

The Herald

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THE PEACE TREATY

As will be seen in this issue of "The Herald," the Congressional Session at Washington has closed, and the Senate of the United States after several months discussion, has failed to ratify the Peace Treaty...

The treaty itself provided that it should become effective as soon as ratified by three of the great powers signatories thereto. Great Britain, France, Italy and some other powers had already ratified the treaty...

Another session of Congress will assemble at Washington on December 1st, but whether or not the treaty will be resubmitted remains altogether with President Wilson...

The Herald says: "The significance of this result is that President Wilson has been shown he cannot ride roughshod over the Senate, a co-ordinate branch of the treaty-making power."

"I should hesitate to offer it in any detail, but I assume that the Senators only desire my judgment upon the all-important question of the final vote on the resolution containing the main reservations by Senator Lodge."

"I am told that the league is in danger in the American Senate, and can scarcely believe it, but if so, may I send a message from South Africa to America."

"My people are a small people; my voice in their behalf is weak. But the greatest leaders in America before now have listened to me."

"I trust my appeal will not be resisted. I appeal to America not to blast the hopes of the world. America has established a great record in the war. She has shown herself capable of the highest altruism."

League is wanted to save civilization from dissolving into fragments, from falling into decay. It alone can save tottering Europe.

"No nation put more faith, more effort into the construction of the League than America. It now only remains to ratify and pass the covenant. Other nations have approved it. Even distant Asia is represented."

"The rejection of the treaty by the United States Senate, was deeply regretted in Great Britain. The comments of the British press were very reserved, but all expressed regret and disappointment."

"The treaty must be called into existence," it says. "The United States must join the other nations in sanctioning the agreement reached at Versailles, in the League for Peace."

"Commenting upon the killing of the Treaty insofar as this session of Congress is concerned, the Times goes on to say: 'It has been the work of blind partisan recklessness, done in calms disregard of the need and the suffering of nations and of millions of men, who will have to bear their burdens unrelieved until, with the establishment of conditions of peace, works of mercy and upbuilding can be undertaken.'"

"The World says: 'What the vote plainly shows is that there are two-thirds of the Senators who are in favor of the ratification of the treaty. All that stands in the way is an agreement on the character and scope of the reservations, which could be settled very quickly if partisanship and personal vanity were subordinated to the colossal concerns of national and international welfare.'"

"We are bound to say that the defeat of the autocratic government equals, if it does not surpass, in importance to the future of our country, the defeat of the League of Nations. And in comparison with these two supreme results of the victory achieved by the patriots of both parties in the United States Senate all other considerations become for the moment negligible."

"The Herald says: 'The significance of this result is that President Wilson has been shown he cannot ride roughshod over the Senate, a co-ordinate branch of the treaty-making power.'"

"Responsibility for the situation rests primarily with President Wilson, who more than ten months ago ignored the Senate and a considerable proportion of the American people by inextricably attaching the Covenant of the League of Nations to the Treaty. In giving the impression to Europe that he spoke for all the American people he was wrong, as the result shows."

"Australia has no organization that can compare with Canada's Department of Soldier's Civil Relief. Establishment states the Hon. Robt Hunter of Queensland, Australia, a Minister of the Hughes cabinet who is in charge of the land settlement and re-establishment in that country."

Thoughtless Leadership

Ottawa Journal

"People's party—Labor, soldier, and farmers" is the caption placed by the Ottawa Citizen on an address by Mr. David Loughnan, editor of the Veteran, advocating a political union between the three elements named. This seems to leave out all the editors, except Mr. Loughnan—unless, of course, they are returned soldiers—including the editors of the Ottawa Citizen, and it leaves out also all the merchants, and storekeepers, all the professional men, all the civil servants, all the manufacturers, all the clerks, fishermen, commission men, agents, brokers, school teachers and so on, except such as are returned soldiers. In fact, come to think of it, Mr. Loughnan's party looks a good deal like the Bolshevik idea. The Bolshevik platform was government by soldiers, peasants, and workmen's councils, and Mr. Loughnan's conception of a new political paradise for Canada seems to differ from the Bolshevik conception for Russia merely by proposing that our soldiers, farmers and labor men should operate more or less through our present parliamentary institutions instead of setting up some new brand of institutions, soviet or otherwise. The principle of attack by some classes of the community upon others seems to be about the same in each case. And some of Mr. Loughnan's other utterances suggest that he doesn't like people who are liable to wear stand-up collars on Sundays. He thinks a lot of soldiers—except when they were officers. The twenty-one returned soldiers in Parliament he tells us, all of whom were officers, threw the G. W. V. A. down in the recent session of Parliament. Not one of them stood up for the poor private. He thinks that "the higher up an officer gets, the farther away he seems to get from the Tommy. But Mr. Loughnan's grievances seem to extend in all directions. In a recent address or speech, we forget which, he denounced the ineptitude and shortcomings of the Dominion Government, and intimated that it was the tool of capitalists and big business corporations."

