

The Herald

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Treatment Of Returned Men

In his recent valedictory address to Congress President Wilson included in his recommendations— "Rehabilitation and training of disabled soldiers and sailors. Let Canadian returned men take note of these words. Let them reflect that they mean that the great United States, infinitely richer than Canada, and with a soldier's re-establishment problem proportionately incomparable in magnitude, has yet to begin work to re-establish its returned men which Canada has been engaged in for upwards of three years. It is more than three years now since Canada, still in the ordeal of battle, began preparing to care for her soldiers. Since then much has been achieved. There have been gratuities higher than those of any other nation; vocational training which has aided and re-established tens of thousands of maimed men and untrained men pensions more generous than those of any other nation; preferment to all returned men in the public service, and a land settlement scheme which, upon a scale unequalled by similar schemes in any other country, has placed many thousands of soldiers on the land. True, more has not been done than ought to have been done, for the debt to those who fought is heavy, nevertheless it is worth while remembering that what a great people like the United States propose on the eve of 1921, Canada has been doing for returned men since 1917. It is worth remembering if for no other reason than to answer those extremists who constantly injure the returned man's cause by senseless attacks upon our Government and on our people.

Canada and The League

Hon. N. W. Rowell has done a service to the cause of world peace by his plain speaking at the League of Nations Conference at Geneva. Mr. Rowell and his fellow delegates from Canada have the advantage over many of the representatives of other nations in coming to Geneva unhampered by diplomatic tradition, and with no long history of alliance and counter alliance to hinder and enmesh their policy. It would be impossible for the Great Powers not to dilute their political ethics with a tincture of expediency and action which taken by Canada may be acclaimed as militant and progressive, if followed by Britain or France would be dubbed radical and revolutionary. Mr. Rowell puts his finger on the danger which has been the object of no small amount of adverse criticism against the League when he refers to the growing tendency of the Great Powers of Europe to control the machinery of its operations. Article Twenty-three of the Covenant provides that bureaux for the study and regulation of economy and finance, of transportation and transit and of health, shall be instituted by conventions of the members of the League. A committee appointed by the League recommended that these bureaux should be established by the League forthwith. Mr. Rowell protests that if the report of this committee were adopted these bureaux would come under the control of the Council of the League, which is dominated by the Great Powers, and that with these bureaux centralized at Geneva they themselves would be under the thumb of the Powers of Europe on account of their contiguity, which would tend to make the membership of the bureaux solely European. "Canada, for instance," he pleads, "would be unable to send her leading men so great a distance to become a part of several bodies."

The opening words of the Covenant are: "The high contracting parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace... agree to this Covenant." It is not without significance that the establishment of international co-operation is placed in the very forefront of the preamble, and Mr. Rowell made it quite plain in his address that he was anxious that the member nations should grapple with the financial, transportation and health problems. He does not want the solution of those problems to be adopted by a small executive committee of the society of which his country is a member.

"Find your solution and report back to us next year," he says in effect, "but do not take any decisions which may have a vital effect on world peace, and which, therefore, are Canada's concern no less than the concern of every member of the League, until we meet again in the full assembly of all the nations." It is a testimony to the justice of the case and of the amity that prevails in the League that this viewpoint was adopted after many conferences at midnight, and the report of the great committee is "referred back."

Article Ten And The League

The action of Canada's delegates at Geneva in moving for the deletion of Article X, and the announcement that Sir Robert Borden at the creation of the Covenant opposed this contentious clause, leaves President Wilson apparently alone in his devotion to what he described as "the teeth of the League of Nations."

Article Ten reads as follows: "The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled." It has been pointed out before in The Star that this English version is not exactly identical in meaning with the French. The words translated in English "advise upon" are in French "avisent" and a better interpretation of the last phrase would be "the Council shall deliberate upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled. The translation is peculiarly unfortunate, for the English words go a step further in their encroachment on national sovereignty than the French, and it was this which formed the basis of much argument against the League in the United States Senate.

