

The Herald

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Monday, September 1st, 1919, was a memorable day in Ottawa, not so much because it was the opening day of a special session of parliament, called primarily for the purpose of ratifying the peace treaty, following the great war which terminated in November, 1918, as from the fact that the corner stone of the Victory Tower of the new Parliament Building was laid with appropriate and elaborate ceremonies, by His Royal Highness, Edward, Prince of Wales. Every circumstance in connection with the function was calculated to lend éclat to the grand and ever-to-be-remembered proceedings. The weather was most charming; it was an ideal September morning, a little on the hot side, but calm and beautiful, scarcely a ripple among the leaves on the trees. The great grassy plateau, sloping down the parapet of Parliament Hill to Wellington Street, was a mass of living humanity. Looking down upon this immense throng the sight was certainly inspiring. Here were assembled men and women, young and old, all classes of the community arrayed in holiday attire, all colors blending beautifully in the tinte ensemble. It is estimated that about 35,000 people congregated on this plaza. Certain it is that it would be difficult for any more to enter there, towards the front of the assembled multitude, well up to the parapet, were several hundred returned soldiers, arrayed in their khaki uniforms; bands stationed at appropriate centres discoursed sweet music, and the whole scene was one worth travelling some distance to see. On the great stone platform in front of the new Parliament Building were placed seats on both sides of the entrance, extending away back on both sides, for those who had been invited to the ceremonies. In the centre, and immediately under the archway of the main entrance was a dais from which the proceedings were directed, and in front of this right out to the edge of the stone parapet was a space left vacant and roped off for those who specially took part in the function.

The beginning of the ceremonies was slated for 11.30 a. m. but long before, indeed hours before, the people had assembled in tremendous numbers, so much so that by the time the Prince had arrived and the proceedings opened it was difficult to get anywhere near the centre tower. The arrival of the Prince, in company with His Excellency the Governor General, was the occasion for a tremendous outburst of cheering. The Prince on this occasion, as at every time and place he appears in his visits in Canada, was received with marvellous enthusiasm. After inspecting the guard of honor, the proceedings proper opened. The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, stepped out in front of the dais and delivered a splendid oration. He addressed the Prince, thanking him for his presence to lay the corner stone of this, the principal tower of parliament, designated the Victory Tower. In beautiful and eloquent language he briefly traced the history of the Canadian Confederation, recounting the trials and triumphs of the great statesmen who took an

active and principal part in laying deep and solid the foundations of our great Dominion. He referred to the laying of the corner stone of the first Parliament building by Edward the Peacemaker, then Prince of Wales, grandfather of the present Prince, in 1860, and briefly alluded to the destruction of that building by fire and the rebuilding of the present greater and grander structure, through whose portals would enter the statesmen who in future generations would be charged with perpetuating and consolidating the destinies of our great country. In conclusion he invited the Prince of Wales, present, to graciously perform the act of laying the corner stone.

The next act in the proceedings was the depositing in the vault, beneath the corner stone, a copper receptacle containing scrolls, coins, postage stamps, papers of record, messages of greeting and other memoranda proper to the occasion, and intended to preserve a brief history of the proceedings and of the actual conditions of the world at the moment. This office was performed by J. S. Hunter, Esq., Deputy Minister of Public Works. The corner stone was then raised by means of a derrick and the Prince advanced to the corner, accepted the trowel presented to him and levelled some mortar under the bed of the stone. The corner stone was then slowly lowered into its position, under the direction of the chief architect and his associates, as well as the contractor for the building. The band then played "Oh Canada." His Royal Highness applied the plumb bob triangle to the stone, gave three strokes with a mallet and declared it "well and truly laid." The band played a stanza of the National Anthem, and His Royal Highness called for three cheers for His Majesty the King. His Royal Highness then delivered an inspiring address. He in brief referred to the laying of the corner stone of the first Parliament Building by his grandfather in 1860, when he was Prince of Wales. He also recounted the history of the Parliament, describing its destruction and subsequent rebuilding, the laying of the foundation stone of the present structure by his uncle the Duke of Connaught, when he was Governor General, and now the pleasure it afforded him to officiate at the laying of the corner stone of the Victory Tower, commemorative of the victorious conclusion of the gigantic war through which we had passed. The Right Honourable the Prime Minister called for three cheers for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. These were lustily and enthusiastically given. After further music by the band, His Royal Highness proceeded to inspect the War Veterans and other troops on parade. Afterwards he distributed medals and decorations to those returned soldiers who had won distinction in the war. The march past of war veterans concluded the formal ceremonies, and the departure of the Prince of Wales with His Excellency the Governor General reawakened the enthusiasm of the multitude, and as long as the carriage conveying the Prince of Wales was in sight there was a constant salvo of cheering. This in brief is the history of the memorable scenes enacted on Parliament Hill on this day, which will go down in Canadian History as one of extraordinary interest and importance. The great multitude that had assembled in front of the building began gradually to melt away, and very many of them rushed off as fast as they could to get one more glimpse at His Royal Highness, as he passed along through the enthusiastic and cheering crowd that lined the

