

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1920.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LIMITED
AT 81 QUEEN STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Please Send in Your
Subscription Money.

At The Federal Capital

The all-important parliamentary event of the week ending, June 5th, was the conclusion of the debate on the budget, in the House of Commons, and the division thereon. Numerous speakers on both sides of the House continued the debate from day to day, and a sufficient number were ready to spin it out for many days more. This is generally the case in the debate on the budget, as it affords occasion for all manner of criticism and complaint and attack upon the Government. It will readily be understood under such circumstances that some regulation must exist by means of which the disposition to talk interminably may be curbed and a conclusion arrived at between the contending parties looking to a final termination on a certain date. This regulation is attended to by the whips of both parties, who come to an agreement that the debate shall end at a certain sitting of the House. This means, of course, that several who may be desirous of participating in the debate will be obliged to sacrifice themselves, refraining from having their ideas placed on Hansard. On this occasion the whips from the Government and Opposition side agreed that the debate should terminate and the vote be taken at the sitting of the House, commencing at 8 o'clock, Tuesday evening, June 1st. Of course it was generally expected that it would be Wednesday morning before the division would take place. All were prepared for an all-night session, and no one was disappointed in that regard. The speaking went on and on and on through the weary hours of the night and during the early hours of the morning. The first streaks of dawn penetrated the windows of the House of Commons and still the talk went on. The electrical lights went out and daylight presented itself full fledged, still the end did not come. Finally at half-past six Wednesday morning, Mr. Speaker gave the word to call in the members and a division was taken. It is but justice to say that the greater part of the speaking during these weary hours was more or less perfunctory and was not listened to by a very large audience. The ranks of the members on both sides of the House for the greater part of this all-night session were extremely erratic, but those charged with the internal economy of the chamber, were sufficiently alert to see that there was at all times a quorum present. Not much more can be said as regards attendance. The galleries were well filled during the earlier part of the night, but they were considerably deserted by morning, although a contingent of ladies held the fort from start to finish, heard the division bells ring, saw the division, then took their departure, satisfied, we must presume, at having been present at the finish.

Although the greater part of the debate during the weary hours of the night was not of an extremely inspiring nature, there was some admirable debating in the earlier part of the day's sittings. The Leader of the Opposition had reserved his contribution to the budget debate until the last day. He commenced

speaking shortly after three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon and occupied fully three hours in having his expressions of thought placed on Hansard. There was scarcely anything under the sun to which he did not refer, and it seems but justice to say that if his speech did have great length it certainly lacked depth in every extraordinary degree. Someone said that his three hours effort was suggestive of Lord Morley's description of a certain Marathon address, which resembled a train of forty coaches with a single passenger. He was most reckless in his declarations regarding certain matters of administrative work, and made such rash statements regarding financial operations of the Government that later on Mr. Rowell, who answered him, was able from the very bottom of authority in the official documents to contradict him point blank. In his muddling endeavor to express the position of the opposition without saying anything, he certainly put himself in a very silly light. He went on to discuss regarding the resolution passed at the Ottawa Liberal Convention in August, 1919, but in this debate Mr. Fielding, who answered the Finance Minister, presented a resolution in amendment which was not that of the Ottawa Convention. This had been a very difficult matter to explain on the part of the opposition throughout the debate, and the leader now endeavored to place on record an opinion regarding this matter, which doubtless he thought might let him off without exposing his weakness, but which really placed him in the silliest light possible. What he said on this point was really worthy of a school boy. The reason given by him, why the Fielding amendment took the place of the resolution adopted in the party convention was, that in the first place the Government might not accept the resolution of the Liberal platform. Now any one can easily see that that was not only a silly, but an absurd declaration, for the leader of a party to make. Had he any idea that the Government would accept any resolution moved by the opposition on the motion of going into ways and means? In the second place he was naive enough to state that the Fielding amendment was the only one the party could agree upon. Here then we have the whole case in a nutshell. It will be understood that there are the Protectionist wing, the Free Trade wing, and the Agrarian wing, which make up the total opposition to the Government in the House of Commons. The resolution that was moved by Mr. Fielding was evidently intended to cater to all these different wings of the party, without expressing anything in particular. It is simply another evidence of the tactics which our Liberal friends have always employed regarding the tariff. As Mr. Fielding himself is fond of saying, it was an attempt to sail north by south.

