

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1919

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Legislative Assembly.

Prince Edward Island.

Rules Relating to Private Bills.

36 All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

37 No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the said parties.

38 A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be appointed by the House. The Private Bills Committee to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39 So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40 No Bill for the particular interest of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees to be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41 No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons Municipality or body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON,

Clerk Legislative Assembly

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES RHEUMATISM

On 279 Special Trains. C. G. Railways

Up to March 1st 757,400 Troops have travelled over Government Railways.

Thousands arrive each week at Halifax and are sent forward to Dispersal Areas.

Since the war began in 1914 up to March 1st, when S.S. Belgic disembarked her returned soldier passengers at Halifax 757,439 troops have been carried on special trains over the Canadian Government Railways.

The first train which carried troops over the Government Railways the year the war was declared was numbered one and all special troop trains to and from Halifax since that time have been numbered consecutively. The last train from the Belgic on Saturday was No. 1279. Each train averages about twelve cars with an average of 50 men to a car, which figures up a total of 767,400 men carried. Of course in addition to this thousands of soldiers have journeyed between Montreal and Halifax by regular trains during the past four years.

The movement of troops back to Canada is now approaching its greatest activity. Last Sunday 5000 arrived at Halifax by the transports Lapland and Belgic, and fifteen special trains were dispatched westward inside of fourteen hours.

S. S. Megantic with soldiers and dependents arrived Wednesday and S.S. Adriatic is due Sunday. The movement of returning men is to be kept up actively all summer.

The process of disembarkment at Halifax is being carried on without a hitch, and there is a fine system of co-operation between the Military and the Railway officials.

Minard's Liniment will cure Sprains

The Soul of a Vision

So then—
My part is ended. Other men,
And women, too, still play their part,
With courage resolute and dauntless heart.

My broken comrade—
Scared by scars that time can not efface,
Is not the jest of fortune; for his aid
A nation's mighty forces doth provide.

And those who live—
To carry on our story down the years,
Face not their "quiet days" in bitter pain;
(Forgotten, now they've stilled the nation's fears)
Dwarfed by the lust of pride and selfish gain.

My Canada—
Thou fair land for whom great love
Inspired my youth to ancient sacrifice;
Grant that our serried ranks in realms above
May witness thee, worthy of the Price.

To Pay Debts of Honour

TO the Dead and to the richness of their dying we must give pause, and in humility confess a debt beyond redemption.

Before the altar of their sacrifice, Canada is consecrated to make its dominion worthy. The Torch that illumines Victory so dearly bought, must burn eternally. Each year of peace must record an added lustre to our heritage. But to those who have come back in suffering, Canada owes a debt which money can, in part, repay.

It is a Debt of Honour. Canada was pledged to the end, that the wounded and the sick be adequately cared for, until they were fairly fitted for the competitive existence of civil life.

For this purpose, our medical services, and our vocational training schools must be maintained until the need for them is no more.

These, then, are some of the purposes for which the Victory Loan 1919 is being raised. Other purposes are told about in other announcements.

As you read them, the conviction will grow upon you of the absolute necessity for the.

Victory Loan 1919

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.



Look! Read! Realize.

We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor.

If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor.

WELL, there's where we shine!!!
We study the business. We know what suits a young man

we know what suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous W. H. Leishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time.

Overcoats, Made-to-Order-from... \$30.00 to \$48.00

Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear..... \$15.00 to \$36.00

Success Is a Habit

Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or a failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way to Success

Gloves

We have just the kind of Gloves you need, lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Price..... \$1.00 to \$2.00

MacLELLAN BROS.

At The Federal Capital.

