

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1920

VOL. XLVIII. NO. 5

J. D. STEWART
Barrister, Solicitor and
Notary Public.

OFFICE:
NEWBON BLOCK
Charlottetown.

Branch Office, Georgetown.

LIME

We have on hand
quantity of
St. John
LIME!

In Barrels
Casks.

C. LYONS & Co.

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW. CALL UP

DEBLOIS BROS.,
Water Street, Phone 251.

Canadian-West
Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, 17 or more 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 entitled to a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homestead may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead acre. Must cultivate 50 extra acres. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (not at Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. COBY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Job Printing Done At
The Herald

Minard's Liniment will cure
Sprains.

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.

37 No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the feet of the petitioners 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 sponsors 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.

H. E. DAWSON,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

On 270 Special Trains.
C. G. Railways

Up to March 1st 767,400 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 767,400 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 was on Saturday 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. Magantic with soldiers and dependants 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.

Clean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

MONEY TO LOAN.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect January 19th, 1920

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME!

Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up.		
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
4.10	5.00	6.40	Dep. Charlottetown	6.35	10.30
5.34	6.05	7.27	Hunter River	8.03	11.24
6.05	6.35	7.55	Arr. Emerald Jet	8.05	10.33
		8.45	Arr. Borden	8.10	8.40
4.10	5.00	6.40	Dep. Borden	6.10	8.45
5.34	6.05	7.27	Emerald Junction	8.40	10.38
6.05	6.35	7.55	Kensington	8.55	11.03
		8.20	Arr. Summerside	8.20	9.30
			Mon. Wed. Fri.		
			Dep. Summerside	12.20	9.30
			Port Hill	10.41	7.58
			O'Leary	9.21	7.03
			Alberton	8.02	6.12
			Arr. Tignish	7.00	5.35
			Mon. Wed. Fri.		
			Dep. Charlottetown	10.10	6.10
			Mount Stewart	8.55	4.30
			Morell	8.23	3.35
			St. Peter's	8.00	3.00
			Arr. Souris	6.50	1.35
			Mon. Wed. Fri.		
			Dep. Elmira	5.35	
			Mon. Wed. Fri.		
			Dep. Mount Stewart	8.50	4.10
			Coxigen	7.48	2.48
			Montague	7.23	2.10
			Arr. Georgetown	6.45	1.35
			Daily ex Sat & Sun		
			Dep. Summerside	10.25	10.40
			Emerald Jet	9.09	8.45
			Arr. Murray Har.	7.30	6.45

Except as noted, all the above Trains run daily, Sunday excepted.

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

Look! Read! Realize.

We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor.

If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor.

WELL, there's where we shine!!!
We study the business. We know what suits a young man

we know what suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous **W. H. Leishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors.** We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time.

Overcoats, Made-to-Order-from... **\$30.00 to \$48.00**
Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear... **\$15.00 to \$36.00**

Success Is a Habit

Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To save is the only way to Success.

Gloves

We have just the kind of Gloves you need, lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Price... **\$1.00 to \$2.00**

Underwear

Come and get your Underwear before it is all sold. We have all kinds—two-piece and light and heavy weight. Prices per suit **\$1.90 to \$5.50**

MacLELLAN BROS.

Reign of Terror

The Rev. R. Contier Forster, late British Chaplain of Odessa and the Russian ports of the Black Sea, writes as follows in the London Times:

That any professing Christian of any denomination in the whole globe should feel or express sympathy with the Bolsheviks of Russia, can only be due either to lack of accurate information or deliberate deception by the clever propagandists in England. It is repeatedly said "Bolshevism is solely concerned with economics. It has nothing to do with religion. This is absolutely untrue. The horrors of heathen Rome and the episodes of the Coliseum are brilliantly imitated and excelled by the Reds in Russia. He then proceeds to give some instances that he can personally vouch for. Four days after Easter the Reds broke up the service in Odessa Cathedral, which was being conducted by the Archbishop of Kerson. They would not allow the Liturgy to proceed, creating an uproar and shouting, "Down with the Church! Down with the clergy! Marriages were unceremoniously interrupted by bands of propagandists, determined to compel the people to abandon Christian marriage and accept the new civil contract which has been introduced. My own man servant was obliged to drive into the country to be married at a wayside church, where the wedding party might pass unobserved.

