

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1919

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Great Britain Misinterpreted.

An American visitor to Canada declares that at the Paris Conference which framed the constitution of the League of Nations, Great Britain "pulled the wool over the eyes" of the United States. He insists that the whole object of British policy was to involve the United States in the quarrels of Europe. For this reason, he suggests, the League of Nations was devised and to this end President Wilson was made the tool of British diplomats.

It is curious how wide spread this impression is in the neighboring country. The old anti-British factions, united with the pro German elements, are busily engaged in propagating the idea and in reviving all the suspicion and distrust of the British Empire which it was hoped the war would forever destroy. It is pathetic to reflect that the facts so absolutely disprove the notion which has been made to prevail among so many Americans.

The cry for a League of Nations came chiefly from the United States. The chief missionary and advocate of the League was President Wilson. He was supported by the bulk of the American press and a great multitude of American idealists. The proposal was not regarded too favorably, in France nor was there any such enthusiasm in Great Britain for a League of Nations as seemed to prevail in America. But British statesmen were led to believe that in his appeal for the League President Wilson expressed the overwhelming sentiment of his country, and that any peace settlement which did not set up a League of Nations would not be accepted by the American people.

It was even represented that unless the League were created the United States would be betrayed and would have spent its blood and treasure in Europe in vain. Great Britain, therefore, put pressure upon France to accept proposals objectionable to that country partly because of her own desire to have an International Peace Tribunal established and partly because it was believed that there would be a revolt of opinion in America if the President's demand for a League of Nations was not conceded. Great Britain did not mislead the United States. President Wilson unintentionally misled Great Britain. The British people are now amazed to find that in accepting a policy for which there was alleged to be almost a universal demand among Americans they actually did something which Congress at Washington refuses to sanction.

For what has happened Mr. Wilson himself may not be altogether without responsibility. It is said that he has been very arbitrary, very absolute, very uncompromising. The leaders among American public men in drawing the country into the war were Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Root and Mr. Taft. But in contrast with the policy of other countries the Republican leaders were excluded from all responsibility for the actual conduct of the war and no Republican leader was associated with Mr. Wilson at Paris. By his extreme exclusiveness, and what Republicans regard as his extreme arrogance, Mr. Wilson

created something like hatred for himself among his opponents and there is no doubt that to an unfortunate extent the Republicans in Congress have rejected the Peace Treaty chiefly to punish the President. Unhappily, in taking this course they have created the gravest complications for all nations and perhaps done something unconsciously to misinterpret the British Empire to the United States and revive suspicions and prejudices which should have died long ago.

The American Senate has always been a difficult instrument of international negotiation. Whatever we may think of secret diplomacy, it is doubtful if the open diplomacy of Congress represents a method which the world could safely adopt. But much as they may regret the action of Congress, the British people will continue to be grateful for President Wilson's action during the war and for his endeavor at Paris to discover a tribunal which would keep the world's peace in future. So they will continue to have faith that sooner or later they will be understood at Washington. The notion that Great Britain is seeking to use the American nation for its own selfish purposes rests only upon the unfriendly imagination of those who trade in international jealousies for domestic ends and do not desire friendly co-operation between the British Empire and the United States for even the highest objects.—Montreal Star.

An Object Lesson

(London Times)

The tribute paid to Mr. Lloyd Harris for his remarkable work as Chairman of the Canadian Trade Mission in London served the double purpose of praising high achievement and of directing attention to an example set by the Dominion from which the Motherland should profit. Mr. Lloyd Harris has been an ambassador for Canada's commerce not only in London, but also in many European countries. He has personally surveyed trade conditions and opportunities in lands now happily released from the scourge of war and potentially free for economic development. He has carried the Canadian trade banner and hoisted it in places where hitherto Canada has been but a name. If his success in this respect has been notable, his missionary preaching of the gospel of Empire in the Mother Country has been no less important. His stay among us has been beneficial, and he takes with him to Canada our esteem and good will. Indeed, his work points a moral for the British Government. His functions have been similar to those of the Department of Overseas Trade, which inter-departmental friction has hampered to the point of paralysis. The results of his labors are precisely the results that the Department of Overseas Trade should achieve. The Government would do well to study the methods of the Canadian Mission, and even better to call some of these great business men of the Dominions, with their virility, energy, and enterprise, to assist in a consultative capacity, in the vitally important task of developing British trade in fields where they themselves have prospered.

