection. But if we go back to the 70's of the last century there was an "exodus" under low tariff conditions greater than we have ever known since the National Policy was adopted. In Europe movement of population from one country to another is obstructed by differences of language, of conditions and of customs. But Canadians, if denied employment and opportunity in their own country, would go to the United States naturally as they go from one centre to another within the Dominion. Unless, therefore, entrance of Canadians to the United States were prohibited or the great industries and communities of the neighboring country destroyed by fire, plague or earthquake, it is idle to suggest that low tariff would check "rural depopulation" in any Canadian province. It is certain, indeed, that the movement would not be retarded, but accelerated, for farmers would be deprived of the home markets which industrial centres afford.

In a remarkable speech in Great Britain, not long ago, Mr. Lloyd George deplored the tragedy of British agriculture. He estimated that during the last half-century in free trade England the rural population had decreased by 3,000,000, and then contrasted the favorable condition of agriculture in Germany with that of agriculture in the United Kingdom. Between 1870 and 1914 the arable area in the United Kingdom declined by four and a half million acres. The number of persons engaged in agriculture fell from 2,762,012 in 1871 to 2,077,756 in 1911. The total wheat production dropped from 13,419,496 quarters in 1870 to 7,804,041 quarters in 1914. In place of grain a system of grass farming was developed which required a minimum of capital and labor. It is impossible to argue that protection produces "rural depopulation" in Canada and that free trade has a like effect in England.

Other causes largely explain the movement to towns and cities in all countries. In Canada machinery has displaced farm labor, the old village industries have disappeared, the pioneer marketing centres can never be restored, mail orders and free rural delivery have affected the trade of country stores, and thousands of

the sons of the old Province have settled on the cheap lands of the Western Prairies. All these causes explain "rural depopulation," and it is certain that the situation in the older communities would be far less satisfactory if those displaced from the land had been forced to seek employment in American instead of in Canadian industrial centres. It is doubtful if under low tariffs we would have had more people on the land; it is certain that we would have had fewer people in Canada.

Moreover, if protection has been maintained for national reasons, agriculture in Canada has not been neglected. We have experimental farms, agricultural colleges, expert advisers in the counties, liberal appropriations for agricultural research, subsidized drainage, and other provisions to assist production and marketing. Indeed, the Legislature and the Federal Government have been peculiarly and properly responsive to every demand of the agricultural communities. Whether it be admitted or not, a great portion of our expenditures on railways has been assumed in order to give better transportation to farmers and to increase the value of agricultural holdings. So one of the chief objects of shipping subsidies has been to give farmers better access to ultimate markets for such of their products as go to other countries. Canadian Governments never displayed greater energy than during those evil days for Canadian agriculture when the McKinley and Dingley tariffs shut our farm products out of American markets. Finally, the rural communities of Canada have a far greater representation, according to population in the Legislatures and the House of Commons than in the industrial and commercial centres. It cannot, therefore, be fairly contended that agriculture has been neglected by Canadian Governments or that farmers have been treated as a subject class in this country.

In all these measures and appropriations to improve and assist agriculture the Governments have considered the national interest. What was done all classes have approved and supported. So in fiscal policy, the object has been to strengthen the national treasury and to increase the revenue and prosperity of workers and farmers, and other classes. With a national debt of two billions we must maintain and increase the population, guarantee the stability of industries and institutions which provide a great percentage of the public revenues, increase the traffic of Canadian railways, and develop the other national resources of the country by just such methods as we have applied to agriculture. There seems to be no doubt that 80 or 85 per cent of the farm products of Canada are sold in the domestic market, and farmers and workers would suffer chiefly if through revolutionary fiscal legislation the industries of the country were unbalanced, the sources of revenues depleted, prices reduced by industrial depression, and wages lowered by reduction of output in Canadian factories. There is no demand in Canada for "higher protectionist duties." There is fear of the consequences of a great reversal of national policy at a time when industrial stability and public confidence are so vital to the immediate future of the country. And surely it is significant that in every other country there is a movement to safeguard home markets, conserve raw materials, develop new and expand old industries, and carry manufacture to the last processes in domestic factories.

—Montreal Star.

Canadian-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, 17 to 21 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 the 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 homestead 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 acre. Must 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 laborers 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 honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (not 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.

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 J. 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 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. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Price..... \$1.00 to \$2.00

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.

Minard's Liniment Cures RHEUMATISM

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited,
Gentlemen—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering. By the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A. DOTE, Merchant,
St. Louis, Quebec, Feb. 11, 1919.

Job Printing Done At
The Herald

Minard's Liniment will cure Sprains.

Clean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.
MONEY TO LOAN.

Minard's Liniment Cures RHEUMATISM