Mr. Loughnan would set class against class, each cutting the other's throat, each with a slogan that spells mostly selfishness. Well, we may say to that, but it will be a sorry day—for "labor, soldier and farmer," as well as for everybody else. Canadians no matter in what class category they may place themselves who have at heart the real interest of their country—and of their selves—will not be stampeded by inflammatory oratory. Sober thought will indicate to them, in contrast, the value of such advice as this from the master of the National Grange of the United States:—

"There is today too much tendency among our people to class endeavor, class thinking, class legislation. The interest of the nation demands the destruction of such unworthy ideas, whether they be hoisted by a labor union or by a group of farmers. Instead of joining in the hue and cry of these chaotic times against all investment, all industry, and all property ownership, the imperative call of the hour is for the protection of these sacred rights, without whose preservation no republic can endure and no people can prosper."

Lloyd George and Russia. London, Nov. 17.—Premier Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons today during the course of the debate on Russia, dwelt upon the complexity of the Russian problem. "In whichever direction we go," he said, "we are marching into a fog." The Premier referred to the operations of Admiral Kolchak, and emphasized the enormous distances and the difficulty of England helping Kolchak. "There are countries," he declared, "in a much better position to help Kolchak than we. These powers are next door. They are in the alliance. I do not wish to be considered as criticizing them. But if there has been failure it is not our failure." Pointing out that nobody knew what Central Russia wanted, and that any attacks upon Bolshevism carried

beyond a certain point had failed, the Premier declared that with Great Britain's own burdens it was quite impossible to go on financing civil war in Russia indefinitely. "Our own country is our first concern," he said, "and there is no surer road to Bolshevism at home than financial bankruptcy. We have contributed more to anti-Bolshevik elements in Russia than France, Japan and America put together. I boast of that because it was an obligation of honor for us."

Mr. Lloyd George admitted the accuracy of the French press report that France and England were in agreement to withhold further supplies from Russia, because, as he explained, it was impossible further to burden the French taxpayer. Dilating upon the almost insuperable difficulties of formulating a policy, when on one side there were anti-Bolsheviks like Kolchak and Doukine fighting to rekindle and reunite powerful Russia, and on the other side border states, equally anti-Bolshevik, seeking their own independence, and therefore disintegration of Russia, the Premier said:—

"We are faced by three claims for intervention. The first and second are Russia and Armenia and those opposing intervention in Armenia. Armenia is a good cause, and Britain is one land able to restore a semblance of justice and good government. But can we do all these things considering our great burdens? The third case is the Baltic provinces, where the Germans must be cleared out, or the peace of Europe is unsafe. Will any wise man advise us to undertake the terrible responsibility of restoring order in a country as large as Russia, where no country ever intervened without landing itself into disaster? I cannot undertake such responsibility. The Premier concluded by declaring that he did not fear Bolshevism in any well governed land, but dreaded a wild adventure into lands whose condition was unknown and where nothing but catastrophe had awaited every empire and every army that had ever made it."

The Premier was asked concerning the testimony given before the Senate committee on foreign relations, by William C. Bullitt, recently attached to the American Press Commission and replied: returned from Russia. I never knew of his existence until one day President Wilson said to me: 'There's a young fellow returned from Russia who might be able to give you interesting views about Russia. But he added that I was not to attach too much importance to him. After declaring that Bullitt had betrayed the confidences of Mr. Lloyd George's secretary, Sir Phillip Kerr, and stating that his secretary saw hundreds of people for him including Bullitt, and had never referred to Bullitt, the Premier concluded: Bullitt got hold of documents in the office of the American delegation in Paris and published them. No public man in England would have soiled his fingers by using evidence of that kind."

May Prevent Deadlock. Washington, Nov. 18.—At nine o'clock tonight, after the Senate had been in continuous session for eleven hours, consideration of amendments in committee of the whole was completed, and the treaty was formally reported to the Senate. The question of approving the fifteen reservations adopted in committee of the whole then was taken up, each reservation being considered separately. An effort by Senator Hitchcock to strike out the preamble requirement for acceptance by other nations was voted down, 45 to 36, the Republicans opposing it solidly except for Senator McCumber, of North Dakota. The Senate, without a roll call, then agreed to call off the fifteen reservations excepting those relating to mandatory domestic questions and the economic boycott. Separate votes were taken on these three reservations. At 10:15 tonight the Vice-President declared the treaty closed to further reservation or amendments, and the Senate adjourned until noon tomorrow, when the ratification treaty will be taken up. The Senate tonight adopted a resolution authorizing the House to adjourn at any time between now and Dec. 1. The House will adjourn sine die tomorrow, but before doing so will pass a resolution authorizing the Senate to quit when it sees fit. Compromise moves to rescue the peace treaty from a threatened deadlock made such progress today that its friends declared it had more than an even chance for life. So far as it has taken definite form tonight, the compromise programme called for a final vote Thursday, and pointed toward acceptance of the reservations of foreign relations committee without the requirement that they must be assented to affirmatively by the other powers. The way to compromise was opened by the group of mild reservation Republicans who served notice on the Republican and Democratic leaders that they would not put up the bars entirely to modification of the committee resolutions, but would stand out against and defeat the administration's parliamentary programme.

