

The Herald

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Subscribers, Attention

We must call the particular attention of our Subscribers to the fact that the end of the year is close at hand, and that the time for remitting Subscriptions is fast slipping away. Very little attention has been given to this most important phase of our business of late. But the outlay, always heavy at this season, has not lessened. In view of these considerations, we most earnestly request all Subscribers who have not already paid to be so kind as to attend to this matter with as little delay as possible.

Important Announcement

At this particular season many industrial works of one kind or another close down for a space, in order to afford an opportunity to make needed repairs, to introduce improvements, and for other reasons. In accordance with this view, The Herald Publishing Company has decided to suspend active operations for some weeks; consequently, The Herald will not be published next week, nor until such time as the plans we have in view are brought to fruition. We have had this in mind for some time, and the present seems to afford an opportune moment for taking the step.

It has been evident for a while that several things in connection with our business required more time and attention than could be given them while going on with our usual work, and the only solution of the problem was to suspend publication for a space. We hope, as soon as possible, to start up again with such improvements that we will be able to do larger business and render better service to our patrons. The improvements we have in contemplation cannot be effected without the expenditure of considerable sums of money; consequently one of the very first things to be done is to collect amounts outstanding. We must, therefore, ask any of our friends who have not paid their subscriptions to the end of this year to kindly regard this announcement as an urgent request to remit, with as little delay as possible, amounts due for subscriptions.

Publication will be resumed just as soon as the necessary adjustments, improvements and collections have been effected, and we ask our friends to assist us by promptly remitting amounts due. Our earnest hope is to resume publication at the earliest possible date, and to effect such improvements in the meantime, financially, mechanically and otherwise, as will be a guarantee of bigger and better business in the future.

St. Louis Star: As 1914 will go down in history as the year of the start of the Great War, perhaps will 1921 go down as the year of the start of the great peace. Nineteen twenty-two dawned with the nations of the world in more suspicious relationship than ever before in the era of the written annals of man. Sporadic warfare is progressing on the Mediterranean littoral and in the Balkan area, but as a whole the earth is resting from war and talking out of future wars, but of means of preventing them.

Canada Well Off

In a statement handed out on December 21st, Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, reviews the financial condition of Canada. He reports that business conditions slowly but surely improved during the last year, and declares that Canadians may well look forward to the future with confidence. The statement is as follows: "Notwithstanding a year of falling values and business difficulties the finances of the country have been wonderfully maintained. The revenue, exclusive of railways—the real consolidated fund revenue—instead of falling, as of December 1, has actually increased. The following statement shows the amount of this revenue set out for the eight months' period, i.e., down to December 1, for the past eight years:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Revenue. 1914 \$ 81,407,910.05, 1915 \$ 92,094,583.06, 1916 \$ 127,740,735.58, 1917 \$ 149,888,100.26, 1918 \$ 167,015,849.54, 1919 \$ 188,218,375.28, 1920 \$ 264,978,586.91, 1921 \$ 265,721,311.03

"The significance of this result is the greater when it is realized that in the current year in this period only \$88,608,628 has been collected by customs as against \$124,376,063 in 1920, a drop of \$55,767,435. This deficiency has been more than made up in income tax collections, which amounted to \$70,583,948.

"The amount raised by direct taxation through the income tax and business profits tax for the period was \$83,574,403, as against \$28,804,649 for the corresponding period last year. Notwithstanding the cancellation of the so-called luxury taxes, and the great drop in business, inland revenue special taxes, largely owing to the sale of motor vehicles at the last session, show an increase, the figures being for the period \$49,587,620, as against \$48,967,363 last year. The effect of the radically increased duties in spirits is shown by the returns of the Excise Department. Notwithstanding that only a fraction of the business was carried on, the country's excise revenues were nevertheless \$25,870,331 for the period as against \$26,072,771, the corresponding figure for 1920. In 1920 the duties had been increased. Under the old scale in 1913, with liquor freely selling over the whole country, the revenue collected was but \$13,620,531. The total expenditures of the year amounted to \$297,598,017. This included \$10,378,503 on capital account, \$62,643,214 for non-active investments (railways) a total of \$73,021,717. The expenditure also included \$106,511,826 for interest, \$21,820,062 for pensions, and \$9,988,306 for soldiers' civil establishments, a total of \$138,321,185. The increased cost of administration, owing to the war and the railways, is very apparent.

