

The Herald

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At The Federal Capital

It has been a source of great satisfaction to the members of the House of Commons, especially on the Government side, to have Sir Robert Borden back in the House and taking an active part in the debates on important questions that come up for consideration. In consequence of severe illness Sir Robert had been confined to his home for four or five weeks, following the opening day of the present Parliament Session, but for the last two or three weeks he has been in the Commons Chamber quite frequently, although not every day, and it certainly has been an inspiration to listen to him, when he undertakes to discuss the more important matters of legislation that come up from day to day. Without question, it must be admitted that Sir Robert Borden is a great man, not only a great statesman but a remarkable personality, and whenever he intervenes in a debate, especially if it partakes of an intricate or difficult character or is in any way of a constitutional nature, his contribution is always of the highest order, illuminating and instructive, and listened to with profoundest attention.

His greatest contribution to the Parliamentary Debates this session took place on Thursday, April 21. Without any doubt, the debate which he initiated, and in which he was the most important contributor, was as all admitted, the greatest contribution to Parliamentary discussion of a high order that has taken place during the existence of the present Parliament. The House was in Committee of Supply, and the vote of \$60,000.00 for a Canadian Ambassador at Washington furnished the basis of the debate referred to above. Sir Robert Borden said he thought it would be proper, when considering this vote, to say something regarding the subject of the Canadian Representative at the Capital of the United States. He intimated that the matter had been up for consideration at the last session of Parliament, but possibly had not been debated as fully as its importance demanded. He then went on to review the progress of constitutional development in this country since Confederation, which, he said, had been as marked as the development of our natural resources, and he pointed out that perhaps few of us realize that within the lifetime of men who are members of the present House of Commons, a British statesman of great prominence occupying a very responsible position, reached and announced in the Imperial House of Commons, a conclusion that Responsible Government, in the sense in which we now understand it, is inconceivable with the colonial status. Sir Robert then thought that in view of all this, it might be proper to trace briefly, but he hoped fairly and accurately, the progress of thought in Canada with regard to this particular question, and in connection with it the progress of thought respecting the negotiations by Canadian representatives of commercial treaties affecting this country. He then showed that as far back as 1870 on March 16th of that year, Mr. Huntingdon, member of the

House of Commons, moved a resolution in the discussion of which the negotiations of commercial treaties were more or less confused and involved with trade questions. He further observed that in looking over the many debates regarding the right of Canada to negotiate her own commercial treaties, in most cases the constitutional side of the question has been more or less overshadowed by fiscal controversy. In the debate on Mr. Huntingdon's resolution Sir Alexander Galt and Sir John McDonald took an active part. Sir John, who was most careful that nothing would be said or done in the Canadian House of Commons that might invoke criticism in the Mother Country, moved an amendment that disposed of the resolution for the time being. In the very next year Sir John McDonald became one of the British Commissioners at the conference which resulted in the Treaty of Washington. Sir John felt that his position, as a Commissioner acting under instructions from the British Government, was somewhat inconsistent at times with his duties as Prime Minister of Canada. All know and all will admit that Sir John was the Great Tribune of the Canadian people, and on this occasion during the conference at Washington he steadily maintained Canadian interests, and, at least on one occasion had a rather notable victory over his colleagues, on an appeal to the Home Government. The next step in this direction to which Sir Robert referred was when Honorable George Brown in 1874, at the instance of the Canadian Government, was officially associated with the British Ambassador at Washington in negotiating a treaty of commerce between Canada and the United States. It appears that this treaty was signed but was not ratified by the Senate of the United States. The Treaty at Washington, referred to above, was followed by the Halifax Fisheries arbitration in 1877, in which the interests of Canada were represented by Sir Alexander Galt, as the British Commissioner. In 1878 Sir Alexander Galt was commissioned to undertake negotiations with Spain and afterwards with France for better commercial relations. It is worthy of note that Lord Salisbury on that occasion was careful to say that "the regulations must be conducted by the British Ambassador in each instance." Sir Robert pointed out that this position was abandoned by the British Government before many years had elapsed. Sir Robert noted among other things in this connection that, in 1879 the Canadian Government, having appointed Sir Alexander Galt High Commissioner for Canada in London, applied to the British Government to have him appointed a Commissioner when treaties were being negotiated in which Canada was interested. In reply to this request, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, made a declaration denying this request, stating that it was not thought desirable to appoint a Canadian Commissioner to take part in the negotiations of any treaty. Sir Robert emphasized the position taken by the Secretary of State of the Colonies as here indicated, and from that went on to show what wonderful development had been made in this connection since that date. It might be termed constitutional evolution in the relations between Britannic commonwealth and the over-seas Dominions.