The Bolsheviks have attempted to bring about the abolition of Sunday as the weekly day of rest on account of its age long association with the Resurrection of Christ. The virulence of the Red hatred of everything Christian seeks to substitute Monday for the old hallowed day. In the spring of 1918 the attempt was temporarily crowned with success. The last Sunday in April was peremptorily ordered to be erased from the calendar as a rest day. Works, factories and shops were commanded to carry on their business as on other days of the week. The streets of Odessa were thronged with crowds of truant, jubilating Reds making a great parade of work. The following Tuesday, May 1, was substituted for the condemned Sunday, and duly observed as the festival of the Holy Revolution. On this day all workshops, houses of business, and factories were strictly forbidden to work. The brutal persecution of the Church increased. After the torture and martyrdom of many priests and several bishops, a demonstration of protest was made by the Christians of Odessa. The Archbishop of Kerson and the Bishop of Nikolaioff took part in the procession. I marched with the other demonstrators. Two hundred Christian soldiers in uniform presented themselves at the cathedral and requested permission to carry the banners. Forty thousand of the faithful assembled. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Reds to wreck the solemn march. In many places the persecution of the Church is carried out with terrible fury. Outrages and affronts were offered to the Christians on every hand. In one part of my episcopate alone, 60 priests were driven from their parishes as a result of the anti-Christian propaganda.

In the Monastery near Kollas all monks and the Prior were shot. In Petri Archbishop Andronik was buried alive. This ghastly fate caused such indignation and horror among the cowed and terror-stricken peasants that the heroic Vassili, Archbishop of Tchernougoff, greatly agitating, made the journey to Moscow to make representations respecting the tragedy of Archbishop Andronik. It was a splendid venture gloriously made. But the Archbishop could look for no mercy from the blood-soaked tyrants. Archbishop Vassili shared the martyrdom of his brothers. With his two companions he was hacked to pieces.

Agriculture and National Policy

The assumption behind hostile criticism of the tariff is that the only object of protectionist duties is to assist manufacturers. If that were true, the system could not endure and would not deserve to endure. There is no greater reason for legislation to benefit manufacturers than there would be for discriminatory measures in favor of workmen, farmers or merchants. The only sound basis of all legislation is the national interest. In Canada we must not content ourselves with mere revenue and to develop industries which will employ labor, consume raw materials and create home markets for producers. Very many even of the sons of farmers will not remain upon the land, and if they cannot engage in other activities in Canada they will go elsewhere. Probably very many of the assaults of the tariff have sons employed in the industries or holding responsible positions in the cities who would have left the Dominion if they could not have found scope and opportunity here for the exercise of their genius and energy.

There is much lamentation over rural depopulation, and the blame is always laid upon protection. But if we go back to the 70's of the last century there was an "exodus" under low tariff conditions greater than we have ever known since the National Policy was adopted. In Europe movement of population from one country to another is obstructed by differences of language, of conditions and of customs. But Canadians, if denied employment and opportunity in their own country, would go to the United States as naturally as they go from one centre to another within the Dominion. Unless, therefore, entrance of Canadians to the United States were prohibited or the great industries and communities of the neighboring country destroyed by fire, plague or earthquake, it is idle to suggest that low tariff would check "rural depopulation" in any Canadian province. It is certain, indeed, that the movement would not be retarded, but accelerated, for farmers would be deprived of the home markets which industrial centres afford.

In a remarkable speech in Great Britain, not long ago, Mr. Lloyd George deplored the tragedy of British agriculture. He estimated that during the last half-century in free trade England the rural population had decreased by 3,000,000, and then contrasted the favorable condition of agriculture in Germany with that of agriculture in the United Kingdom. Between 1870 and 1914 the arable area in the United Kingdom declined by four and a half million acres. The number of persons engaged in agriculture fell from 2,762,012 in 1871 to 2,077,756 in 1911. The total wheat production dropped from 13,419,496 quarters in 1870 to 7,804,041 quarters in 1914. In place of grain a system of grass farming was developed which required a minimum of capital and labor. It is impossible to argue that protection produces "rural depopulation" in Canada and that free trade has the effect in England.

Other causes largely explain the movement to towns and cities in all countries. In Canada machinery has displaced farm labor, the old village industries have disappeared, the pioneer marketing centres can never be restored, mail orders and free rural delivery have affected the trade of country stores, and thousands of

the sons of the old Province have settled on the cheap lands of the Western Prairies. All these causes explain "rural depopulation," and it is certain that the situation in the older communities would be far less satisfactory if those displaced from the land had been forced to seek employment in American instead of in Canadian industrial centres. It is doubtful if under low tariffs we would have had more people on the land; it is certain that we would have had fewer people in Canada.

