

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 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

One week more remains for campaigning in the General Provincial Elections contest. It is not unnatural to expect that strong arguments should be advanced, on one side or the other, in such a contest; but there can scarcely be any good reason why utter recklessness and absolute disregard of facts should be indulged in. But this is the manner of campaign employed by the Patriot newspaper. Surely the Patriot cannot entertain any hope of serious attention when it proclaims that utter defeat awaits the Government; that no conservatives will be elected, and so on. Certainly such extreme and unfounded declarations can have no other effects than contempt and repudiation by all sane sensible people.

Instead of being carried away by such misleading and sensational vapors as those put forward by the Patriot, all sane level headed people will surely seriously consider what are their obligations in this election. They are asked to choose representatives to carry on the public business of the Province for the next four years. With this object in view it is their duty to weigh and compare the history, the performances and the claims of the respective parties seeking their suffrages.

On the one hand they have the Government of Premier Arsenault, which has for several years conducted the business of the Province. When this Conservative Government came into power towards the close of 1911, they found an empty treasury and a Provincial debt of over one million dollars. At once they set to work to bring order out of chaos. They lost no time in pushing our claims at Ottawa and succeeded in having our annual subsidy increased by one hundred thousand dollars. They then inaugurated legislation to increase the salaries of our school teachers; to improve our highways, to build steel bridges, to improve the condition of our agriculture. In this connection they secured from the Dominion Government the handsome subsidy of over \$30,000 a year, now received from Ottawa. Notwithstanding all these improvements, this Government has reduced the Provincial debt several thousands of dollars, and kept the expenditure well within the revenue.

On the other hand the Liberals, during their twenty years in charge of the Provincial administration, went on from year to year piling up the debt at the rate of \$45,000 a year, in the face of their solemn promise that the era of deficits should end. From one election to another they deceived the people by holding out great hopes of large sums to be received from the Federal Treasury. These promises failed of realization; but in the face of their dismal record of failures, these same Liberals, now in opposition, have the temerity to ask the people to believe their promises through their Leader, Mr. Bell, who has a new set of promises, and what they are prepared to do. Many of the planks of the opposition platform are simply reiterations of what the present Government have already performed. They have

been tried and found wanting and this truth should be impressed upon them in the most emphatic way on election day.

When the Conservatives assumed power in November 1911, the Provincial debt was \$1,072,000. At the end of the next fiscal year it was \$1,062,000, a reduction of \$10,000. It has not been increased since. In addition to increasing the Federal subsidy \$100,000 a year and reducing the Provincial debt, the present Government has paid an average of \$45,000 a year more to our school teachers, has spent much more than their predecessors on public roads, and has built more than three times the amount of steel bridges than the Liberals did in all their years in power. They have advanced the status of agriculture and have made many improvements in other ways. What they have done is an earnest of what they are prepared to accomplish in the future. Would you turn out such a Government and replace it by those who deceived the people, broke their promises and violated their pledges?

At The Federal Capital

The busiest week of the late Parliamentary Session was that which closed on Saturday July 5th. Much important legislation passed through the different stages before twelve o'clock Saturday night. Members were anxious to conclude the Session and return to their homes, and generally speaking, were disposed to resist any temptation to make long speeches. Despite this laudable disposition, on the whole, to refrain from unnecessary discussion; there were some who talked by the hour. They scarcely illuminated the proceedings by the brilliancy of their speeches. But they talked, talked, talked.

The necessary legislation for the general purpose loan of \$100,000,000, the naturalization bill, amendments to the Criminal Code, the Highways bill, the Dominion Elections Amendment Act, the anti-combines bill and the bill creating a court of commerce, were some of the measures that reached parliamentary completion during the week. In addition to these legislative action was taken regarding subsidies to harbors and docks. The balance of the time of the House of Commons was occupied in voting supply.