As an intimation of the advances in this view following the statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in 1879, Sir Robert next instanced a resolution introduced in the House of Commons by the Honorable Edward Blake. He went on to describe what the re-

solution was and the very notable speech with which Mr. Blake supported it. In this correspondence it is impossible to give even the merest outline of the speeches, or even any substantial portion of the resolutions in question, because the space is not available. The position taken by Mr. Blake on this occasion was considerably in advance of anything of this nature that had up to that time been proposed in the Canadian House of Commons, and yet, at the present day, we are a long way ahead of that. In the debate which ensued on the resolution introduced by Mr. Blake, Sir John McDonald, Prime Minister, took an emphatic and important stand. He opposed the resolution. In the first place because he did not think it was necessary, as Canada had already in this respect all the necessary liberty and full co-operation from the United Kingdom. He further was of the opinion that it pointed to the eventual separation of this country from the British Empire. Following down the years, Sir Robert referred to the very independent position taken by Sir Charles Tupper, who had succeeded Sir Alexander Galt as Canadian Commissioner in London, at an international congress for the protection of submarine cables, which was held in 1883. Sir Charles was the Canadian representative at that congress. Again, in 1884, Sir Charles Tupper, still High Commissioner, obtained a full recognition of Canada's rights to negotiate treaties with foreign countries, and this right was recognized in a letter to the Foreign Office dated July 25th, 1884. Up to this point it was easy to observe what very great advances had been effected in the brief space of five years, since Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made his declaration. Continuing the history of this matter in chronological order, Sir Robert passed in review correspondence between Sir Charles Tupper and Secretary of State Bayard, of the United States, in 1887, and then pointed out that in 1888 Sir Charles was appointed plenipotentiary with Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain in negotiating a treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the Fisheries on the Atlantic coast of North America. This treaty was, however, not ratified.

The next resolution of importance on this question was introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Richard Cartwright in February, 1889. This resolution indicated a forward step in the progress of constitutional development between Canada and the Mother Country. Sir Richard supported this in a very lengthy speech, and was replied to by the present Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir George Foster, who made an elaborate exposition of the question. It is worth noting here that Sir George Foster is not only the nestor of the House of Commons, beyond question, but it is considered that he is one of the foremost contributors to the discussions on these questions way back when Sir John McDonald was Prime Minister of Canada, and that he is still today the first debater in the same House of Commons. Sir Robert took occasion to state that this debate was not altogether free from considerable liveliness on both sides, and he felt sure that those in the House of Commons at present who were fellow members with Sir Richard Cartwright and the present Minister of Trade and Commerce in the days gone by, have very vivid recollections of repartee in which they often indulged in those days. Sir George opposed the resolution of Sir Richard on grounds which seemed to him and the House of Commons at that date to be quite proper and reasonable. Consequently, the