The two most notable Parliamentary events of the week ending September 27th, were the government caucus, on Thursday the 25th, and the culmination of the debate on Mr. McKenzie's motion, regarding alleged manipulation of soldiers' votes in the election of 1917. The caucus of Thursday was memorable in many respects. It was very largely attended, and was characterized by perfect unanimity and splendid enthusiasm. The Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, who had been ill for about four weeks, came to the caucus, although still very far from well, in order that he might, before leaving the city to take a necessary rest, lay before his colleagues and supporters a statement of policy, which the government are expected to pursue during the remainder of present parliament. The program presented by the Prime Minister is most comprehensive, and such as should, and must appeal to all citizens of Canada desirous of contributing, in the utmost degree, to the up-building and reconstruction of our country necessitated by the late war. The policy propounded by the Prime Minister was unanimously accepted by all in attendance at the caucus. Later it will be crystallized into a platform, and in due time made public. The reception accorded the Prime Minister on his appearance in the caucus room, after his serious illness, was amazingly enthusiastic and sympathetic. The Prime Minister himself was deeply moved by the devotion and affection manifested towards him by his followers in both houses of parliament. So well satisfied were those assembled with the Prime Minister's declaration of policy, that there was no disposition on the part of the rank and file, to enter into any discussion. They simply asked for some expressions of opinion from other members of the cabinet. In this connection, excellent addresses were delivered by Sir George Foster, Mr. Sifton, Mr. Rowell and others. It is extremely laudable if at any time a ministerial caucus has aroused so much genuine enthusiasm and hearty devotion and loyalty to a leader, as was manifested on this occasion towards the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden. On the day following the caucus, the Prime Minister left the capital for the south, for a long rest, in the hope of completely recuperating his strength and energies, so seriously impaired by his devotion to duty on behalf of Canada. It is the earnest hope of all that before the next session of parliament shall arrive, the Prime Minister shall have completely regained his health and energies, so as to continue to guide the ship of state in this serious and onerous time for Canada.

The other memorable event in the House of Commons, already referred to, namely, the final stage of the discussion of Mr. McKenzie's resolution, attacking the Hon. Mr. Meighen came on Thursday night, or rather the early hours of Friday morning. The debate was resumed at a comparatively early hour on Thursday evening and continued through all the hours of the night, until the division was taken at 2:30 Friday morning. It is safe to state that rarely, if ever, so much excitement attended the last stages of any debate in the House of Commons. After several speakers, on both sides of the house, had taken part in the discussion, Mr. McKenzie, in the leader of the opposition rose, in the exercise of his right, to close the debate. After he had been speaking a short time, he proposed what he declared was the original of the telegram, alleged to have been sent by Mr. Meighen. He flouted it before the House, with a great flourish of trumpets, in the midst of a wild hurrah from his followers. Immediately Mr. Meighen was shown the document. It was reluctantly passed over to him, and after he had scanned it, he

unhesitatingly declared that it was not written by him, nor signed by him, nor initialed by him. In emphatic terms he declared that the alleged telegram was a forgery. This transferred the enthusiasm and applause from the opposition side of the chamber to the government side, and for some time it was very difficult for Mr. Speaker to maintain even a semblance of order. Mr. Meighen demanded that he be allowed to make a statement. This, Mr. McKenzie refused to permit. According to the rules of the House, no member can interrupt the one who has the floor, without the permission of the Speaker. Mr. McKenzie, evidently feeling the weakness of his position and the untenable ground which he essayed to hold, availed himself of this privilege, and would not allow Mr. Meighen to make any statement. The meaning and intent of these tactics were not lost on the members of the house. It was abundantly evident that Mr. McKenzie and his friends had initiated a regular frame up, and had forged the document they claimed to be the original of the telegram, concerning which the whole discussion took place. Finding that their contemptible tactics were appreciated at their proper value, they availed themselves of whatever advantages the rules of the House afforded them to prevent any refutation of their most reprehensible conduct. It would be difficult to describe what took place in the chamber for the next quarter of an hour, or so. From the government side, demands were loudly made that Mr. Meighen be allowed to make his explanation, while from the opposition side, pandemonium itself would appear to have been let loose, and all manner of unseemly noises were indulged in, in order to prevent any explanation coming from the government side. In this crisis, Mr. Speaker had more than his hands full. He was on his feet most of the time endeavoring to maintain some semblance of order, but he really had a most difficult task. Finally, order was restored sufficiently to have a division called. Mr. Speaker put his motion, and the members were called in. During the interval, awaiting the arrival of members from the lobbies, the scenes in the chamber were quite lively. Snatches of songs from either side of the chamber were indulged in, according as the spirit moved. Finally the division was taken, and the motion of Mr. McKenzie was defeated on a strictly party division. There was not a very large house, as a good many members had gone away, within a day or two previously; but when the division was taken, there was no mistaking where the line was drawn. It was strictly and absolutely government and opposition.