Large appropriations both in the main and supplementary estimates remained to be voted until the closing day of the week. Voting of these supplies was proceeded with Saturday evening and the proceeding developed into a race against time. The chairman had his eye on the clock in front of him, and energetically applied himself to pushing the estimates through. Every now and then an item would be held up, while some member asked questions or aired a real or imaginary grievance. The hands of the clock moved on towards twelve, but the supply still held out. Finally the resolutions were reported and concurred in. On motion of Sir Thomas White, the House went into committee of ways and means. A resolution providing for over \$162,000,000 for the public service was reported and concurred in, and a supply bill granting the amount was put through all its stages. For some minutes the House was moving into committee and reporting back at a rapid pace, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was busy placing the items on the table and removing it therefrom. Finally the business of the session was practically concluded, and the House

adjourned within three minutes of midnight.

Prorogation took place on the afternoon of Monday July 7th. The ceremonies were of the usual formal character, but were very simple and unostentatious. On Monday forenoon the House of Commons convened at 11 o'clock. The proceedings were mostly of a routine character, as all the important business had been completed. Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. D. D. McKenzie, moved a resolution thanking the Canadian forces for their splendid achievements overseas. Sir Robert said:

"On many occasions in this House the valor and the deeds of the Canadian military forces in this war have been recognized in eloquent terms; but hitherto there has been no resolution expressing our pride in their glorious achievements and our gratitude for their notable service in the cause to which our country has consecrated its effort for five years. That effort infinitely surpassed all our first anticipations. The path has been long and the task at times seemed almost overwhelming. But the end came with the dramatic suddenness of the beginning, and already we have welcomed back to our shores the major part of the splendid forces that went beyond the seas to maintain the first line of our defence against the barbarous aggression of foes who deemed themselves invincible.

"Last March I traversed in France and Belgium the district around Ypres where the First Canadian Division in the face of overwhelming numbers and of horrors previously unknown in civilized warfare, held its own until the German hosts were turned back from their threatened march to the channel. For us that story will never grow old. Then I visited the scene of many a stubborn conflict during that terrible summer, in which the standard set by the First Division was never relaxed. Afterwards I passed through the desolation of many a town and village where Canadian valor and determination had made themselves memorable in the years of conflict that followed. Later I was privileged to see the country where the Canadian corps constituted the spearhead of the great attack that shattered the German menace against the lines of communication through Amiens. And then we went to Arras and followed the path of the Canadians in breaking the Quesant-Drocourt lines; thence on to the canal past the Boulton Wood, and finally to Cambrai. Time did not permit us to continue our journey to Valenciennes, to Mons, and of which our soldiers hurled the Germans on the very morning of the armistice.

"The story of the last hundred days is well told in the despatch of Sir Arthur Currie, already placed on the table of the House. One significant and outstanding fact is enough. During a period of a little more than three months the Canadian forces with the splendid assistance sometimes of one and sometimes of two British divisions, fought, and more than that, defeated, forty-seven German divisions, nearly a fourth of the entire German army. Of these no less than 15 divisions were so thoroughly defeated that they were never reconstituted. During these hundred days the path of the Canadians was the path of victory.

"But in France I saw something more. I saw the less spectacular but equally necessary and effective work of the Canadian Railway Corps of the Canadian Forestry Corps, of the units which held the lines of communication. I met Canadians who in the flying service or the like, had brought

notable service to the Allied cause and honor and distinction to their country. Everywhere I saw Canadian organization. No tribute would be complete which overlooked the glorious and unselfish service of our womanhood, of whom not a few yielded up their lives for their country's cause; or which forgot the efficiency of the Medical Service in caring for our men, whether at the battlefield or in the hospitals, and the unselfish devotion of those who for that duty put aside all material considerations.

"Let us not fail to remember those naval forces and those of Great Britain aided in the great task of guarding our commerce and ending the menace of the submarine; those also who in many varied occupations, whether in Canadian or British service, did their part as opportunity and occasion called them. A tribute also is due to the men skilled in science who went forth from our shores and whose notable contribution in foiling the undersea fleet of the enemy has not yet been fully told or adequately appreciated. And shall we forget those who reluctantly remained in Canada or in Great Britain at the command of duty, chafing under their desire to see service at the front; who during long hours and through lonely vigils toiled incessantly at tasks which lacked the inspiration of active service; and sometimes under unjust and unworthy reproach when in truth their most intense desire was to join their comrades in the fighting lines. I have spoken of Canadians who served in the British units. Let us not forget the distinguished service of many British officers who were attached from time to time to the Canadian corps, and whose names are inseparably associated with its record and achievements.