Lord Grey, on his return to London at the end of his term as special ambassador to Washington, sent a letter to the London Times, in which he discussed this Article Ten. He showed that in Great Britain the Government is daily responsible to the representative authority of the House of Commons, and in case of conflict between the House and the Government the latter must immediately give way, in the United States a President through his representative on the League of Nations, might commit the United States to a

policy which the Legislature of that day might disapprove. The inference to be drawn from this letter was that if no great objection to the Article had been expressed by British statesmen, yet its powers to influence the policy of either countries were widely different.

So far as France was concerned, Premier Clemenceau scoffed privately and in public at the League. "I do not believe that the Society of Nations constitutes the necessary conclusion of the present war," he said in the Chamber.

So that, save for America, there were no champions of the famous Article in the Council that sat at Paris, and there was more than one strong opponent. As it turned out, the hostility which President Wilson's enemies were able to conjure from various interpretations of the Article proved his own undoing and a stumbling-block for the League itself. It would appear, now that the clause is likely to disappear, or to be modified so that the dangers its critics fear will be abolished.

Canada At Geneva

Certain United States newspapers have been quick to appreciate the significance of Canada's action at Geneva in taking a course of her own. They have seen that in this, as in other matters, the British Dominions are not merely pawns in a game directed from London and played in the interests of the European end of the British Empire.

The anti-League elements in the United States have laid stress unceasingly on the idea that the British votes in the Assembly of the League would be "swung" on bloc in whatever direction the British Government wished to swing them, and that the United States would be hopelessly outvoted in consequence. They have never yet been able to conceive of the British Dominions as other than Crown colonies, taking orders from Downing Street and unable to act upon any will of their own, even should they possess it. They have not, even yet, realized that Canada and Australia and South Africa played the part in the war which they did play, not under duress, but as free and equal powers, following a line of action which it was their unhampered choice to follow. They have been unable or unwilling to read the plain pages of history and to understand that Canada is not only able but perfectly at liberty to express her opinions on subjects of moment to her and to act upon her opinions when formed.

Of course it is not to be expected that certain chronic Anglophobes among the American press will even try to interpret this latest proof of individuality of thought and action among the British Dominions in the sound and simple way it should be interpreted. They will profess to see in it either an evidence of British "duplicity" or a symptom of the "break up of the Empire." It is neither the one nor the other. It is merely an expression of opinion by a member of a certain family, speaking among his equals on a matter of moment to them all. It does not mean either a combine or a quarrel. It does mean that Canada has her own views on matters which concern herself, that when the time comes she is ready to express them, although they may conflict with those of other members of the family. And, finally, it means that the other members of the family accord her perfect liberty to act as she believes it wise to act. That is all the Geneva incident means.

League of Nations

Geneva, Dec. 7.—Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce of Canada, stirred the Assembly of the League of Nations this morning by an eloquent appeal for action against the typhus epidemic in Poland and the Near East in general Canada and Siam, Sir George remarked, were the only countries that had responded with cash contributions to the call of the council for aid.

"Let it not be said that the flood-gates of sympathy closed," Sir George cried. "It is not to be said that the semi-illies of the world have been dulled to such imperative calls." After this passionate appeal by Sir George, the Assembly voted to appeal to all nations to contribute to a fund of 2,000,000 pounds to fight the epidemic. Foster was rewarded with vigorous applause when he touched on the League's possibilities for welfare work among the impoverished.

Foster said that after the war it was found typhus not only out into Poland's population, but that it was a menace to all Europe. The League this year asked for a 2,000,000 pound fund, he said, and the response was generous. However, nearly all nations imposed such restrictions on the use of the funds that not one pound had been available in combatting the epidemic. Canada has withdrawn her contribution, he said, and others are joining. Work will be started at once, he said, with what money is at hand.

Sir George's reminder to the Assembly that much had been promised in aid of the anti-typhus campaign but that little had been paid except by Siam and Canada produced a decided reaction among the delegates. Representatives in all corners of the world succeeded one another at the speaker's stand to give assurance of the co-operation of their Governments in the work.