As already stated, the Leader of the Opposition had occupied three hours in the delivery of his speech. He kept the House some minutes after six o'clock in order that he might finish. When the House met at eight in the evening the debate was taken up by the Hon. Mr. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, who delivered a fighting speech, admirable from every point of view. In less than an hour and a half he completely annihilated, figuratively speaking, the Leader of the Opposition. In vigorous, convincing and authoritative terms he contradicted and completely discredited the rash statements of Mr. King regarding certain financial operations of the Government. He was withering in his sarcasm and merciless in his logic. He left no vestige of Mr. King's rickety fabric that he did not shatter to

shreds. It was without any doubt a speech worthy of the occasion and in every way deserving of close and careful perusal by every one who desires to have a correct knowledge of the actual operations of the Federal Government. Mr. Rowell wasted no time on unnecessary verbiage or declamation, as was the case with Mr. King. He went at once to the core of his subject and vindicated from every point of view the conduct of the Government and completely wiped out any influence that Mr. King's speech might have on the unwary and unthinking. After Mr. Rowell's complete vindication of the Government's position, and his absolute demolition of Mr. King's position, no member on the Government side had any further desire or anxiety regarding the budget debate. All were satisfied that the Government's case required no further exposition or vindication. During his discourse Mr. Rowell was frequently and warmly supported by members on the Government side, and when he concluded received an ovation, the members applauding and cheering most heartily.

As already stated, the debate dragged on through the weary hours of the night, and although some admirable contributions were made in the discussion, yet no very great attention was given to the speakers, as all were satisfied that sufficient had been said, and that the continuation of the discussion during the lonely hours of the night, while commendable in the part of those participating, still had for its ultimate object the placing on Hansard of the expressions of thought of those who participated. This is quite commendable, and no one can take exception thereto; but, as a full dress affair, anyone would readily understand that it was not by any means up to the mark. The order in the chamber, as late night gave place to early morning was not of course, of the very best, and speakers on either side were subjected to considerable annoyance one way or another in consequence of conversation here and there through the chamber. Mr. Speaker, however, did well, and kept the order as good as reasonably could be expected under the circumstances. Members came into the common chamber and went out, went into the ante-room, into their private rooms, congregated in room No. 16, and so on. Some lay on lounges and enjoyed sweet sleep for perhaps hours at a time, and still the weary hours of talk went on, and the Hansard reporters, true to their vocation, embodied every thing in the records. As the last speaker, who by the way was speaking in French, was in the middle of his discourse, the electric lights went out. Then there were numerous calls of "questions," while he persevered and finished what he had to say. This evidently exhausted the panel in Mr. Speaker's procession, and he rose to ask that the vote be taken. First, on Mr. Fielding's amendment, he asked for the ayes and noes. There was, of course, the usual shouts on either side of "carried," when Mr. Speaker said he believed the ayes had it. Immediately more than the requisite number rose to their feet on the other side in protest. Then Mr. Speaker gave the final order to "Call in the Members." Out went the Sergeant-at-Arms, out went the whips, and then the round up of the members for either side went on. They came trooping in from all directions, by the main and front entrance, by the side entrance and by the rear entrance. In they came, one after another, and as is usual at this stage when the House is in disorder there was some singing, some excellent choruses on either side. The seats filled up wonderfully. There was a greater attendance of members than on any division on any debate since the opening of the session, or, indeed, since the opening of the present parliament in 1918. The whips came in, and finally the Sergeant-at-Arms, and then Mr. Speaker called for order and the division was taken. The vote on the amendment was 94 in opposition to the Government and for the amendment, and 120 opposed to the amendment, and for the Government's motion. That gave the Government a majority of 26, and was fully up to what had been expected. In this connection a peculiar incident occurred. Mr. Mackie of Edmonton, through