"Time would fall me to speak by name of the thousand of Canadians whose service brought distinction and high recognition. Of one, however, I should speak, the Canadian who during the latter years of the war took command of the Canadian Army Corps after it had, been relinquished by Sir Julian Byng. As Prime Minister I was brought into very close and intimate relations with Sir Arthur Currie, especially during the early summer of 1918 when the fortunes of the Allies seemed at their lowest, when we had reached that darkest hour which came before the dawn of victory. There has been a whisper of criticism that he was not sufficiently mindful of his duty to safeguard the lives of those under his command. In my judgment no criticism could be more unjust. Indeed, I know that on one notable occasion, he took a stand in defiance of military precedent, a stand which would have been impossible except for his independent position as Canadian General, a stand which involved risk to his own status and reputation. That stand he took for one reason, and one reason alone: his duty to avoid any needless sacrifice of the troops under his command. No General at the front more fully realized that solemn duty and during the last eighteen months of the war there was no General whose judgment was more respected, none whose ability and thoroughness were more relied upon, than he who then commanded the Canadian troops. There is one great essential in the development of a citizen's army into an effective fighting organization. That essential is an adequate appreciation and acceptance of discipline. This lesson the Canadians learned very early in the war and it served them always in good stead.

"It will serve them in good stead during the days of peace,

because in these times of dispute and unrest the steady influence of the men who hold our line in Europe will be needed here in Canada as much as their valor and devotion were needed at the front. Their responsibility is commensurate with the immense influence which they can exercise upon the national life and future destiny of their country. It is not only a collective but an individual responsibility of which no one of them can divest himself. Yonder in Eastern Europe the clamor of war still resounds, but pray God we may now be approaching the day of perfect peace. The sacrifice that we have made; the burdens that we are called upon to bear will have been of little purpose unless out of the war we can read some lesson, gather some example, and establish some ideals which will more truly serve the national purpose. Compared with conditions in Europe, opportunity stands at every man's door in Canada. Compared with the intense racial animosities which exist in some countries beyond the ocean our differences in Canada fade into utter insignificance. We have wasted too much time upon them in the past; for the future let us put them behind. There are virtues which have been hushed but which for us shall never be silent, the voices of those who died that the higher ideals of democracy and civilization might live. Sixty thousand Canadians who have given their lives for their country and for the world's peace speak to us of wider sympathies of broader understanding of more generous forbearance, of more united effort in all the tasks that lie before us in our national life. If these voices can make themselves heard above noisy clamor and unworthy controversy, the future of our country rests secure upon an enduring and eternal foundation.

"Beyond the seas at St. Julien and in the Sanctuary Wood, at Courelette and Vimy and Passchendaele, at Amiens and Arras and the Boulton Wood, there will be erected solemn and stately monuments commemorating the valor, devotion and sacrifice of those who died and of those who lived to see the final triumph. But neither granite nor graven words will be so enduring as the imperishable memory of their deeds forever enshrined in the heart of their countrymen." Sir Robert then moved that the formal thanks of the House be conveyed to the military and naval forces of Canada.

North Lake Boat Harbor

(Hansard July 4, 1919)
Prince Edward Island—North Lake—Boat Harbor, \$27,000.
Mr. McIsaac: I wish to thank the minister for bringing down this appropriation, which I have asked for many times. It is most important for the people it is intended to serve, and that is the reason I have been persevering in asking for it. We are assured on the highest authority that if you ask you shall receive.

JUDGES SALARIES

(Hansard June 28, 1919)
Mr. McIsaac: If my hon. friend (Mr. Ernest Lapointe) has occasion for complaint regarding the inequality of judge's salaries in the provinces of Quebec, I, speaking on behalf of the province of Prince Edward Island, have much greater reason for complaint. Prior to the introduction of this resolution a very great discrepancy and inequality existed between the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court of the province of Prince Edward Island and the salaries of like judges in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in other provinces as well. Confusing ourselves, however, to the Maritime Provinces: The Chief Justices in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia receive \$7,000 and the puisne judges in the same provinces, of courts of equal jurisdiction, \$6,000. On the other hand, the Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island received \$6,000, and each of the puisne judges, or as they are called, assistant judges—one being the Master of the Rolls and the other Vice-Chancellor—received a salary of \$5,300. Under the re-adjustment it was expected that this inequality would be removed.

