

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1919
 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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The Provincial Elections

The Provincial general elections, which took place on Thursday last, 24th inst., resulted in the overthrow of the Conservative Government and the success at the polls of the Liberal opposition. When the Government appealed to the people the parties stood: Government supporters 18; Opposition 12. The polling much more than reversed this standing of parties, returning 25 Liberals and only 5 Conservatives. It is needless to say that the result of the polling surprised every one, none more than the Liberals; for, whatever hopes they might have entertained, they certainly did not expect such a sweep.

Seriously speaking, it seems very difficult to assign a reason for such a turn over in the political parties. The Government, with limited revenues, in times of extreme difficulty, when the cost of living had enormously increased, and prices of everything had advanced beyond all reasonable conjecture, had carefully and economically administered the public business. They had increased the Provincial revenues by securing grants from the Federal treasury, and had devoted the monies thus obtained to the improvement of our educational system, especially to increasing the salaries of our school teachers; to the building of steel bridges, and other improvements in the highways of the Province. Improvements were also made in other departments of the public service. While the Government thus improved the public services generally, increased the teachers' salaries and otherwise advanced the cause of education, they did not increase the Provincial debt; on the contrary, they reduced it by several thousand dollars during the time they were in office. The Government had also instituted plans by which it was intended to still further improve matters educational, and raise the salaries of teachers to a respectable plane. Negotiations had also been entered into by which considerable additional sums were expected from Ottawa. In all seriousness, these were reasons why the Government should have been sustained at the polls. The people, however, have decided otherwise and they are the rulers.

Now, that the Conservative Government has been defeated at the polls, and their opponents given the peoples' mandate to inaugurate a new administration, can the electors advance good and sufficient reasons why they did so? Up to the present none have been given to the public. Further, do the people expect the Liberal party, now charged with power in this Province, to fulfil their promises; can they fulfil the promises they made during the election campaign? These are pertinent questions at this time, and the electorate that effected the change should carefully ponder them.

The figures of the voting at the different polls for the respective candidates are subject to some slight changes on declaration day, and for the present we will only give the majorities of the members elect. Beginning with Charlottetown, the figures show the following majorities for the Liberal candidates: Duffy 102

Higgs 360. In the first district of Queens, Crosby Liberal had 99 majority and Kennedy, Conservative 25. In second Queens George E. Hughes had 145, and LePage 173, both Liberals. In third Queens the Liberals had the following respective majorities: McDonald 74, Brodie 24. Fourth Queens gave Nash Liberal 49 majority and Irving Liberal 296. In the first district of Kings, H. D. McLean, Conservative has a majority of 20, and D. C. McDonald, Liberal 32. Second Kings elected the two Liberals, McIntyre with a majority of 127, and Cox with a majority 90. The majorities in the Cardigan district were: Johnston 153, and Dewar 237. Murray Harbor district returned two Liberals, Sutherland with 52 majority and Butler with 28. In the Georgetown district Mr. J. D. Stewart Conservative has a majority of 152, and Hessian, Liberal a majority of 40.

Turning to Prince County, the first district sends two Liberals: Methersall with 100 majority, and Ben. Gallant with 83. In the second district the two Liberals were also returned, Dennis with 315, and Saunders with 271. In the third district Premier Arsenault was elected with a majority of 87; and McLean, Liberal with 30. The fourth district returned Bell, Opposition Leader with 66 of a majority and Lea Liberal with 135. In Summerside McNeil Conservative secured a majority of 61; but McArthur, Liberal was also elected with 33 majority.

As already stated, five Conservatives were elected and twenty-five opposition. Two of the Conservatives returned are from King's County, viz. Mr. J. D. Stewart for Georgetown and Mr. H. D. McLean for Souris. Two Conservatives were also elected in Prince County, viz. Hon. Premier Arsenault in the 3rd district, and Hon. J. A. McNeill in Summerside. The one Conservative elected in Queen's County is Hon. Murdoch Kennedy, in the first district.

New Ambassador

London, July 24—In view of the urgency of appointing an Ambassador to Washington before the departure of the Prince of Wales for America, the British Government has decided to hesitate no longer, and the name of H. A. L. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, has been forwarded to Washington. Under the acceptance of Mr. Fisher by America announcement of his appointment will be made formally. Among the numerous candidates whose names were mentioned for the post until the last minute were Lord Rothermere and Lord Lytton.