resolution did not pass. Notable debates were initiated in 1892, and resolutions of a somewhat similar nature introduced by Honorable David Mills on the same question, and by Mr. Dalton McCarthy in the session. These resolutions invoked very lengthy and important debates. Later on Mr. Mills introduced other resolutions and supported them with what appeared to be cogent reasons, as Sir Robert quoted to very considerable extent from the constitution as arguments presented by Mr. Mills. Mr. C. Hibbert Tupper, now Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, took an important part in the debate of these resolutions of Mills' and McCarthy's in 1892, and other members participating in the debate were Mr. Weldon of St. John and Mr. Cockburn of Toronto. Just here Sir John Thompson for the first time figures in these constitutional discussions. He was at that time leading the House of Commons, and with his usual wisdom and prudence moved an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Mills. Afterwards Dalton McCarthy accepted the amendment, and after some further debate the amendment was carried. Sir Wilfrid Laurier also took a prominent part in the discussion at this stage. He was disposed to go even further than Mr. Mills; but Sir John Thompson's amendment seemed most reasonable of all and set the matter aside for the time being. Sir Robert, in the course of his review of the question, as thus outlined, quoted at considerable length from the speeches of Mr. Mills especially, and from those of Sir John Thompson and one or two others who had taken a very prominent part in these debates. From a consideration of what had taken place, during this time of evolution, it was not difficult to observe that the disposition of the Imperial Government as well as that of the Canadian Government had advanced very far in the question of constitutional evolution since the time of Confederation. The great war and the extraordinary important part which Canada took therein, and also her splendid contribution to the negotiations which brought about the peace treaty, have placed Canada a long distance to the front of constitutional evolution, and has been one of the most important, if not the most important, factor in giving her the status of a nation. All this was passed in review by Sir Robert, and all negotiations and treaties in which Canada participated with the Mother Country were referred to, until we came to the year 1920, when the Right Honorable Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir George Foster, then acting as Prime Minister, proposed to the House of Commons, on the 10th day of May the arrangement to be entered into regarding the appointment of a Canadian Ambassador at Washington.

On that occasion Sir George pointed out that, as a result of recent discussion, an arrangement had been concluded between the British and Canadian Governments to provide more complete representation at Washington of Canadian interests than has hitherto existed. Accordingly, it had been agreed that His Majesty, on advice of his Canadian Ministers, should appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary who would have charge of Canadian affairs and would at all times be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in matters of peculiarly Canadian concern, acting on instructions from and reporting direct to the Canadian Government. In the absence of the British Ambassador the Canadian Minister will take charge of the whole embassy and hold representation of Imperial as well as Canadian interests. He will be accredited by His Majesty to the President. (Continued on page 3.)



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 10th of June, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Souris East Rural Mail Route No. 2, from the 1st October next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Souris East and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, April 27, 1921. May 4, 1921.—31

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Change of Time—P. E. I. Division

Commencing Monday, May 2nd, 1921, Trains will run as follows: WEST Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 7.00 a.m., arrive Borden 9.10 a.m.; returning leave Borden 9.15 p.m., arrive Summerside 11.05 p.m., Charlottetown 11.30 p.m. Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 1.35 p.m., arrive Borden 4.45 p.m.; returning leave Borden 4.10 p.m., arrive Charlottetown 7.00 p.m. Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 2.50 p.m., arrive Emerald June 4.55 p.m., connect with train from Borden, arrive Summerside 6.15 p.m., Tignish 10.00 p.m. Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 4.40 p.m., arrive Emerald June 7.10 p.m., leave Emerald June 10.00 p.m., on arrival of train from Borden; arrive Summerside 11.05 p.m. Daily except Sunday, leave Tignish 6.00 a.m., arrive Summerside 9.25 a.m., leave Charlottetown 1.05 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves, Tignish 7.20 a.m., arrive Summerside 1.00 p.m., leave Summerside daily 1.55 p.m., arrive Emerald June 3.25 p.m., Borden 4.45 p.m., connecting with second trip of Car Ferry for mainland points. Daily except Sunday, leave Summerside 7.05 a.m., arrive Emerald June 8.10 a.m., connect with train for Borden and arrive at Charlottetown 10.50 a.m. Daily except Sunday, leave Borden 7.10 a.m., arrive Emerald 8.10 a.m., Summerside 9.55 a.m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leave Summerside 11.45 a.m.; arrive Tignish 5.20 p.m. Daily except Sunday, leave Borden 4.10 p.m., arrive Summerside 6.15 p.m., Tignish 10.00 p.m. Daily except Sunday, leave Emerald 5.05 p.m., arrive Borden 6.05 p.m. EAST Monday, Wednesday and Friday leave Charlottetown 6.35 a.m., arrive Mount Stewart 8.30 a.m., Georgetown 11.45 a.m., Souris 11.25 a.m.; returning leave Souris 1.15 p.m., Georgetown 1.10 p.m., Mount Stewart 4.15 p.m.; arrive Charlottetown 5.50 p.m. Daily except Sunday, leave Elmira 5.30 a.m., Souris 6.50 a.m., Georgetown 8.45 a.m., Mt Stewart 8.45 a.m.; arrive Charlottetown 10.00 a.m.; returning leave Charlottetown 3.10 p.m., arrive Mount Stewart 4.15 p.m., Georgetown 6.15 p.m., Souris 6.05 p.m., Elmira 7.20 p.m. SUNDAY Daily except Saturday and Sunday, leave Murray Harbor 8.45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.40 a.m.; returning leave Charlottetown 3.30 p.m.; arrive Murray Harbor 7.25 p.m. SATURDAY ONLY — Leave Murray Harbor 7.30 a.m.; arrive Charlottetown 10.25 a.m.; returning leave Charlottetown 4.00 p.m., arrive at Murray Harbor 6.45 p.m. District Passenger Agent's Office Charlottetown, P. E. Island. April 27, 1921.

