

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1919

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Canadian-West Land Regulations

The soil here of a family, by the male over 18 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 be purchased in a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta...

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 a quorum, to be denominated '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 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.

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.

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H. E. DAWSON,
Clerk Legislative Assembly

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 757,400 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 despatched 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 disembarkation 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.

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

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect June 2nd, 1919

Atlantic Standard Time					
Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up		
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
6:30	3:30	12:50	6:15	10:35	1:40
7:10	4:30	2:17	7:11	9:00	12:42
	5:05	2:55	7:48	7:40	12:10
	6:20	4:00	8:36	6:40	4:45
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
9:00	4:15	6:40	8:35	10:30	12:35
10:00	5:15	8:00	9:00	12:10	2:55
10:30	5:40	8:40	9:30	11:45	2:15
11:00	6:05	9:20	10:00	11:20	1:30
Dep. Charlottetown					
Hwy. River					
Arr. Emerald Jet					
Arr. Borden					
Dep. 6:40					
Arr. Borden					
Emerald Junction					
Arr. Kensington					
Arr. Summerside					
P.M. A.M. P.M.					
P.M. A.M.					
A.M. P.M.					
P.M. A.M.					
P.M. A.M.					
A.M. P.M.					

Sat. Only	Daily ex Sat. & Sun.	Daily P.M.	Daily Sat. & Sun.	Daily Sat. Only	Daily A.M.
4:00	3:30	6:00	6:45	11:05	11:05
5:15	5:15	7:25	7:25	12:51	12:51
6:45	7:25	8:45	8:45	2:22	2:22
				3:31	3:31
				4:30	4:30

H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont.
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

At The Federal Capital.

The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne has not yet been completed in the House of Commons, notwithstanding the brevity of the Governor General's pronouncement. After the address had been moved in excellent style and form by Dr. Whidden of Brandon, and seconded by Mr. McIntosh of Victoria, B. C., it was discussed by the House leader of the opposition, by the Prime Minister and several other members; but it was not completed, because the Prime Minister wished to have a resolution, approving of the Peace Treaty, passed upon by Parliament with as little delay as possible. The debate on the address was therefore adjourned indefinitely. It is rather unusual, no doubt, that other matters are considered concurrently with or previous to the adoption of the address in reply to the opening speech, but in this case, as pointed out by the Prime Minister, the importance of adopting at an early date the resolution approving of the peace treaty warranted this departure.

The Prime Minister's resolution requesting Parliament to approve of the Treaty of Peace was as follows: "Resolved, That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, and Poland, which was signed at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same."

Sir Robert Borden supported his resolution with a learned and illuminating address, outlining the most salient features on the 28th day of June of the present year. He briefly reviewed the circumstances leading up to the assembling of the conference. He recalled to the mind of his hearers the serious and awe-inspiring condition of world affairs produced by the Titanic war, and intimated how much nearer disaster the allied nations had reached, during the early part of 1918, than was generally known. He described in brief the desolate and sad condition of Belgium and France, which had been overrun by the withering and destructive onrush sweep of the enemy. Finally, as all realized with profound thankfulness, the enemy was vanquished, and the invader was driven back and forced to lay down his arms in humiliation. Then came the armistice, severe and onerous in its provisions, but not more so than, or as much so indeed, as the ruthless and bloodthirsty conduct of the enemy deserved. Then, in brief outline, he enumerated the steps leading up to the great conference at Versailles, the urgent request to himself and his cabinet colleagues to proceed, first to London to confer with the Prime Minister of Great Britain and other plenipotentiaries in the preparation of resolutions and memoranda for presentation to the conference at Versailles. It required no stretch of imagination, no extraordinary exercise of thought to convince anyone that this conference, from whatever viewpoint it might be considered, was by far the most memorable that ever assembled in the world's history. In the first place, the subjects for consideration were so tremendously important, so far-reaching in their influence, and so world-wide in their consequences, that every other conference of a kindred nature paled into insignificance by comparison. In a word, the plenipotentiaries who assembled at this memorable conference were brought thither to discuss conditions and initiate principles by which practically the whole civilized world was in future to be regulated.

Thirty-two countries were represented by their plenipotentiaries at the council board of the world-famous Versailles Conference of the allied and associated countries there represented.

The five foremost were United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, Canada occupied at the conference the status of a secondary power as compared with the five principal nations already named. This important and proud position was not accorded to Canada without discussion, nor would other delegates have occupied this position if it had not been from the assented plenipotentiaries by the energy, wisdom and perseverance of Sir Robert Borden, Canada's distinguished Prime Minister. All through the discussion of the conference, at its numerous meetings, Canada's representatives held a position of equal importance with the plenipotentiaries of the other nations, and not a few of the important clauses and articles of the peace treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations were thought out and presented by Sir Robert Borden, and were adopted and incorporated in this most memorable of documents. As the Prime Minister intimated, in the course of his review of the conference, the treaty, including the covenant of the League of Nations, was probably not perfect; but the very fact that the representatives of thirty-two powers of different temperaments, of varied and not infrequently directly contrary interests and varied points of view, were able finally to unanimously agree upon a treaty binding upon all the signatories, is in itself a most marvellous event. It is, and should be, a source of pride for Canadians to think that in this the most memorable event of its kind, their representatives sat side by side, with equal power and influence, with the plenipotentiaries of all the other nations there represented. On behalf of the Canadian people and country two Canadian delegates, the only two then remaining at Versailles—Hon Messrs. Doherty and Sifton—signed that greatest of all treaties, binding our country in conjunction with all the other signatories to carry out the provisions of this world-famous compact. After all, why should Canada not occupy a position as important and advanced as that to which we have referred? If Canada not entitled, in consequence of her energy, her marvellous contributions, and her great sacrifices in the memorable war, entitled to have a proportionate voice and vote in deciding the conditions imposed by the victorious allied nations on the blood-thirsty Hun invader, who had he been successful, would have had no mercy or consideration for the vanquished? The 60,000 brave and patriotic Canadians who gave up their lives in our country's cause would call back from their graves that their supreme sacrifice had been in vain if Canada could not have had a voice in settling the peace conditions proportionate to her contributions to and sacrifices in the struggle.

The debate on this resolution is now going on, and some reference thereto will form the subject of future correspondence. For the present it seems appropriate to briefly refer to the leadership of the opposition Liberal party, as at present carried on in the House of Commons. As our readers are aware, a brand new leader of the Liberals of Canada was chosen at a great convention held in this city about a month ago; but it so happens that this new leader does not occupy a seat in Parliament; consequently he is unable to participate in the business of the present session. In view of these facts, it became necessary for our friends of the opposition to make arrangements for House leadership during the session. As all know, at the last session, during the winter of 1919, Mr. D. D. McKenzie, M. P. for Cape Breton, was chosen temporary leader, after the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He, doubt-

Suffered from Constipation FOR TWO YEARS.

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MacLELLAN BROS.

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