A member of the Indian delegation, the Prince of Navanagar, added to Sir George's appeal by giving a vivid description of the ravages of typhus in the East. He declared the world was facing in this a graver emergency than the situation in Armenia. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian delegate, said that the typhus could be effectively fought with the price of two torpedo boat destroyers. He proposed the naming of a committee to get the money.

One of the early acts of the Assembly this morning was to approve the decision of the committee on relations between the Assembly and the Council for the elimination of the entire paragraph of its report which provided that the Assembly had no power to take up questions within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Council. Hon. N. W. Rowell, of Canada, who made the report, pointed out that the elimination did not change the present situation. The report, being merely interpretative, could not change the relations between the Council and the Assembly. Mr. Rowell remarked, but was merely explanatory of the provisions of the Covenant.

Plans for co-operation on technical organizations of the League of Nations by representatives of Armenia and former Russian states, though those states are not admitted to full membership in the League, were also discussed by the Assembly. This was the principal item on the agenda having been brought into prominence by the decision of yesterday of the committee on the admission of new states.

The Assembly also continued the work of laying a working basis for the League which would enable it to function as efficiently as possible, pending the time necessary to get a clear interpretation of various matters and not the practical effects of the intricate system by which the Assembly and Council detail into each other.

Geneva, Dec. 8.—Plans proposed for the formation of the technical organization of the League of Nations, dealing with finance, health and transportation, were sharply attacked at today's session of the League's assembly by Hon. N. W. Rowell, of the Canadian delegation. These plans, the Canadian representatives contended, tended to take such organizations out of the hands of the Assembly, which control them, and throw them under the influence of Europe through the impossibility of the non-European nations sending their best men to three or four conferences annually.

"Fifty thousand Canadian soldiers under the sod in Europe, the price Canada has paid for the European statesmanship that drenched the continent in blood," Mr. Rowell exclaimed. Mr. Rowell's energetic intervention in the debate took the Assembly by surprise. Most of (Continued on page 3)



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 21st of January, 1921 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, North River Rural Mail Route No. 1, 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 Offices of North River and Cornwall, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, December 7, 1920. Dec. 8, 1920—3i

Dominion of Canada Prince Edward Island

In the Surrogate Court, 11 George V., A. D. 1920. In Re Estate of William W. Harper, late of Charlottetown, in Queen's County in the said Province, deceased, testate.

By the Honourable A. Bannerman Warburton, Surrogate Judge of Probate, &c., &c.

To the Sheriff of the County of Queen's County or any Constable or literate person within said County.

GREETING

Whereas upon reading the petition on file of Lorne Harper, of Charlottetown aforesaid, Woodworker, administrator of the personal Estate and effects of the above-named deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Thursday, the twenty-third day of December next, coming at the hour of eleven o'clock, forenoon of the same day, to show cause, if any they can, why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed, as prayed for in said petition, and on motion of James D. Stewart, Esquire, K. C., Proctor for said Esquire, K. C., and I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown aforesaid once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places, to-wit: in the Hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid, at the Crabb Hardware Company's Store, and at the Harper Woodworking Establishment, both in Charlottetown aforesaid, so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice hereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court [L. S.] this Twentieth day of November, A.D. 1920, and in the eleventh year of His Majesty's reign. (Sgd.) A. B. WARBURTON, Surrogate. November 24, 1920—4i

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 17th December, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Clyde River Rural Mail Route No. 2, from the 1st 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 at Clyde River, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, November 6, 1920. November 10, 1920—3i

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

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

Patons, Ltd

New Bedspreads

Be Wanted For Xmas Tasteful housekeepers who expect guests over Xmas Day will have a new sense of gratification if the guest room beds are dressed with these artistic Bedspreads. They give a new atmosphere of daintiness and elegance to the whole room. Six high grade down comforts in Satin finish, pretty delicate coverings worth \$18.50 to \$27.00, now \$13 to \$21. 18 woolen blankets, extra fine quality, now \$11.13 and \$16.50. Good cotton blankets, No. 1 quality, \$4.50 and \$5.00, now \$3.50 and \$4.00.