"The actual increase of the debt for these eight months amounts to but \$24,828,032, including capital and railway payments. Were these payments regarded as contributing investments, and old practices as to capital continued, the result of the eight months' operations would be a surplus of \$46,138,685 over and above all expenditure, including war obligations. Business conditions have slowly but surely improved through the year. November was better than May, and December better than November. Orders are increasing, and the great shrinking of inventories in many lines completed and digested. The returns from the sales tax will improve, and the loss in customs revenue, as compared with the corresponding period last year, either altogether cease, or become very much less. In the

King's County Returns

Thursday last, December 22nd, was Declaration Day for King's County. The Returning Officer opened his Court at Georgetown at 11 o'clock; opened the ballot boxes and added up the totals for each poll. He then made his declaration. The totals by polls are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Poll, Votes, Percentage. Bothwell 59 69 46, North Lake 132 68 33, Priest Pond 68 72 33, Red Point 96 28 37, Souris East 183 182 26, Souris River 164 64 15, Souris L.R. 68 50 18, Rollo Bay C. 170 96 36, St. Margarets 86 49 24, Head Rollo Bay 102 124 56, St. Andrew's 67 58 17, PPeak's Station 70 28 44, Bristol 108 148 10, Sinaet Road 61 43 81, Marie 107 47 52, Hd. St. Peters B.S. 75 60 34, Hd. St. Peters B.N. 70 92 191, Monticello 75 21 49, Baldwin's Road 69 11 49, Victoria Cross 92 26 49, Eighteen M. Br. 45 40 21, Cardigan 40 84 35, Lorne Valley 100 50 125, Rosneath 73 77 19, Montague (N.Y.) 153 93 50, Dundas 73 96 49, Glenfanning 49 47 38, Whim Dr. Cross 67 46 45, Montague (S.) 224 183 43, High Bank 89 40 117, Murray Hbr. S. 183 186 84, St. Mary's Rd. 86 88 38, Glen William 47 96 104, Georgetown 223 163 8, Red House 97 117 41, Woodville Mills 83 50 36, Launching 67 66 22, Sturgeon 101 121 50, Murray Hbr. N. 104 75 75, Advance Polls: Georgetown 3 5 0, Montague South 7 2 0, Totals 3819 3007 1877

ten day period ended May 10 the drop in customs revenue was \$5,157,297; in the 10 day period ended June 20, \$4,172,143; in the 10 day period ended July 10, \$3,817,461. As against these very large decreases in the 10 days ended November 30 the drop in the customs revenue was but \$397,728; in the 10 days ended December 10, \$886,675, and the 10 days ended December 20, \$214,736. Given courageous administration, a recognition of the superior condition of the country as compared with others, of its possibilities and advantages, of the necessity of work and development, Canadians can well look to the future with confidence.

ever-much he may differ from the Premier in many aspects of his temperament, also finds the foundation of his judgment, in exercise and caution. As a player of games he is rather poor, but makes up in enthusiasm for tennis what he lacks in skill. His habits are almost ascetic in their rigor. He drinks nothing, and the finest dinner a cook ever conceived would be wasted on him. A single course of the plainest food suffices his appetite, and he grows manifestly uneasy when faced with a long meal. His pipe, his one relaxation never far absent, seems to draw him with magnetic attraction. As it was, his physical resources stood perhaps the greatest strain that has been imposed on any public man in our time. From the moment when he joined the first Coalition Government in 1915 to the day when he left his office in 1921, he was beset by cares and immersed in labors which would have overwhelmed almost any other man. Neither this nor the succeeding Coalition Government were popular with a great section of his Conservative followers, and to the task of taking decisions on the war was added the constant and irritating necessity of keeping his own supporters in line with the administration. In 1916 he had to take the vital decision which displaced Mr. A. Keith in favor of Mr. Lloyd George, and during the latter-menthip he had to enter the strain of constantly accommodating himself out of a feeling of personal loyalty, to methods which were not congenial to his own nature. In the face of all these

