

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 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

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Quebec Cabinet Minister

Under date of November 20th, the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Star contributes the following:

The report from Montreal that one or more French Liberal members of the House of Commons—Lt. Gauthier, of St. Hyacinthe, is one spoken of—may enter the Meighen Cabinet, and thus round out Quebec's representation, lacks anything official, but is not without possible foundation. Unofficially, certain pourparlers have taken place in Montreal, and there is reason to expect that in the near future developments may result therefrom.

Mr. Gauthier, in the report is mentioned as successor to Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways. Dr. Reid is just now sailing for home, and certainly nothing affecting his department will be done till he arrives.

As matters now stand in the House, Quebec's representation is sixty-two Opposition, and three for the Government. The former were elected as supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and had he lived there would not be much reason to question their fidelity. The situation is somewhat different with Mackenzie King as leader. As was indicated in the House last session—and more outside of the Chamber than inside—Mr. King, though leading what is essentially a Quebec party, was persona non grata with certain of his followers. There are other considerations. The Government party at present claims to be representative of both the old parties, and a Liberal member who for any reason might wish to affiliate himself with them might, it is argued, do so without sacrificing his personal conviction so long as he subscribes to the platform of the party. In its tariff aspect it is essentially the same as was maintained by Sir Wilfrid during his term of office.

Another factor in the situation generally seems to be that Quebec does not particularly relish her present imposed isolation from the Council of the Government. There have always been three or four French Ministers, whose part in the Government was conspicuous, but at present the lone representative is Hon. P. E. Blondin, who sits in the Senate, not as a member of the House of Commons. Quebec, to a large extent, is a protectionist Province, it is noteworthy that on the tour there, this week and last of the Tariff Committee of the Cabinet the demand for the maintenance of the protective tariff, has come in considerable measure from manufacturing interests, headed by Liberals. The Liberal tariff policy, furthermore, has never been put to a vote in the House. One reason assigned being the doubtful solidity of the party on such a division. So it is a combination of circumstances which may work to bring about such a significant and influential development as certain recruiting for the Meighen Ministry from among the Quebec followers of Mr. Mackenzie King. As stated, Mr. King's popularity is not conspicuous. The solution is proving irksome. The tariff policy of the Government has many Liberal adherents, and there is further belief that in the next election, if conceivably the Government should meet disaster, the Liberal party would not be the uppermost element.

The Tariff And Exchange

Perhaps the most unanswerable argument which the Prime Minister makes against throwing down tariff barriers is the effect it would produce upon exchange. Last year, despite the 7 1/2 per cent. tariff war tax, Canadians bought \$904,000,000 worth of goods from the United States and sold in return \$505,000,000 worth of goods—a balance against us of \$400,000,000. With the war tax off the situation has become worse. Taking the figures of the first six months as a basis, we are now buying from the United States at the rate of \$1,200,000,000—twice as much as we buy from all the rest of the world—and selling in return at the rate of about \$500,000,000. In other words, while Americans are buying from Canadians at the rate of \$4.15 per head of population each year, Canadians are buying from Americans at the rate of \$125 per head each year. The result is that this year Canada will have a balance of from five to seven hundred millions to pay in American dollars and from fifty to seventy millions to pay in exchange. It is a serious situation; one of the gravest with which the Government has to deal. Yet the heroic remedy which Mr. King and Mr. Crerar suggest is—what? That we should throw down our tariff barriers and buy more American goods. Could economic insanity go farther?

A Proud Record

When Premier Meighen reminds western audiences that the Soldier Land Settlement department has purchased more than 20,000 farms in all parts of the country, involving an expenditure of more than \$75,000,000, without there being even the suggestion of patronage or graft, he points to an achievement in which all Canadians can take pride. Every good citizen, regardless of his politics, must be desirous of elevating the moral character of public administration, and, consequently, cannot other than view with gratefulness such evidence of integrity. It is—there is no good in denying it—something new in our public life. And when one remembers the petty patronage of the old days, when one realizes how in the good old times of party patronage, when the victors belonged the spoils, parties would have taken advantage of such a grand opportunity to purchase land from political friends and at fancy prices, some idea is obtained of the progress which the past few years have witnessed in the tone of public administration. Let us give credit where credit is due. Let it be admitted that in great measure this higher probity has been achieved under the present Government. The Government has made mistakes, it has been guilty of errors, and in many instances its judgment must have been wrong; but beyond and above all that there is given an example of public honesty in which all Canadians who value integrity can take a common pride.