Royalty Well Pleased

The Right Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden on November 25, sent to His Majesty the King, Buckingham Palace, London, the following cable: "At the conclusion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this Dominion may I be permitted to convey to Your Majesty and to the Queen my very warm congratulations upon its remarkable success, and especially upon the wonderful impression which the Prince has made upon all our people. His labors have been indefatigable and untiring, his tact and courtesy have been unflinching, and his natural charm of manner has made an irresistible appeal to all our people, and has won for him a place in their hearts which will always endure. He has shown a thorough comprehension of the spirit and aspirations of the Canadian people, and there has been a universal appreciation of the excellent speeches which he has delivered in all our provinces from Atlantic to Pacific. The visit has had a distinctly steadying effect, and must serve to strengthen the ties which unite Canada to the rest of the Empire."

THE KING'S REPLY

Buckingham Palace, London, November 26, 1919. Sir Robert Borden, Ottawa: "The Queen and I have received with supreme gratification your kind message on the conclusion of our son's visit to Canada. We heartily thank you for the generous terms in which you speak of all that he has accomplished during the happy months spent by him in the Dominion, and we are proud that it is to his personality that you so largely attribute the success that has crowned his efforts. I earnestly believe that this renewed association between my family and the people of Canada will strengthen that unity of Empire upon which please God a great and glorious future may be assured."

The Salary Grab

The Montreal Herald, a leading Liberal paper, expresses astonishment that the Leader of the Opposition at Ottawa should have drawn down \$19,000 in salary and indemnity during the current year, a sum greater than that drawn by the Prime Minister. It points out that in the year 1914, when two sessions were held, Sir Wilfrid Laurier declined to accept a salary for the second ses-

sion, and as Sir Wilfrid drew up the Act providing for the payment of a salary to the leader of the Opposition, it may be presumed it was never the intention to pay two salaries in one year. The Liberal organ says Mr. Mackenzie was not really leader of the Opposition, as the caucus elected J. A. Robb chairman, and merely designated the member from Cape Breton as spokesman on the floor of the House. That, says the Herald, makes the case all the more conspicuous, and it would seem now "to be graceful on the part of Mr. Mackenzie to return that extra \$7,000."

Mr. Mackenzie may have decided that his distinguished services to the nation entitled him to his fine salary, or that his tenure of political life was likely to be so brief that he had better make hay while the sun was shining. In any case he has given the country abundant proof that he was not worthy to step into Laurier's shoes, as some pulpit partisans wanted him to do.

Sir Vincent Meredith, President of the Bank of Montreal, says there has been no reaction from the feverish activity and high prices brought about by the war. Nor does he see any signs of an immediate reaction. He thinks there will be a continued demand for our agricultural and manufacturing products for some time. The high cost of living he regards as partly a consequence of the large volume of currency in circulation, but thinks currency inflation is not an unmitigated evil, inasmuch as it serves to check imports and stimulate exports. To decrease inflation he says there must be an increase of gold reserves, and this cannot be accomplished speedily. To uphold Canada he says there is need of increased production and export, and more immigration, and in order to export this country must supply credit to overseas customers.

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Local and Other Items

A proclamation has been published in Cairo declaring licenses for carrying firearms to be invalid, says a despatch from the Egyptian capital. Applications for permission to carry arms must be submitted again, and persons unlawfully possessed of firearms will be liable to court martial.

The broken hull of the schooner Minnie J. Dicks was found a few days ago on Victory Island, near St. Pierre, Miq., and it is feared the crew of six were lost. The schooner, it is believed, anchored in the roads at night, but was swept ashore when the anchor chains broke, during a storm of hurricane proportions. The vessel hailed from Sydney, C. B.

The Aranmore Aground.