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors

MONEY TO LOAN

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January 5, 1921—1f

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 10th June 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, New Wiltshire Rural Mail Route No. 2, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of New Wiltshire and Kelly's Cross, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, April 25, 1921. April 27, 1921.—31

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday, the Seventh day of May, A. D., 1921, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown; All that tract, piece and parcel of land situated lying and being in Township Number Twenty-four, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—On the North by English Church Glebe land, on the East by land in possession of Frederick Toombs, (formerly of the late Joseph Toombs (and by land of John H. Buntain, (formerly John Buntain's) on the South by land in occupation of Kate Doucette and Zachariah Doucette her husband, (formerly Frances Gallant's) and on the West by land in the occupation of Thomas Craswell, (formerly Daniel Bullman's) containing fifteen acres of land, a little more or less, together with a right of way therefrom of fifteen feet width of upwards of fifteen feet to the Buffalo Road, as the same hath been used continuously for upwards of fifty years by the Mortgagee and his father, Sylvester Martin, before him; Also all that other tract of land situate on said Township, described as follows, namely:—The twenty-one acres given to the Mortgagee by the last will of his father, Sylvester Martin, bearing date the 2nd day of March, A. D., 1893, and duly proved and filed in the office of the Judge of Probate for Prince Edward Island, therein described as the twenty-one acres "my son Joseph" was then working and which the Mortgagee has since occupied and own, being one moiety or half part of all that tract of land bounded by a line commencing on the division line of Township Numbers Twenty-three and Twenty-four, at the distance of five chains and thirty-seven links, from the northwest angle of land now or formerly in the possession of Henry Craswell, thence north to the brook or stream flowing to Winter River, thence eastwardly along the said brook to the west boundary line of land now or formerly in the possession of Joseph Doucette, thence South two chains fourteen links, thence East seven chains and fifty links, thence South eleven chains, thence South sixty-five degrees West eight chains, thence North five chains thirty-seven links, thence South sixty-five degrees West to the place of commencement, containing forty and one-half acres of land, a little more or less, and is part of said Township Number Twenty-four, and is referred to in said Will as forty-two acres, together with the right of way thereto and therefrom of the mean width of upwards of fifteen feet to the Buffalo Road aforesaid, as the same has been and now is in use, together with a right of way of the width aforesaid from said twenty-one acres to the herein described tract of fifteen acres, and all rights of way appurtenant to or used in connection with the herein described tracts of land, or any of them.

The above sale is made pursuant to a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the Thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1912, and made between Joseph S. Martin of South West, Township Number Twenty-four aforesaid, Farmer, and Mary Martin, his wife, and John W. James of Charlottetown, in Queen's County aforesaid, Gentleman, for default in payment of principal.

For further particulars apply to McLean & McKinnon, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this Sixth day of April, A. D. 1921.

JOHN W. JAMES, Mortgagee, April 6, 1921.—4f

McKinnon & McLean

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

MONEY TO LOAN