inadvertence, some way or another voted for the amendment, and when those opposing the amendment rose he stood up again to vote against the amendment, and explained that he had, through mistake, voted the other way, but it was too late, his vote had been recorded and could not be changed. Had Mr. Mackie voted as he usually does, for the Government, the majority would have been 28 instead of 26. In addition to those who voted there were 14 members absent and paired, 7 on either side, and there were four Government members absent and not paired. Had all been in their places the Government majority would have been 31, which is quite sufficient, and admirably satisfactory in every way. In the division only two western members, who had formerly supported the Government, voted with the opposition. They are Mr. Wright of Battleford and Mr. Campbell of Nelson, Man. These men are Liberals, although they had been elected as Liberal-Unionists and had supported the Government generally, although not always; they are low tariff men all the same. In addition to this, Mr. Buchanan of Lethbridge voted with the opposition; but he is a low tariff man and had voted the same way on the budget of last year; so that the only defections were Mr. Wright and Mr. Campbell, and the last named has voted against the Government before now on matters of policy. It may be fairly assumed now that the Government majority secured on the budget vote will not be lessened. It is a good working majority, and satisfactory to the Government; and it has leaked out that the Opposition are very much disappointed, as they had hoped to gain some more defections from the Government ranks on the tariff vote.

Thursday, June 3rd, being the King's Birthday, was a public holiday and Parliament did not sit on that day. In honor of the occasion their Excellencies, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, held a large garden party on the grounds at Rideau Hall. Speculation is more or less rife as to the date of prorogation. The general expression of opinion is that the session will end just about the last day of June, but it may be continued further, as no one can tell what may eventuate.

Forest Fires

A couple of weeks or so ago, fierce forest fires swept over large regions in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, causing very extensive damage. It seems the ravages of the destructive element were not confined to the Canadian Provinces named; but operated in the ancient Colony, as well, as the following intelligence shows: St. Johns, Nfld., June 4.—Forest fires started by sparks from locomotives have destroyed several settlements on the Avalon peninsula during the last week. Residents in the settlements saved nothing, having in several cases to put to sea in boats to save their lives. Four girls at Bayville were cut off by fire and were saved only after their hair and clothes had been burned off. A policeman had to be thrown in the sea as his clothes were on fire. A report that four men are missing could not be confirmed. The Government has sent a relief train to the district.

SEALING TENDERS

Addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 23rd July, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Richmond Rural Mail Route, No. 2, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. 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 Edmonton, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR

Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. Johns, Nfld., June 4,
June 16, 1920—31

Connolly Estate

Scholarships

Applications will be received by the undersigned until June 15, 1920, from all students desirous of competing in a written examination for one of the Connolly Estate Scholarships offered annually by the "Trustees Estate of Owen Connolly."

This examination, to be held in the latter part of July in Charlottetown and Summerside, will be open to all deserving students, who, upon investigation, shall be found eligible to compete in accordance with the provisions of the Will of the late Owen Connolly. Each applicant must state (1) his name in full; (2) age; (3) names of both parents; (4) Post Office Address; and (5) the nature and extent of his studies during the past year.

MATTHIAS J. SMITH,
Secretary "Trustees Estate of Owen Connolly."

St. Johns, Nfld., June 11.—As the night settles down the sky westward is lurid, and heavy columns of black smoke were passing seaward overhead, being carried along by a westerly wind from the forest fires, the nearest of which was fourteen miles distant from the city. The four weeks of unbroken fine weather has been followed by an outbreak of forest fires which have now spread practically all over the Peninsula of Avalon and over

large areas in the northern districts and on the southwest coast. The situation last night reached a stage of gravity unapproached since 1892 when similar conditions existed throughout June and July and resulting in the devastation of thousands of miles of forest and much destruction to property. All last night the city was shrouded by a pall of smoke, and the smell of burning turf and forest penetrated into residences. During the past twenty-four hours a southwest wind, increased in velocity, accelerated the progress of the fires and caused great concern to people and settlements along the track of the flames. Around Conception and Trinity Bays the situation has not changed for the better so far, and unless there is a copious rainfall soon many villages will be in the danger zone, if not actually destroyed. The Government has employed over a thousand men who are now fighting day and night in co-operation with the fire wardens and railway employees in an endeavor to save townships and property.

Mail Contract

SEALING TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 23rd July, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Richmond Rural Mail Route, No. 2, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. 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 Richmond, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR

Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. Johns, Nfld., June 11,
June 16, 1920—31

Mail Contract

SEALING TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 23rd July, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Alberton Rural Mail Route, No. 4, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. 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 Alberton, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR

Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. Johns, Nfld., June 4,
June 16, 1920—31

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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

Job Printing Done At
The Herald

Branch Office, Georgetown.

CANADIAN NATIONAL

RAILWAYS

Change of Time—P. E. I. District

Commencing Monday, May 3rd, 1920, Trains will run as follows:

WEST.

Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 7.00 a.m., arrive Emerald Junction 8.25 a.m., Borden 9.10 a.m. and Summerside 9.55 a.m., passengers for Summerside transferring at Emerald Junction; returning leave Borden 4.10 p.m., arrive Summerside 6.15 p.m., Charlottetown 7.00 p.m.

Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 4.40 p.m., arrive Borden 4.45 p.m.; returning leave Borden 9.00 p.m., arrive Summerside 10.50 p.m., Charlottetown 11.20 p.m.

Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 2.50 p.m., arrive Emerald Junction 4.55, connect with train from Borden; arrive Summerside 6.15 p.m., Tignish 10.00 p.m.

Daily, except Sunday, leave Tignish 5.00 a.m., arrive Summerside 10.15 a.m.; leave Summerside 11.20 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 2.25 p.m.

Daily, except Sunday, leave Tignish 9.00 a.m., arrive Summerside 12.25 p.m., leave Summerside 1.55 p.m., arrive Emerald Junction 3.25 p.m., Borden 4.45 p.m., connecting with second trip of Car Ferry for Mainland points.

Daily, except Sunday, leave Borden 7.10 a.m., arrive Emerald 8.10 a.m., Summerside 9.55 a.m., Tignish 9.30 p.m.

Daily, except Sunday, leave Borden 4.10 p.m., arrive Summerside 6.15 p.m., Tignish 10.00 p.m.

Daily, except Sunday, leave Emerald 5.05 p.m., arrive Borden 6.05 p.m.

EAST.

Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6.35 a.m., arrive Mt. Stewart 8.30 a.m., Georgetown 11.30 a.m., Souris 11.23 a.m.; returning leave Souris 1.15 a.m., Georgetown 1.15 p.m., Mt. Stewart 4.15 p.m., arrive Charlottetown 5.50 p.m.

Daily, except Sunday, leave Elmira 5.30 a.m., Souris 6.50 a.m., Georgetown 6.45 a.m., Mt. Stewart 8.45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.00 a.m.; returning leave Charlottetown 3.10 p.m., arrive Mt. Stewart 4.15 p.m., Georgetown 6.10 p.m., Souris 6.05 p.m., Elmira 7.20 p.m.

SOUTH.

Daily, except Saturday and Sunday, leave Murray Harbor 6.43 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.40 a.m.; returning leave Charlottetown 3.30 p.m., arrive Murray Harbor 7.25 p.m.

Saturday ONLY—Leave Murray Harbor 7.30 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.25 a.m.; returning leave Charlottetown 4.00 p.m., arrive Murray Harbor 6.45 p.m. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P.E. Island, April 28, 1920—41

D. C. McLeod; W. K. Bentley, K.C.

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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

Job Printing Done At
The Herald

Branch Office, Georgetown.

Men Demand The Best Chewing Tobacco

THAT'S WHY THEY ALWAYS ASK FOR

HICKEY'S TWIST

The Tobacco That Never Disappoints Them

ALWAYS OF GOOD QUALITY

Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Co.,

LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS. CHARLOTTETOWN.

Boots By Mail

Sizes 2 1-2 & 3

\$1.98

Postage 10c. Extra

We have about seventy pairs, all high-grade

Boots, suitable for women and girls with small feet

Sale Price \$1.98

Also a few Oxfords and Pumps. Sizes 2 1/2 and 3

\$1.98

Men's Rubbers, Sizes 9, 10, 11

75 Cents

Women's Rubbers. Sizes 2 1/2 to 7

75 Cents

ALLEY & CO. Ltd

113 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN

CARTERS

Feed, Flour & Seed Store

QUEEN STREET

WE SELL WE BUY:

FLOUR OATS

The Best Brands are:—

Black and White Oats

Island Wheat

Barley, Buckwheat

Timothy Seed

Flax Seed

Early Potatoes

FEEED HAY

We want 50 Carloads of good

BALED HAY.

Also BALE, STRAW

We want Fifty Thousand

Bushels of OATS.

Write us for prices. State

quantity for sale.

Carter & Co., Ltd

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

HERRING. HERRING

We have some good Herring in stock, by

Pail, Dozen and Half Barrel.

If you desire a Half Barrel mail us \$6.25 and

add Fifty Cents extra for freight if you do

not receive your freight at a Booking Station.

If Herring are not satisfactory return at once

and your money will be refunded. Address

R. F. MADDIGAN

CHARLOTTETOWN