Captain T. G. Taylor, Agent of the Marine Department here received a telegram Saturday conveying the regrettable news that the crew of the Aranmore had been obliged to abandon the ship. The Aranmore it will be remembered left Charlottetown on Sunday, Nov. 30, with light house supplies and provisions for the light-keepers at various points in the Strait of Belle Isle. On Thursday last while proceeding along the Canadian Labrador Coast she struck on a reef on the east side of Coochee Bay described as "bearing north 45 degrees east magnetic from outer island, distance three miles." On Friday afternoon a moderate gale was blowing from the south and the ship was pounding heavily, so that the crew were obliged to abandon her and landed on a nearby island. The C. G. S. Montcalm which went to the Aranmore's assistance Saturday reported a gale blowing hard from the south and no chance of getting near the ship until the weather should moderate. The Aranmore was built in Dundee, Scotland, in 1890. She was a steamer of 1700 tons gross and 502 registered tonnage, 241 feet long, 35 feet beam and 15 feet deep. She was formerly for a considerable time engaged in service along that part of the coast where she came to grief. At one time she ran for a while in the Plant Line service between Boston, Halifax and Charlottetown. She was commanded by Captain McDonald and a considerable number of the crew are P. E. Islanders. It is to be hoped that the steamer may yet be saved.

The information reaching the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, from all parts of Canada in regard to the outlook for the winter is decidedly encouraging, according to Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott, Deputy Superintendent-General. Mr. Scott stated that there had been no reports of influenza thus far, and the Indians in all parts of the Dominion appeared to be well prepared for the winter.

The Canadian Associated Press learns that an informal census has been taken regarding the Canadian soldiers who have taken their discharge in England and now find themselves in want. The total number who seem genuinely anxious to be returned to Canada through want of work there appears to be about four hundred, although there may be more who have not proclaimed themselves stranded.

President Raymond Poincaré of France does not intend to retire from public life upon the conclusion of his presidential term, in February, according to an article published recently in the Journal. "I do not believe I have come to the age of retirement," he is quoted as saying. "I have acquired ideas which I will place at the service of my country as long as I keep my strength, and I confess that I do not feel at all exhausted."

Eight thousand steel workers were thrown out of work at Gary Indiana a few days ago when the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, the largest manufacturing concern of its kind in the world, was forced to close because of the coal shortage. All mills of the company were forced to be shut down completely, and reports reached here that the company's plants at Elwood, Ind. employing four thousand to five thousand persons, also had banked its fires.

Thirty boys, students at the Charney College, near Quebec, some days ago crashed through the ice on the Chaudiere river and were rescued with difficulty. One of the teachers, Bro. Leon, dived into the icy water and saved a lad named Turcotte, after breaking a hole through the ice he got the boy who was floating away. The accident was caused by the locks up the river being opened to let down a stream of surplus water which threatened to flood Beauce district. The boys, who were skating, did not know that the gates were open and when the ice suddenly lifted and left the backs of the river they were thrown into the water. Brother Leon is to be recommended for bravery to the Royal Humane Society.

Electrification of all the steam railways in southern Ontario and western Quebec is one of the developments heralded as the outcome of the project for deepening the St. Lawrence river to accommodate ocean navigation and incidentally harnessing the water power potentialities. It is estimated that more than four million horse power will be developed along the St. Lawrence and this, it is stated, may readily be utilized by the railroads and would obviate such conditions as obtain at present, when train services have to be curtailed owing to the American coal strike. The Hill lines are largely operated by electricity from much smaller power. An order-in-council approving the reference of the question to the international Waterways Commission is expected.

The C. M. B. A. Is Growing.