A Few Snaps About The Store.

A Bungalow Apron for Christmas costs only \$1.35 Underwear, all weights and sizes, \$1.90 per suit 14 pieces Stanfield's Underwear, drawers only, was \$3.10, now \$2.75 to clear All-wool Serge Middies for girls, \$6.50 Toques and Scarves in wool, pretty for the young school girl Regular Sailor Caps for the small boy or girl, just what you have been looking for—House Dresses, \$2.98 to \$4.00 75 Slipover Sweaters, bright colors for wintry weather, clearing at 25 per cent off Dress Skirts in Tricotines and Plaids, plain and accordian pleated, \$5.75 to \$20.00 Silk Shirts for evening wear; sharp reduced for Xmas selling, Poplin dressed, were \$19.50, now \$17.00 Suits, ready to put on, were \$65.00, now \$45.00 Boys' and Youths' Sweaters, manufacturers' samples, 25 per cent off Bissell Carpet Sweeper, \$7.50

Patons, Ltd

December 15, 1920—f MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd 119-121 Queen St. Charlottetown

Choose Your Christmas Gifts

From this Sale of Fancy Linens at Twenty Five Per Cent Discount It's hard indeed to think of a more delightful gift for a lady, young or old, than a well chosen selection from this wonderful assortment of fancy linens. To make room, we are offering a special cash discount of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT TO ALL CASH PURCHASERS.

- Some of the lines offered are: Initialled Guest Towels, Sealed Pillow Cases, Embroidered Pillow Cases, Lace Edged Runners, Plain Hemstitched Squares, Embroidered Laundry Bags, Embroidered Bedspreads, Madeira Embroidered Centres, Madeira Emb. Lunch Cloths, Madeira Emb. Guest Towels, Lace Centre Pieces, Madeira Lunch Sets

We mention these as a suggestion—the department is filled with the most remarkable collection of choice fancy linens in the Province, all offered at a Discount of Twenty Five Per Cent. December 15, 1920.

FOOTWEAR

For Fall and Winter Our Fall Stock is here and ready for your inspection

Amherst Shoes

For Farmers and men who work outdoors—are the best made in Canada.

Special Lines FARMERS' PLOUGH BOOTS...\$3.50

Also many Special Lines in Women's and Children's PRICES Our Prices are Right. We buy direct from the Factory in large quantities, thus getting the Best Prices. Come here and get our Prices before buying.

ALLEY & CO. Ltd

135 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 10th December, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Hunter's River Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the 1st 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 Hunter's River, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, Oct. 28, 1920. November 3, 1920—3i

EXCISE TAX LICENSES

Excise Tax Licenses. Retailers, Jewellers, Manufacturers and Sales Tax Licenses as required under the Amendment to the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, are ready for issue, and application forms may be had from the undersigned. Firms not in possession of Licenses on the 15th November, 1920, will be subject to penalty as provided in the Act. PENALTY For neglect or refusal to take out a License shall be a sum not exceeding ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. F. J. CASEY, Collector of Inland Revenue at Charlottetown. Oct. 13, 1920—4i

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 17th December 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Stanhope Rural Mail Route No. 1, 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 Stanhope, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, November 8, 1920. November 10, 1920—3i

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 10th December, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Stanhope Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the 1st 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 Stanhope, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, October 30, 1920; November 3, 1920—3i

Canadian-West Land Regulations

The sole bond of a family or any group of 15 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 or District. Entry by proxy may be had on certain conditions. Duties—six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years or in certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjutant quarter-section pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homesteaded land and cultivate 10 extra acres. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homesteaded patent on certain conditions. A settler after obtaining homesteaded 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 30 acres and erect a house worth \$200.00. When Dominion Lands are offered 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 Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent. W. W. COBY, Deputy Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of his advertisement will not be paid for.