The Right Hon. Herbert A. L. Fisher has been President of the Board of Education in the ministry of Premier Lloyd George since December 1916, and is recognized as one of the foremost scholars and administrators in the United Kingdom. He was born in London, on March 21, 1865, the eldest son of H. W. Fisher, and received his education at Winchester and New College, Oxford, finishing at Paris and Göttingen. At Oxford he had a brilliant career and took a "double first" upon graduation. History was his great subject; and for over twenty years he was a tower of strength to the Oxford School of Modern History. In 1912 he went to Yorkshire as vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University, and he filled that post with great distinction until the end of 1916, when Mr. Lloyd George called on him to take office as President of the Board of Education. He then entered Parliament as member for the Hallam Division of Sheffield. Edinburgh University had given him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1918.

Dr. Fisher's literary work is remarkable both for its range and for its powers of expression

and criticism. He is best known as an authority in the Napoleonic period, and he has added much to our knowledge of Napoleon's legislative achievements in Germany. He has written a learned and illuminating history of the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII. Among his books are "The Mediaeval Empire"; "Studies in Napoleonic Statesmanship"; "A Political History of England"; "Bonapartism"; "Life of F. W. Maillard"; "The Republican Tradition in Europe"; "Political Unions"; "Napoleon Bonaparte." He has also made most valuable contributions to "Cambridge Modern History," while his articles in the English Historical Review, The Quarterly Review, The Economic Journal, The Economic Review, The Speaker, and The Fortnightly Review, have commanded attention and been widely quoted in all parts of the world. His eminence has been recognized outside Britain; in 1908 he delivered a series of lectures in South Africa and in 1909 he was Lowell lecturer in the United States. He is a trustee of the British Museum and a Fellow of the British Academy. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Public Services of India, 1912-15, and of the Government Commission on German outrages, 1915.

As Minister of Education he has been a great success and his second Education bill, which was introduced in Parliament in March, 1918, was placed on the statute book and has been recognized in all parts of the world as a notable piece of legislation. It has come into operation with the close of the war at the official proclamation of peace, and is declared by experts to be destined to work a swift and silent revolution in the life of the Motherland, so sweeping are its provisions for the reform and extension of education among the masses. Personally, Dr. Fisher is a man of spare, fit frame, clear cut and eloquent of adequacy in his every movement. He is a tremendous worker and a great optimist. Dr. Fisher married Miss Lettice Ibert, daughter of Sir Courtenay Ibert.

To Unite Nations

Atlantic City, July 26—Arrangements were completed yesterday for the most important commercial conference since the close of the war to be held here in the week beginning Sept. 29. Special chosen representatives of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy will confer with representatives of the leading financial, industrial and educational institutions of the United States. The conference will be under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, under whose direction the reconstruction congress was held here last December. The headquarters will be at the Hotel Traymore, two floors of which have been set aside for the international mission and other representatives of foreign countries. Leaders of practically every line of business in America will attend. The conference has the sanction and cooperation of the United States Government, and is expected to bring about closer relations between the business men of the principal European countries and the manufacturers, financiers and merchants of America.

Two Lose Lives

Manchester, N. H., July 25—Two unidentified persons are believed to have lost their lives in a fire which damaged two four-story tenement buildings on Lake avenue, a congested district, early today. While firemen were engaged in rescuing scores of occupants who had been driven from their beds by the flames, they saw two persons on the piazza of an upper tenement signalling for help. Smoke immediately concealed the piazza from view and when a ladder was raised to it no one was found. It was feared that the two despairing of help from the street, re-entered the house and were overcome by the flames. The fire originated apparently in the kitchen of a restaurant which had closed at midnight. An explosion occurred soon after the alarm was given.

Britain Paying

London, July 23—The six shillings a ton increase in the price of coal came into effect today, and London business men are clearly uneasy over the country's industrial future. The best house coal is now delivered at eleven dollars a ton. George Rose, chairman of the London Coal Merchants' Association, points out that this increase must be carried into almost every manufactured article, and predicts an immediate rise in the cost of electric light and gas. One generating station's working costs has advanced by \$175,000 per week. Rose gives it as his opinion that the six shillings rise is necessary to make the coal industry self-supporting, and he believed the price may have to go even higher. Auckland Geddes' statement in the House last Monday has convinced almost every one of the necessity for raising the price by this amount, but the miners prefer to stand by the opinions of Frank Hodges, secretary of the Federation and the miners' statistical expert, who denies that the increase was needed. Bruce and Hartshore, miners' representatives in Parliament, apparently agree with Geddes, and the former, speaking to the miners at Aberlilly today, said: "Coal is going to determine the future of our race. If the country cannot be given coal, we perish and will be swept as a nation into fragments. Coal today is of more value than gold."