In order that the friends of the C. M. B. A. of Canada may understand the present standing of the Association, it must be borne in mind that the original C. M. B. A. was founded in the United States of America, but that in the early '90's the vast majority of the Canadian members of the brotherhood separated from their American friends and formed what is known as the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, with head office in Canada, Canadian investments and a Canadian membership. In 1915 the C. M. B. A. of Canada readjusted its affairs, but owing to the heavy death roll through the old age of a great many of its members, the ravages of the war, and the ravages of the influenza, it became necessary to make a second readjustment at the convention of August, 1919. Dr. Frank Sanderson, of Toronto, and Dr. A. K. Blackadar, of Ottawa, two of the most eminent actuaries on this continent laid down the conditions that were necessary to make the C. M. B. A. of Canada absolutely solvent, and these conditions were fulfilled to the letter at the August convention. The last issue of the Society's paper showed at the 30th of October, 1919, that there was cash in hand and in banks amounting to the sum of over \$71,000, and the same issue of the paper showed that the unpaid death claims on hand amounted to only \$16,300, and owing to the very strong financial position of the association a handsome investment of \$35,000 was made in Victory Loan Bonds, 1919. And in general, the statement shows that the assets of the association amount to \$839,123.00. At the meeting of St. Clement's Branch at Viaville on the 13th instant, fifteen new members were initiated. The conclusion to be drawn from these facts is that the C. M. B. A. of Canada is doing business on a solid basis and in a promising manner.

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She was taken off by the G.C.S. Montcalm and towed to Wolf Bay. A telegram received by Captain Taylor of the Marine Department Tuesday morning stated that the Montcalm was assisting the crew of the Aranmore to lay the ship up at Wolf Bay for the winter, and that fine weather prevailed.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 16th January, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Souris and Railway Station, from the 18th April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Souris East, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 4, 1919. Dec. 4, 1919—3i

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D. C. McLeod | W.K. Bentley, K.C. MCLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors

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Financially Stronger in All Canada, With Good Prospects in View

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Time Changes Nov. 30.

Canadian National Railways. No. 13 and 14 Trains Will Run Between St. John and Halifax. Changes in time schedules on Canadian Railways effective on November 30th will not affect the service to and from Prince Edward Island. Connection for the Ocean Limited, and for the St. John-Boston train will be made as usual by the morning train leaving Charlottetown at 6.25 a. m.

No. 13 and 14 trains will, after November 30th, run between St. John and Halifax. No. 13 will leave Halifax at 7.40 a. m. (daily except Sunday) and arrive at Sackville at 12.45 noon, and at Moncton at 2.00. No. 199, Ocean Limited, will leave Halifax at 8.10 a. m. and arrive at Sackville at 1.08 p. m. and at Moncton at 2.15 p. m. Both of these trains will make connection with the train leaving Sackville for Cape Tormentine, which will leave at 1.15 p. m.

By operating No. 13 and 14 right through, the Ocean Limited will be relieved from carrying extra cars and will maintain a better schedule. No. 13 and 14 will carry the Boston Sleeper and have a dining car between Moncton and Halifax. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Nov. 27, 1919. Dec. 3, 1919—2i

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D.

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

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

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The Herald

St. Dunstan's University Drive!

December 15 to December 27

A Drive will be inaugurated through the Province on the above dates to raise funds for the erection of an additional building to the University.

The accommodation of the Institution is totally inadequate for the large number of students attending it. This Institution in the 65 years of its existence has never made an appeal to the public.

Each Parish Will Be Separately Organized and Canvassed

You have done your duty to your country—you have given the lives of your noble sons to your country's cause—you have lent your country \$10,000,000. What have you given for the cause of Christian Education? Think of the work this institution has accomplished in this Province for the past 65 years. Think of the men and clergy it has provided you with. Think of the Spiritual Guidance they have given you. Think of what they are doing, and think of all there is yet to be done in the cause of Education. Do you realize the sacrifice the staff of this institution is making for the cause of Education? Give them at least sufficient accommodations to "carry on." Remember that he who gives to the cause of Christian Education is lending to the Lord. Investments in the hands of Divine Providence bear eternal interest. Do you consider it worth your while?

J. J. Hughes, Treas. L.B. McMillan, Mgr. Provincial Bank. Organizer December 10, 1919—2i



Footwear - FOR - SPRING and SUMMER. Our new Stock is here, ready for your inspection. Many new lines this year, showing the styles that are worn in larger cities.

WOMEN'S BROWN BOOTS, high tops with leather or rubber soles. \$5.95 and up

BLACK HIGH TOP BOOTS, same as above, made on high or low heels. \$4.95 and up

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Browns—\$6.50, 7.00, 9.50 | Blacks—\$3.75 to \$8.50

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Bran, Middlings, Shorts

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Calf Meal, Chick Feed

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