route of his progress back to Rideau Hall. The formal, elaborate and memorable proceedings on Parliament Hill on the morning of this day, above briefly described, were not the only unusual and interesting features of this holiday. It will be remembered that this was Labour Day, which is a public holiday in the Dominion, when all were free, and they were out for enjoyment. It should have been remarked in the first place, although possibly not necessary, that all the city was on fete, that most elaborate decorations were found on every hand, and especially around the Parliament Buildings, public offices on Wellington Street, and all in the vicinity of the public buildings were multitudes of flags, streamers and decorations of the most appropriate character. In the evening a grand scene was presented. The east and west blocks flanking the great grassy plateau were on their inner sides, that is the sides facing the plaza, outlined in electric lights. Great electric lights were also displayed all round the new building and in front of the buildings on Wellington Street. A band played on the plaza in front of the Parliament Buildings, and a multitude of people of all classes, men women and children assembled on the grass, and on the platform in every available space in the vicinity of the Parliament Buildings. Ropes and other means of restriction which had been employed to preserve order and decorum for the morning ceremonies were completely ignored and cast aside. Everyone seemed out for enjoyment. They lay on the grass, or danced or moved about in and out as the spirit propelled them. On the stone platform, and even on the grassy plain dancing was going on; indescribable multitudes were enjoying themselves to the best possible advantage. It seemed the most pleasing of events; all seemed happy and all seemed to have no other motive than to enjoy the splendid occasion. The weather was charming and a spirit of abandon permeated the whole multitude assembled under such happy auspices. It certainly was a day long to be remembered in the history of Canada's Capital.

From the spectacular point of view the proceedings at the opening of the Parliamentary Session in the afternoon of Monday, Sept. 1st, naturally enough did not measure up to the elaborate ceremonies of the morning on Parliament Hill. Yet the formal proceedings in the Senate Chamber, in which His Excellency the Governor General, was the central figure, were clothed with all the grace and dignity which usually characterize such occasions. At three o'clock p. m. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the Throne. The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the Third Session of the Thirtieth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following Speech:— Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: In this, his first visit to our Dominion, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at once renews happy associations with his comrades of the Canadian Army; and at the same time undertakes the important duty of making himself acquainted at first hand with the resources and develop-

ment of our country, and with the ideals and aspirations of our people. The warm and sincere welcome which everywhere greets him is an assurance that the ties which unite our country with the Motherland and the other Dominions in a great community of nations were never closer or firmer than they are today. The urgency of proceeding immediately to the consideration of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, signed at Versailles on the 28th day of June 1919, has compelled me to summon you to renewed labours, which I trust will not be of long duration. My advisers are of the opinion that this Treaty ought not to be ratified on behalf of Canada without the approval of Parliament. Authenticated copies will be placed before you without delay for your consideration. In addition you will be asked to direct your attention to other measures, including those rendered immediately necessary by the approaching return of peace and by the terms of the Peace Treaty. Honourable Gentlemen of the House of Commons: Estimates will be laid before you making such financial provision as may be required in connection with the Peace Treaty and for other purposes. Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: For more than five years the world has endured the devastation and horror of war forced upon it by an intolerable spirit and purpose of aggression. Fortunately our country has been spared the desolation and ruin which have been inflicted upon many other nations; but our participation in war has involved heavy burdens and vast sacrifices which our people have borne with an unflinching spirit. With reverent thankfulness we realize that the world emerges victorious from its long struggle against the forces of barbarous militarism and savage aggression. The labours of reconstruction may be difficult and even painful, and we must undertake them with the same united resolve and inflexible purpose as sustained our efforts during the year of conflict. To you and to the great nation whose affairs are committed to your charge, I bid God-speed in all your endeavours.