stresses he never would take a holiday, and nothing except the rigid moderation of his life enabled him to keep the cool penetration of his judgment intact and his physical vigor going during those six terrible years. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead (F. E. Smith), might appear to be an exception to the rule. This is very far from being the case. It is true that his temperament knows no mean either in work or play. One of the most successful speakers he ever delivered in the House of Commons was the fruit of a day of violent exercises, followed by a night of preparation, with a wet towel around his head. And yet he appeared perfectly fresh; he has the priceless asset of the most marvellous constitution in the British Empire. Kipling's poem on France suggests an adaptation to describe the Lord Chancellor: "Furious in luxury, merciless in toil, terrible with strength renewed from a tireless soul. No man has spent himself more freely in the hunting-field or works harder today at games. Yet, with all this tendency to be extreme of work and play, he is a man of iron resolution and determined self-control. Although the most formidable enemy of the Puseyfooters and the most powerful protector of freedom in the social habits of the people that the Cabinet contains, he is, like Mr. Bonar Law, a teetotaler. It is this capacity for governing himself which is pointing upwards to still greater heights of power."

How Lloyd George Does It

Take the case of the Prime Minister, Lloyd George. No man is more careful of himself. He sips a single glass of burgundy at dinner for the obvious reason that he enjoys it, and not because it might stimulate his activities. He has given up the use of tobacco. Bollingbroke as a master of manoeuvres would have had a poor chance against him. For Bollingbroke lost his nerve in final disaster, whereas the Prime Minister would always be trusted to have all his wits and courage about him. Mr. Lloyd George is regarded as a man riding the storm of politics with nerves to drive him on. No view could be more untrue. In the very worst days of the war, in 1916, he could be discovered at the War Office taking his ten minutes nap with his feet up on a chair and discarded newspapers lying like debris of a battlefield about him. It would be charitable to suppose that he had fallen asleep before he had read his newspapers. He even takes his golf in very moderate doses. We are often told that he needs a prolonged holiday, but somewhere in his youth he finds inexhaustible reserves of power which he conserves into his middle age. In this way he has found the secret of his temporary Empire. It is for this reason that the man in command is never too busy to see a caller who has the urgency of vital business at his back.

The Premier of the Conservative Party, Mr. Bonar Law, how-

over-much he may differ from the Premier in many aspects of his temperament, also finds the foundation of his judgment, in exercise and caution. As a player of games he is rather poor, but makes up in enthusiasm for tennis what he lacks in skill. His habits are almost ascetic in their rigor. He drinks nothing, and the finest dinner a cook ever conceived would be wasted on him. A single course of the plainest food suffices his appetite, and he grows manifestly uneasy when faced with a long meal. His pipe, his one relaxation never far absent, seems to draw him with magnetic attraction. As it was, his physical resources stood perhaps the greatest strain that has been imposed on any public man in our time. From the moment when he joined the first Coalition Government in 1915 to the day when he left his office in 1921, he was beset by cares and immersed in labors which would have overwhelmed almost any other man. Neither this nor the succeeding Coalition Government were popular with a great section of his Conservative followers, and to the task of taking decisions on the war was added the constant and irritating necessity of keeping his own supporters in line with the administration. In 1916 he had to take the vital decision which displaced Mr. A. Keith in favor of Mr. Lloyd George, and during the latter-menthip he had to enter the strain of constantly accommodating himself out of a feeling of personal loyalty, to methods which were not congenial to his own nature. In the face of all these

CARTERS Feed, Flour & Seed Store. WE SELL WE BUY. FLOUR OATS. The Best Brands are: Robin Hood, Victory, Beaver, Guinea, Queen City. FEED HAY. Bran, Middlings, Shorts, Cracked Oats, Oil Cake, Feed Flour, Oats, Bone Meal, Linseed Meal, Calf Meal, Chick Feed, Schumacker Feed, Hay, Crushed Oats, Straw, Rolled Oats, Cornmeal, Oat Flour, Cracked Corn, Poultry Supplies, &c. &c. Write us for prices. State quantity for sale.