The two reservations adopted yesterday related to labor provisions in part 13 of the treaty and to voting equality in the League of Nations. They follow: "The United States withholds its assent to part XIII (articles 387 to 427, inclusive) of said treaty, unless Congress, by act or joint resolution, shall hereafter make provision for representation in the organization established by said part XIII, and in such event the participation of the United States will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution. The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly in which any other member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire, in the aggregate, have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the league if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire or part of empire united with it politically has voted." Senator Lodge was said to have pressed for quick action, and to have been particularly insistent that the Democratic leader's counter proposals be in his hands tonight, so that a compromise could be worked out before the committee resolution came to a vote. The exact nature of these proposals was not revealed, but they were understood to have been aimed particularly at the preamble requirement, to which President Wilson objected vigorously at his White House conference Monday with Senator Hitchcock.

How the President would regard the committee reservations with the preamble stricken out also was uncertain, but it was learned he had written a letter to Senator Hitchcock, which the latter will lay before a conference of Democratic Senators tomorrow morning. Time for such a meeting was granted by Senator Lodge, who assented to Mr. Hitchcock's request that the Senate should not meet until noon. The modification plan of the Democrats is understood to make it possible for the other powers to accept the reservations by mere acquiescence rather than by a specific exchange of notes. The practical result would be, it was said to provide for tacit acceptance, which could be taken for granted unless the other nations protested.

Washington, Nov. 19.—After three ineffectual attempts to ratify the peace treaty had failed, the Senate late tonight gave up the attempt and laid the treaty aside. All compromise efforts to bring ratification failed; the three resolutions of ratification all going down by overwhelming majorities. The Republican leaders apparently despairing of bringing two-thirds of the Senate together for any sort of ratification, then put in a resolution to declare the war at an end. Two of the three ratification votes were taken on the resolution drafted by the Republican majority, containing reservations which President Wilson had told Democratic Senators in a letter earlier in the day would mean nullification of the treaty.

Local and Other Items

The attendance at the market yesterday was not very large, and prices were practically the same as at last quotations.

Two sons of Industrial Commissioner C. W. Kirkpatrick, of Hamilton, Ont., are suffering from broken arms. The younger son, Warren, was cranking an automobile a couple of days ago when it back-fired and fractured his arm. His older brother, Robert, while cranking the same car, had a similar experience.

Dr. Brien, member for South Essex, Ont., is leaving on a two months' trip to China as medical officer in charge of 1,120 coolies being returned to the land of Confucius. These coolies have been in France during the war, and, since the armistice, have been working to help restore some order out of the chaos created on the war area.

L. A. Curtis, Ottawa, a returned soldier, wrote to the Board of Control the other day giving what he terms "an example of the daylight hold-up" practised by hotels in Toronto. He visited Toronto with his wife and child and was charged \$6 for a room for one day at a standard hotel. The mayor pointed out that it was a matter for Mr. Duncan, of the Board of Commerce.

William Carlisle, train bandit, walked into the Western Union Office at Casper, Wyo., while scores of heavily armed men searched the surrounding country for him, and sent a telegram to the Union Pacific Railroad office in Cheyenne, thanking the railroad for the money he secured from passengers on the Los Angeles Limited Train, which he held up near Medicine Bow.

Commenting upon the failure of the American Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty, L. Humanite of Paris says: "Peace without America means continuation of a state of war. The American and Anglo-French alliances crumble with a crash, and an American-Japanese conflict appears in its full light. A League of Nations without America simply means reverting to pre-war alliances."

Canada has been elected to the governing body of the international labor office in Washington, and her election is regarded as a remarkable triumph. It came after a struggle which had lasted for several weeks. The result of the battling was the election of the four following: Canada, Spain, Poland and Argentina. In actual voting Canada came third, a victory generally conceded to be a tribute to the forward position which the Canadian delegation has taken at the conference.

The Prince of Wales said goodbye to the United States on Saturday and sailed for his own land. Cheers of hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers whose friendship he had won during his brief visit rang in his ears, and the great battle cruiser Renown, one of the mightiest vessels in the British navy, weighed anchor and steamed majestically down North River, Edward Albert waved his farewell from the fighting top to the great crowd gathered on the banks of the Hudson to bid him Godspeed. The Renown arrived at Halifax at 8 o'clock Monday morning. His Royal Highness arrival was greeted with a salute of twenty-one guns from the citadel and a tremendous blowing of steamers, sirens and factory whistles. The royal party did not touch the soil of Halifax during the morning. His Royal Highness breakfasted on board and then remained in quiet. At a quarter to ten the Duke of Devonshire, who arrived in Halifax Sunday evening to officially say farewell to the Prince, was forced out to the Renown. His Excellency remained in close conference with the Prince for nearly an hour. At a quarter to eleven the Hon. MacCallum Grant, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, went on board the Renown to welcome the Prince in the name of the province. The salute was repeated as he stepped upon the companionway. Mr. Grant also enjoyed a prolonged conversation with His Royal Highness, who expressed extreme pleasure at once more visiting Halifax before returning to England.



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