Aerial Fleet

Taken Away

New York, July 22—Karl H. von Wiegand, cabling to the New York Sun from Berlin says:

With Admiral von Tripitz's fleet at the bottom of Scapa Flow—the navy practically wiped out—Germany without making any resistance, is about to have her aerial talons drawn by giving up the remainder of her fleet of Zeppelins. The Government has refused to ask the Allies for permission to duplicate the feat of the British airship R-34 in flying across the Atlantic to America and return with her Z-72, the largest airship in the world, completed a long time ago. Baron von Germaingen, nephew of Count Zeppelin and head of the company that name, who had asked that such a petition be made, has been informed it would be useless, as there was no prospect whatever that the request would be granted by the Allies. Gloom has descended upon Germany's airship builders, who say dependently that the fruits of their inventions, work and experience for many years will be reaped now by other countries. It is expected that the Allied commission which is to take over the Zeppelins will arrive here soon, and presumably the airships will be divided among the Allies. There is much speculation here as to whether the United States will get one of these Zeppelins. Germany had a considerable number of these craft, but the losses were heavy and only ten remain. Not all of the aircraft that have been destroyed were lost in the war, however; at one time 18 were dismantled because they had been superseded by larger more successful types and new developments. Of the ten Zeppelins remaining the Z-71 and Z-72 are the latest built. Each is of 70,000 cubic meters and are 50 tons capacity; the other eight are on the same type as the R-34. If the American army or navy puts in a claim for one of these craft it is the opinion that it is to be made, presumably the request will be for one of the two largest Zeppelins, because they could easily make the flight across the Atlantic. As the United States has no airship of the large type the impression prevails here that she will not miss the opportunity to get one. Aside from the Zeppelins there is one Schutteland, the sole survivor of 15 of that type while the Zeppelin plant had begun work on a huge craft capable of carrying forty passengers across the Atlantic but the peace treaty prohibits airship construction for a period of six months and besides, the company is in financial difficulties.

Britain Ratifies

No nation has the respect, confidence, and trust of all the peoples of the world—white, black, and yellow—to the extent Britain enjoys them. One of the main reasons for this is the unquestioning and unconditional manner in which she invariably discharges her foreign obligations. The heathen tribes of the east and the great powers of Europe have a common faith in Britain's honor. Friendly or unfriendly, they know that Britain will respect her foreign undertakings whether to do so is favorable or unfavorable to herself. Britain did not think of hesitating in 1914 when the treaty of Belgium's neutrality was threatened, and her failure to have Germany respect that treaty was the certain signal for her entry into the war. Britain's representatives at Paris were the most insistent of all that the promises made in respect of all nations and peoples during the war should be carried out. And now, Britain is the first of the powers to ratify the Treaty of Versailles and the British-French-American agreement for the success of France in the event of another attack from Germany. Having sent her representatives to Paris to act for her, the British Parliament binds itself to their acts. In the House of Commons when the ratification bill was read three times on Monday 21st not a question was raised as to whether or not it was of advantage or disadvantage to Britain. And in the last analysis, the British signatures on the Treaty of Versailles constitute the strongest guarantee of its observance. Ottawa Journal.

Largest Ships Built.

Washington, July 24—Two gigantic ocean liners larger than any ships now afloat, and designed to cross the Atlantic in four days, are to be built by the Shipping Board. They will be 1,000 feet long and of 20 knots speed and will be equipped for use as commerce destroyers in the event of war. Announcement was made today by the board that plans for the ships had been completed and that work on them would be started in the near future. It is proposed to provide a special terminal for them at Ford Pond Bay, Long Island. The ships, which are to be built under the supervision of the Navy Department, will be fifty feet longer than the Leviathan, now the largest ship afloat, and will have a gross tonnage of 55,000. Their draft will be 35 feet, depth 74 feet beam 102 feet and accommodations will be provided for 1,000 saloon passengers, 800 second cabin passengers and 1,000 steerage passengers. The crew will number 1,000 officers and men and the ships will be of the oil-burning type with a cruising radius of 7,000 miles, which will enable them to complete a round trip on the Atlantic without loading fuel overseas. They will be driven by four propellers on which will be thrown the strength of 110,000 horsepower. In order that the vessels may be converted into commerce destroyers in time of war, gun emplacements will be built on the decks and the after-decks will be constructed with a view of transforming them into a landing and launching space for seaplanes.

Three little daughters of V. E. Foster, a farmer at Rockford, three miles from Owen Sound Ont., were drowned in the Sydenham River last Friday. The children were aged nine, eleven and twelve. When the bodies were found the youngest girl was clasped in the arms of the eldest. On the same day eleven boys, all members of the Springfield (Mass) Boys' Club, were drowned in Big Pond, East Otis, when a flat boat and several canoes in which they were being towed, were tipped over by the high waves. The boys, who were in camp with forty-two other boys on an island, had been on the mainland for athletic sports and were on the way back for dinner. About half way across, a high wind came up causing a wave to partly fill the flat boat with water.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Local and Other Items

Efforts are made by the British Canoe Association in London to increase the popularity of canoeing and canoes are to be imported from Canada.