After the motion had been voted down, Hon. Mr. Doherty, who was leading the House, rose and demanded that the alleged telegram produced by Mr. McKenzie should be filed with the Clerk of the House, as it was the property of parliament once it had been made use of and exhibited in the debate. Here again confusion worse confounded broke out. The dread which seized the members of the opposition, at the bare possibility of this forged document becoming a matter of record, drove them almost to madness. About every man on the opposition side of the house was on his feet at the same time, all shouting, gesticulating and protesting that the document had not been tabled, and should not become a matter of record. Hon. Mr. Doherty persevered in his argument that, in his opinion, the telegram had been placed on the table of the House. After a quarter of an hour of most exciting disorder, Mr. Speaker, after consulting the proper authorities, ruled that it was not necessary that the document should be placed in the keeping of the Clerk of the House. Thus ended this debate, initiated from the most contemptible of motives, and after he had scanned it, he

Suffered from Constipation FOR TWO YEARS.

If the truth were only known you would find that over one-half of the ills of life are caused by allowing the bowels to get into a constipated condition. When the bowels become constipated the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly and then follow the violent sick headaches, the sourness of the stomach, belching of wind, heartburn, water brash, biliousness, etc. Keep your bowels regular by using Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills. Mr. A. Roder, Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B.C., writes—"I desire to express my thanks for what Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills have done for me. I had been suffering from constipation for two years, also had a bad cough and headache. I tried all sorts of cures and remedies, but got no relief until I was advised to try your pills. I got great relief after the first few doses. Price 25c a vial at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Some, which indicated beyond the possibility of doubt the false, untenable and vicious motives by which the opposition were actuated in precipitating the matter upon the House. It was quite plain that Mr. McKenzie and his friends felt they had undertaken a most vicious and scandalous attack, and had miserably failed in their endeavor to carry it through.

Of late, interest in parliamentary proceedings, as far as the House of Commons is concerned, have been largely transferred from the chamber to the committees. Two very important bills have been referred to special parliamentary committees, for discussion and examination, before being completed in parliament. These refer to the Civil Service Classification and to the amendment of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Each of these bills were referred to a special parliamentary committee of twenty members, and in the committee's consideration of these measures numerous witnesses have been summoned and have given evidence. Members of the different soldiers organizations have appeared before their committee in great numbers and from all parts of the Dominion. Most extraordinary evidence, discussions and orations have played their part before the committee. Whatever may be the decision of the Government relative to this bill, there is no doubt whatever that it was a good thing, as many of the dissatisfied would have had their opportunity to express themselves before the committee. The same may be said of the civil service reclassification bill. Members of all branches of the Civil Service have been before the committee and have given their views, from every possible point of view, relative to what they would desire to have brought about. Of course, it may be readily understood that it would be absolutely out of the question to expect that even a small part of the varied desires and expressions of opinion might be incorporated in the completed legislation.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK
Charlottetown

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PAIN ACROSS KIDNEYS

Was So Bad Had To Go To Bed.

Women are the greatest sufferers from weak, sore, lame and aching backs, owing to the continual stooping, bending and lifting so necessary to perform their household duties. On the first sign of any weakness of the back, Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken, and thus prevent serious kidney troubles which are sure to follow if the back is neglected. Mrs. Gladys M. Buckler, Tatamagouche, N.S., writes—"I feel it my duty to let you know what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. I suffered for years with a sore back. I was so and I had to take to my bed sometimes with the pain across my kidneys. I went to two different doctors they treated me, but I got very little relief. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised for sore back, so sent for two boxes, and before I had the first one taken I felt a change. I cannot recommend your medicine enough. Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

LIME

We have on hand quantity of

St. John LIME!

In Barrels Casks.

C. LYONS & Co.

McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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