Why should there be any differences between the salaries of judges in Prince Edward Island and the salaries of judges in similar courts elsewhere? I must believe that it requires as much of ability, of devotion to duty, and of every other quality that constitutes a competent judge of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island, as in the case of judges of the courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—or any other province, for that matter—particularly when it is borne in mind that in Prince Edward Island three judges do the work which is performed by seven or eight judges in these other provinces. And so far as the cost of living is concerned, it is just as expensive to live in Prince Edward Island now-a-days as anywhere else in Canada. If we take all these reasons into consideration I cannot understand why the existing inequality is not only perpetuated, but accentuated and aggravated under the proposed legislation. Now, what does the Government propose to do under these resolutions? It proposes to advance the salaries of the chief justices in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia from \$7,000 to \$8,000 and the salaries of the puisne judges of the respective courts in these provinces from \$6,000 to \$7,000. In Prince Edward Island the salary of the Chief Justice is to be advanced from \$6,000 to \$6,500; that is to say the existing difference is increased from \$500 to \$1,500. That is something I can scarcely understand. And in the case of the assistant judges of Prince Edward Island, the increase only amounts to \$300. This, I repeat, not only continues the discrimination and inequality between the salaries of the Prince Edward Island judges and the salaries of like judges in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and all the other provinces, but even renders it much more marked. I am at a loss to understand why it is, if adjustments were to be undertaken and the salaries of judges were to be equalized, as we expected, that, so far as the province from which I come is concerned, the inequality, discrepancy and injustice which formerly prevailed as compared with the judges in the other provinces has been increased to the extent of from \$1,000 and \$800 respectively, to \$1,500. The salaries of our judges are not only not relatively improved as compared with the judges in other provinces, but are left in a much worse condition comparatively than they were before. For these reasons, I would like the Acting Minister of Justice to explain why this very great inequality and injustice is perpetuated and aggravated as regards the justices of Prince Edward Island.

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W. F. Weeks Fredericton Victoria Cross (2 years)
David Reid Victoria Cross (2 years)
Ramsay Auld West Covehead " " calf
Frank Halliday Eldon Yorkshire Figs (5 weeks)
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J. A. E. McDonald Little Pond Duroc Jersey Boar (2 years)
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Speak low to me, my Saviour, low From out the hallelujahs, sweet and low, Lest I should fear and fall, and miss Thee so;

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Important Daylight Saving Change of Time at 2 a.m. Sunday, March 30, 1919

All clocks and watches used in operation of Canadian National Railway will at 2 a.m. Sunday, March 30th, be advanced one hour.

If cities, towns, villages and other municipal bodies do not change their local time to correspond with the new Railway time, all concerned should keep in mind that while trains continue to leave Railway Stations on present schedule, such schedule will be operated one hour ahead of present local time.

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St. Louis Fur Exchange

7th & Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. March 12, 1919-31

Announcement

For the information of our many patrons, in both town and country, we deem it necessary to announce that the Coal Business, successfully carried on in the past by the late Mr. Charles Lyons, will be continued by the Estate, under the old firm name of C. Lyons & Co.

DIARRHOEA COLIC AND CRAMPS.

These and many other bowel complaints such as dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, or any other looseness of the bowels, may be quickly relieved by a few doses of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

C. LYONS & CO. Queen Street Charlottetown, P.E.I. March 19 1919

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Change of Time—P. E. I. District

Commencing Monday, June 2, 1919, trains will run as follows: WEST—Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6.15 a.m., arrive Borden 8.35 a.m.; returning leave Borden 9.00 p.m., arrive Summerside 11.00 p.m., Charlottetown 11.30 p.m.

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GREY KID BOOTS, newest styles.....\$7.25

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Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Lists various livestock including Angus, Jersey, and other breeds.