When the Commons returned to their chamber, Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received communications from several members regarding the different vacancies in the representation for the Commons, and that he issued his several warrants to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out writs of election for the respective districts. Sir George E. Foster, for the Prime Minister, by leave of the House, then introduced Bill No. 1, the *pro forma* bill brought in at the opening of every session. It is read the first time, but never reaches the second reading. After this Mr. Speaker made the usual announcement regarding the Speech, with which His Excellency was pleased to open the session. He laid before the House the report of the Librarians of Parliament, and made some other formal announcements, and then the House adjourned until the following day.

Mons Never Assaulted. An earnest appeal to the business men of the country and to the women to aid the returned soldier to meet the vicious propaganda of individuals who are trying to wean the returned man from the ideals for which he fought and for which he now stands, was made at noon Friday by General Sir Arthur W. Currie in his address in Massey Hall, Toronto, at a joint meeting of the Empire and Canadian Clubs, held in his honor. In the course of his story of the last hundred days, Gen. Currie took occasion to reply to some of the criticisms that had been levelled at him with regard to the attack on Mons. He said: "Orders, which had come to me through the usual channels from the Commander-in-Chief, ordered that there should be no relaxation of the pressure on the Germans during the visit of the Ger-

man plenipotentiaries to Marshal Foch. So we kept up the pressure. The German plenipotentiaries did not sign the armistice until 5 o'clock on the morning of November 11. We did not know whether or not they were going to sign. Before they signed those terms Mons was in our possession. No order verbal or otherwise, by me ordered an assault on Mons. Mons was never assaulted. To assault a city an artillery bombardment is necessary. I am an honorary citizen of Mons, and the document which they gave me at the time they conferred that honor upon me states that no British shell was ever fired into the city, of Mons. The word of the signing of the armistice did not reach my headquarters until 7.30 o'clock on the morning of November 11th, when I at once ordered the line to hold fast."

With the exception of the top gallery, the hall was filled to capacity by an audience that cheered the corps commander to the echo on his arrival and on the conclusion of his speech. In no unmistakable way they showed that the whole weight of worthy public opinion and public sympathy is behind the man whose efforts were in a very large measure responsible for the record of the Canadian fighting force. Very few public men have been acclaimed in so spontaneous and so hearty a manner as was General Currie at Massey Hall. For an hour before the time set for the General's arrival people thronged to the building, so that at one o'clock the whole of the auditorium was entirely filled, while on the platform sat about 400 of the big public men of the city. During the period of waiting music was dispensed by the Garrison Band.

As Sir Arthur, in company with Sir John Hendrie, Mayor of Toronto, representing the city, and Hon. I. B. Lucas, the Province, stepped on to the stage, the whole audience rose to their feet and cheered without intermission for three minutes. Sir Arthur stood in the centre of the platform, smiling and bowing slightly in acknowledgment of the welcome accorded him. After the National Anthem had been played, the chairman of the meeting, Mr. B. A. Stapella, president of the Empire Club, stepped forward, and in a short speech introduced the General. He was followed by Capt. Jacobs, of the Ontario command of the Great War Veterans' Association, who presented Gen. Currie with an illuminated address from the 400,000 ex-soldiers who are members of the Ontario command, and with a gold membership pin of the association. In the address the veterans expressed their gratification of the announcement by the General of his intention to do all in his power for the widow and orphan victims of the war, and congratulated and wished him every success in his new appointment.