London Times: In recent years no part of the British Empire has made greater strides in industrial development than the Dominion of Canada. The war induced a more rapid growth in industrial production than could have been reasonably expected in normal times. Today Canada reaps the reward of its whole-hearted efforts to assist the cause of the Allies: transformation from the activities of war to those of peace has been successfully accomplished, and, speaking generally, industry in the Dominion is in a remarkably flourishing condition. Many industries entirely new to the country have been established. Canadian education is awake to new ideas, and young Canada need no longer cross the frontier to secure the advantages offered by a modern university.

Canada's Place

With the election of a Canadian representative as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Canada is given a fixed and certain "stake" in the League and an interest, more than ever definite, in its maintenance and effectiveness.

The cry raised by certain American politicians that the recent Republican triumph had "killed" the League of Nations is answered by the completion of an important part of its organization. The history of the last year has shown that, even before this was perfected, the League was a living power among men.

It is far from perfect. Probably there was not one man among those who drafted the plan upon which it is based who could not see certain defects in it. Had they been free to do so, no doubt they could have made a better plan. But it was not a question with the drafters of the League of what was best, but what was possible. They had to contend with prejudices and hatreds, fears and traditions. They were groping through the dark, toward the light, it is true, but working through and across obstacles thrown in their path by human limitations and the explosions of a world war.

What they built with the scanty materials at hand was by no means perfect, perhaps indeed it is so imperfect that it will not work at all. It has many bitter and powerful enemies, not only from outside, but from within the circle of its supposed friends. Worse even than these, it has to combat the world's tragic indifference and apathy. It may be that through these the vision of the creators of the League will come to nought. But even should this occur, the world will be richer for having tried to build a better order. The League is humanity's first real attempt to hasten the dawn of a fairer day. It is a proud thing for Canada that she should stand shoulder to shoulder with the "dreamers" and "idealists." There are worse places for a young nation to be.—Montreal Star.

Exercise And Medicine

"Long walks cure more illnesses than most medicines," says Sir James Cantlie, a distinguished British surgeon, and while the sage counsel that underlies his dictum will probably not increase his popularity in his profession, yet if his advice is followed hundreds of "invalids imaginaires" will be the gainers in pocket, in content and in well-being. While in recent years there has been a growing tendency on the part of general practitioners to prescribe less and less medicine, the patients have pinned their faith more firmly on the efficacy of pills and potions. Thousands of persons see great virtue in a bottle of medicine, and in their eyes its curative value is enhanced if the prescription from which it is compounded bears the initials of a fashionable physician. Sir James takes us all into his consulting room and addresses us collectively. "If you are bilious or unwell, don't believe it is hereditary. Place the blame where it belongs, on yourself, and go out and take some exercise." Don't be afraid of hurting your heart," he continues. "It is the toughest organ in our anatomy, and if your heart palpitates when you go up and down stairs, keep on taking exercise until it stops palpitating. This is a bombshell in the camp of the valetudinarians, who for years have hugged the belief to themselves that their hearts were weak. They have given their relatives and themselves anxious and depressing hours that were unnecessary, if Sir James Cantlie is to be credited. "This habit of constantly taking medicine is all rubbish," he concludes. It is unfortunate that his advice is given without charge. If a heavy fee had been contingent on his offering it would have been valued more highly.

Minard's Liniment for Garet in Cows.

League Of Nations

Geneva, Nov. 15.—Paul Hymans, of Belgium, was elected permanent president of the League of Nations at the opening session of the League's Assembly here today. He received 35 votes to four votes for President Motta, of Switzerland, and one each for ex-President Ador, of Switzerland, and Leon Bourgeois, of France. When M. Hymans, who heads the Belgian delegation, and is a former Foreign Minister of Belgium, declared the first session of the assembly open the hall was crowded with men and women, and there were several women among the delegates. Their toilettes, with the quaint red and yellow uniforms of the Swiss guards, gave touches of color to an otherwise sober scene. M. Motta, in his greetings to the delegates, thanked the Peace Conference for having selected Geneva as the first seat of the League of Nations, and also thanked President Wilson for calling the meeting of the assembly in the seat of the league. The first session of the League Assembly was greeted with the ringing of all the bells in Geneva after several minutes silence on the part of all the people of the canton. President Motta, of Switzerland, was followed by M. Hymans.