It is reported to London from Vienna via Copenhagen that Bela Kun, former head of the Hungarian Red Government, has asked the Allies for safe conduct to Argentina. He would like to settle in that country.

The quarantine ban against travellers returning from New Brunswick going into the United States, without first requiring a certificate of successful vaccination within twelve months, has been lifted.

During the past five war years Winnipeg reduced its debt by nearly eight million dollars. Think what those Winnipeg Bolshevists would have done with all that money if the sinking fund trustees and the citizens generally hadn't taken their measure.

Daily passenger-carrying airflights between New York and Atlantic City were to be inaugurated in New York last Saturday morning. Three planes will maintain a schedule which calls for a flying time of an hour and a half. The planes will accommodate three passengers.

A. B. Murchie, a farmer of the Shoal Lake district, left Brandon Manitoba on the 25th by airplane to see how his crops are progressing. He was taken home by one of the aviators who is giving exhibitions at the fair. Mr. Murchie returned home with the aviator, the trip taking an hour and fifteen minutes.

Seventeen coal passers and firemen on the White Star liner Cedric were overcome by smoke last Thursday night when a small fire broke out in one of her after holds as she lay at the foot of West 20th street New York. All recovered on being brought into the open air and city fire fighters quickly extinguished the blaze. Company officials estimated the damage to be about \$25,000.

This is the information that comes from Lisbon, Portugal, under date of 25th July: A car filled with strikers will be placed at the head of all railway trains travelling over Portuguese railroads to guarantee the safe passage. This caution was taken by the Minister of war after a section of track was torn up by strikers near the station at Provon about twenty miles north of Oporto.

From Ederazy-Sask: under date of July 24th comes this information: Cutting was commenced on Tuesday last on a hundred acre field of Marquis wheat. It will average about 30 bushels to the acre. The sample is good. Cutting will commence this week on several other fields in this district. Gibert, Plains, Manitoba on the same date reports as follows: Wheat cutting started in this district yesterday and in a few days cutting will be general in this section. The wheat will grade high.

During the month of June, Canadians increased their savings bank deposits by \$32,000,000 and now have stowed away the tidy little sum of \$1,139,569,750, according to the latest bank statement. It is all very well to kick about high prices and hard times, but the truth which this bank statement discloses is that the overwhelming majority of Canadians have never been as prosperous or as well off as now.

In the course of debate in the Senate in Paris on the 24th, bearing on the scarcity of tonnage, by reason of which numerous Algerian products, such as phosphates, tobaccos and wines have failed to reach the French markets, Albert Clavelle, Minister of Public Works, announced that he would shortly submit to the chamber a scheme whereby France's mercantile tonnage would be increased in the next three years to double the pre-war tonnage. The Government he added, aimed to reach a total of five million tons. All new ships would be built in French yards.

..GRAND..



Scottish Gathering!

The Annual Scottish Games, Directed by the Caledonian Club of Prince Edward Island, will be held on the Grounds of the

Charlottetown Driving Park Association
 Charlottetown

Wednesday, August 13, 1919

GAMES COMMENCE AT ONE P. M.

COMPETITION PRIZE LIST

	1st	2nd
1. Throwing Light Hammer (prof.)	\$5.00	\$3.00
2. Running High Leap (amateur)	Gold Medal	Silver Medal
3. Putting Light Stone (prof.)	\$5.00	\$3.00
4. 100 Yards Race (amateur)	Gold Medal	Silver Medal
5. 100 Yards Race (Boys under 16)	Gold Medal	Silver Medal
6. Pole-Vault (Boys under 16)	Gold Medal	Silver Medal
7. Quarter Mile Run (amateur)	Gold Medal	Silver Medal
8. Running High Leap (amateur)	Gold Medal	Silver Medal
(Boys under 16)	Gold Medal	Silver Medal
9. Running Long Jump (amateur)	Gold Medal	Silver Medal
10. Sack Race (prof.)	\$4.00	\$2.00
11. 220 Yards Race (Boys under 16)	Gold Medal	Silver Medal
12. 1/4 Mile Bicycle Race (boys under 16)		Medal

HORSE RACES—Class A Trot and Pace. Class B Trot. Class C Trot.

Easteru Train will be held till 5 o'clock p. m. Murray Harbor Train will be held till 5:30 p.m. Western Train will leave at 4:30 p.m. Music by Band and Pipes.

SPECIALTIES—Highland Fling, Ghille Callum, Reel of Tulloch, Reel of Four, Step Dances by Scottish Lads and Lassies.

ADMISSION—Including Grand Stand 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age 25 cents.

J. D. STEWART, THOS. M. McMILLAN,
 President. Sec'y. Games Committee.
 July 30, 1919—21



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