Canada Joins The United States. Ottawa, Aug. 29—The following statement was handed out this afternoon by the Secretary of the Board of Commerce for Canada: "Co-operation has been established between the Board of Commerce of Canada and the United States authorities in a continent-wide campaign against high prices. This results from the visit of Mr. W. F. O'Connor to Washington. Mr. O'Connor has been there for over a week, and returns to the capital on Sunday. The intimation is made that the Board will shortly commence an itinerary, one of the objects of which will be to trace those who, since the enactment of the Combines and Fair Prices Act, have been guilty of overcharging, which is now a criminal offence. Any unreasonably large quantities of goods held in cold storage will be ordered out for sale at reasonable prices, and profiteering and price-rigging generally will be given short shrift. The Board of Commerce has taken action to control sugar prices by restraining and prohibiting certain parties from disposing of sugar in such a way as is calculated to unfairly enhance its cost. They are particularly restrained from exporting sugar out of Canada. It was stated at the office of the Board today that this action was taken in view of the excessive and unfair prices charged for sugar.

Local and Other Items. It is reported from Brussels that King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and Crown Prince Leopold will leave for America between September 20 and September 24 on board a United States warship. They will board the vessel at Antwerp. Germany has paid France an indemnity of 1,000,000 francs for the murder of Sergeant Paul Mannheim, who was killed in the streets of Berlin by a German in July. The French Government will make a gift of this amount to the International Red Cross. Lieut-General Jan Christian Smuts has accepted the invitation of Viscount Buxton, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, to form a new Cabinet. This is made necessary by the recent death of Gen. Louis Botha, who held the office of Premier. The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company have in London a list of 5,000 people waiting for transportation to Canada. The Cunard Company list will not be cleared until the end of November, and it is stated that over 500 applicants call at the company's offices daily. The total output of Belgian coal during July amounted to very nearly 87 per cent of the average monthly production during 1918. In the Mons and Central districts the coal output in July reached practically pre-war output. In the Charleroi the output amounted to 85 per cent, and in the Liege district 77 per cent. The London Morning Post says it is probable that the first Dominion to appoint a resident minister under the Imperial Conference proposal will be Canada. Although no decision has been definitely made the paper adds, it is possible the office of the High Commissioner would be coupled with the Resident Minister and the business part of the High Commissioner's office vested in the Canadian trade mission. Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, will send part of his Pacific fleet to Vancouver harbor on Sept. 22, when the Prince of Wales is to be there. Mr. Daniels has wired officials of that city that while he would not be able to present himself, he would be pleased to send part of the fleet, and would "make such arrangements as possible." Mr. Daniels is to visit Victoria on a deadnought, on September 11. The Canadian Trade Mission in London has accepted the offer of the British Wheat Commission for 500,000 tons or 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, to be shipped from Canadian ports before navigation closes. The contract has been accepted on a basis equal to last year's fixed prices. Payment to be made in Montreal in note money. The Greek Government has asked for 112,000 tons for delivery in September, October and November. "I'll stay with you, Mary." With these words Wm. F. Tanner, a cashier in the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, at Chicago, closed his eyes, embraced his wife, whose foot was caught in a railway frog, and was killed with her when a limited train on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad crashed into them last night. John Miller, a flagman, in attempting to rescue the couple, lost his leg and sustained a fracture of the right arm. Three little children are orphans today because of the fatal decision of Tanner to die with his wife. Two cars of an eastbound freight train buckled on an adjoining track to that on which the eastbound Twentieth Century Limited on the New York Central was running just east of Painesville, Ohio, 26 miles east of Cleveland, at 9 o'clock at night. They landed directly in front of the oncoming passenger train. The locomotive of the Twentieth Century was derailed and the engineer killed. The passenger cars remained on the track, and no passengers, according to reports to the railroad officials, were injured.

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September 23rd-27th, 1919

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Live Stock Breeders

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Lists various live stock for sale including Ayrshire bull calves, Shorthorn Bull, Yorkshire Hogs, and Duroc Jersey Boar.

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