The Socialist leader, Hjalmar Branting, head of the Swedish delegation, provoked the first debate by objecting to the election of Paul Hymans as president of the League by acclamation. M. Hymans himself decided the question by holding that since one member requested a secret vote he was entitled to it. A more animated and more significant discussion grew out of the adoption of the agenda. Lord Robert Cecil, who represents South Africa, held the applications of Albania, Bulgaria and Austria, which were received since the agenda was made up, should be added to it. The assembly so decided, after the French delegates M. M. Viviani and Bourgeois had made it clear that applications would be referred to a committee, to be examined, and a decision taken as to whether they would be received. This reservation, it is contended, will establish a precedent, so that if Germany's application is received later, the French delegates will be able at once to raise the question of eligibility. The working organization of the Assembly as formed this afternoon consists of six committees, each with 41 members, representing all the states attending. All the questions on the agenda will be divided among these committees and will come up for debate on the floor only when the committee's report has been submitted. The presidents of these committees will be ex-officio vice-presidents of the Assembly.

The debates today clearly indicated that Lord Robert Cecil, Leon Bourgeois, Rene Viviani and Signor Tittoni are likely to become leading figures on the floor, and that the small states are showing a spirit of independence and will not accept pre-arranged programmes without their say. President Hymans announced today that the demands of Peru for a division of the treaty of 1883 between Chile and Peru, and of Bolivia for a revision of the treaty of 1904 between Bolivia and Chile have been reserved because the interested parties desire to negotiate among themselves.

The League Assembly organized for work on the 16th with the formation of committees for the study of agenda brought before it by members.

The British plan for twelve vice-presidents was adopted, the Japanese delegation insisting that at least three should be non-European. Viscount Ishii was assured by President Hymans that the League would see his demand was granted. Lord Robert Cecil, representative of South Africa, demanded that the League's first assembly put itself on record as favoring open diplomacy. He also asked an immediate explanation into Armenian affairs, calling attention to the fact that the situation now is hazardous. Publication of the Polish-Lithuanian report was demanded, also. The Assembly ruled that the minutes of these commissions should

be published immediately while the commissioners themselves may decide on public or secret sessions. It is expected that South American delegates have agreed the League of Nations should do all it can to get the United States to become a member nation. Argentina is regarded as a strong candidate for representation on the Council of the League, the four elective members of which will be chosen by the assembly after receiving the report of the committee on general organization. The presidents of the six big committees will be ex-officio vice-presidents of the assembly. The debates clearly indicated that Lord Robert Cecil, Leon Bourgeois, Rene Viviani and Signor Tittoni are likely to become leading figures on the floor and that the small states are showing a spirit of independence and will not accept pre-arranged programmes without having their say.

Geneva, Nov. 18.—In a somewhat agitated session today the league assembly completed its organization by the election of six vice-presidents, who, with the six chairmen of the committees elected yesterday form a sort of executive committee of the assembly. The non-European nations, for whom much solicitude was shown yesterday, had no complaints to make, as they obtained four vice-presidents instead of the three they had asked for. These were: Viscount Ishii, Japan; Honorio Pueyrredon, Argentina; Sir George E. Foster, Canada and Rodrigo Octavio, Brazil. The other vice-presidents are: H. A. Van Kanabek, Holland and Dr. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovakia. Picturesque features of the session were furnished by Baron Hayashi, head of the Japanese delegation, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen of Norway, Gustave Ador, ex-president of Switzerland and the two leading members of the Brazilian delegation. Baron Hayashi, usually an impassive observer of the proceedings, attracted attention when he arose to ask the delegates to vote for Viscount Ishii, Japanese ambassador to France, if Japan was to have a vice-president.

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 Surrogate Court to be held in the 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 Petitioner. 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 respectively, namely, in the Hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid, at the Crabbie 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 thereof.

Given under my Hand and for 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. E. WARBURTON, Surrogate. November 24, 1920—4i

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, Charlottetown, Oct. 23, 1920. November 3, 1920—3i

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. 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 of Stanhope, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, November 6, 1920. November 10, 1920—3i

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, Charlottetown, October 30, 1920. November 3, 1920—3i

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. Physician and Surgeon. Office and Residence: 105 Kent Street CHARLOTTETOWN - P.E.I. McKinnon & McLean Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN

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Patons, Ltd September 15, 1920—4f

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