Charlottetown Herald. ADVERTISE IN THE. Moore & McLeod, Ltd. The Men's Store. December 14, 1921-21.

BUY YOUR Fall - Footwear NOW. Big Stocks Now Ready at Lowest Prices. .. GET OUR .. NEW - RUBBER - PRICES LOWEST YET. ALLEY & CO., Ltd. FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR. 135 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Agents for the Amherst Boot and Shoe Company, Limited of Amherst, Nova Scotia, and the Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited. COME HERE FOR FOOTWEAR.

Rail & Steamship Service To The Mainland. Connecting October 31st, S.S. Prince Edward Island will make the round trip daily (except Sunday) between Borden and Tormentine. Connecting Train leaves Charlottetown at 6.45 a.m. CONNECTIONS AT SACKVILLE WITH OCEAN LIMITED. For Quebec and Montreal connections at Montreal with "Continental Limited" for Ottawa, North Bay, Cochrans, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Vancouver. Connection for ST. JOHN AND BOSTON by No. 18 Train leaving Moncton at 2.30 p.m. W. K. ROGERS City Ticket Agent. W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent. W. M. FLYNN, Station Ticket Agent. October 26th, 1921-21.

Advertise in The Herald.

GIETS for MEN. THE MEN'S STORE has ready for you about The Best Gathering of Attractive Christmas Gifts that it has ever been able to get ready for you. YOU are cordially invited to call any day—or every day—look through our displays and consider our suggestions as to suitable gifts. YOU may remember that last year you left a good many purchases until the last few days—and you were too late to secure the things you wanted particularly. Don't make that mistake this year. IT'S easy to shop 'in the Men's Store. The big store, crowded with needfuls for men, has all such articles so attractively and conveniently arranged that you can see what you want in a minute or two. Men's Neckwear, Men's Mufflers, Men's Gloves, Men's Handkerchiefs, Men's Umbrellas, Men's Sweaters, Men's Shirts, Men's Suit Cases. THESE are just a few of the things that we have in such wonderful variety. In addition to these there are other attractive items of all kinds—you are cordially invited to look them over. Moore & McLeod, Ltd. The Men's Store. December 14, 1921-21.

Sheriffs Sale.

By virtue of a Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at the suit of William Condon against James Condon, I have taken and seized all the Estate, right and title and interest of the same James Condon, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being in Murray Harbour North, Township Number Sixty-three, in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the division between the farm of William Condon and William Condon, formerly James Condon, and at the Southeast angle of that line along the Main Road and West of the Road, thence running Northwesterly One hundred and forty-seven yards in a South and Westerly direction running fifty yards, thence in a South-easterly direction One hundred and fifty-seven yards to the Main Road, thence along the Main Road Northwesterly fifty yards to the place of commencement, containing an area of One Acre and a half, a little more or less. ALSO ALL that other tract, piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Sixty-three, in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the East angle of William Condon's Southern boundary on the West side of the Murray Harbour North Road and running along the said line in a Westerly direction a distance of Thirty-five yards, thence running Northwesterly on William Condon's land a distance of Thirty-five yards, thence Easterly a distance of Thirty-five yards, reaching the said Murray Harbour North Road, thence running along the said Road in a Southerly direction a distance of Thirty-five yards, reaching the place of commencement, and containing One-quarter of an Acre of Land, a little more or less.

And I do hereby give Public Notice that I will on Wednesday, the Tenth day of May, A. D. 1922, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Georgetown, in King's County, set up and sell at Public Auction the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on said Execution, being One Thousand and Thirty-eight 45/100 Dollars and interest, besides Sheriff's fees and all legal and incidental expenses.

Dated the 31st of October 1921. M. J. POWER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, King's County. A. F. McQUAID, Plaintiff's Attorney. Nov. 2, 1921-41.

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