Moreover, if protection has been maintained for national reasons, agriculture in Canada has not been neglected. We have experimental farms, agricultural colleges, expert advisers in the counties, liberal appropriations for agricultural research, subsidized drainage, and other provisions to assist production and marketing. Indeed, the Legislature and the Federal Government have been peculiarly and properly responsive to every demand of the agricultural communities. Whether it be admitted or not, a great portion of our expenditures on railways has been assumed in order to give better transportation to farmers and to increase the value of agricultural holdings. So one of the chief objects of shipping subsidies has been to give farmers better access to ultimate markets for such of their products as go to other countries. Canadian Governments never displayed greater energy than during those evil days for Canadian agriculture when the McKinley and Dingley tariffs shut out farm products out of American markets. Finally, the rural communities of Canada have a far greater representation, according to population in the Legislatures and the House of Commons than in the industrial and commercial centres. It cannot, therefore, be fairly contended that agriculture has been neglected by Canadian Governments or that farmers have been treated as a subject class in this country.

In all these measures and appropriations to improve and assist agriculture the Governments have considered the national interest. What was done all classes have approved and supported. So in fiscal policy, the object has been to strengthen the national credit and to increase the revenue and prosperity of workers and farmers, not other classes. With a national debt of two billions we must maintain and increase the population, guarantee the stability of industries and institutions which provide a great percentage of the public revenues, increase the traffic of Canadian railways, and develop the other national resources of the country by just such methods as we have applied to agriculture. There seems to be no doubt that 80 or 85 per cent of the farm products of Canada are sold in the domestic market, and farmers and workers would suffer chiefly if through revolutionary fiscal legislation the industries of the country were unbalanced, the sources of revenues depleted, prices reduced by industrial depression, and wages lowered by reduction of output in Canadian factories. There is no demand in Canada for "higher protectionist duties." There is fear of the consequences of a great reversal of national policy at a time when industrial stability and public confidence are so vital to the immediate future of the country. And surely it is significant that in every other country there is a movement to safeguard home markets, conserve raw materials, develop new and expand old industries, and carry manufacture to the last processes in domestic factories.

—Montreal Star.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited,
Gentlemen—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering. By the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A. DUTÉ, Merchant,
St. Louis, Quebec, Feb. 11, 1919.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1920
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR
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Please Send in Your Subscription Money.

The Cost of Exchange

There has been a tendency among all classes of the Canadian people to buy goods made in other countries. Unquestionably we buy from the United States boots and shoes, clothing, furniture, motors and many other manufactures to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars which could be got in Canada. Probably until Canadian industry developed it was difficult to get goods of the quality and finish desired in this country. All over the world the best products of British factories are in demand, and it is natural that they should be freely purchased in the British Dominions. Even now there is no movement against British goods, but there is an overwhelming necessity to reduce purchases from the United States.

There is no ground for quarrel with Americans because the Canadian dollar goes begging among them. Exchange has no respect for international boundaries. The British pound is treated with less respect than the Canadian dollar. For the French franc and the German mark there is even far less consideration. For the first time the United States has the advantage in gold and credit, and by unnecessary trading with that country we only aggravate the domestic situation.

But any frank examination of the cost of trading in the United States under existing circumstances should have a sobering effect upon Canadians. Every month we buy goods in that country to an aggregate value of between \$60,000,000 and 75,000,000. We pay an additional eight or ten per cent. on account of exchange, and also toll to American railways. The cost of exchange is added when the goods are sold over retail counters in Canada. Upon the total cost the retail profit is calculated. On the average every family in the Dominion is paying \$1.50 for every working day to United States capitalists and workers for American products. On the average every family in the United States is paying eight cents each working day to Canadian industry for Canadian products. At prevailing rates of exchange, the annual excess cost of our American purchases is between 75,000,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

The appeal which so many agencies and organizations are now making to "buy goods made in Canada" is not peculiarly an appeal in behalf of Canadian manufactures, and has no necessary relation to the eternal controversy over high and low tariff. Nor in the movement is there any flavor of prejudice against the United States, nor any attempt to hold the American Government or the American people responsible for the difficult situation in which we find ourselves. The war has disturbed the bases of world credit, and we cannot evade our share of the consequences. Our sales abroad of Canadian produce fall short by at least \$200,000,000 annually of our cash obligations abroad on account of interest on our indebtedness and purchase of goods of British and foreign origin. As long as cash receipts from abroad fail to meet our cash obligations abroad, so long will exchange in the United States be against this country. We can do nothing but curtail outside buying and in-

crease cash sales to other countries.

The situation was clearly and strongly stated by Mr. E. L. Pease, managing director of the Royal Bank of Canada, at the annual meeting of the bank's shareholders. He estimated that luxuries and dispensable articles imported into Canada represented an annual value of \$88,000,000, and added: "The problem of exchange grows in perplexity. The prevailing rates give additional value to almost all our exports, but our immense imports from the United States are penalized. The return to parity may be a long and difficult process, depending in great measure upon European conditions, and the course of American action. The only effective means of checking the advancing rate upon remittances to the United States is to reduce to the lowest possible limit our imports from that country, remembering that the purchase of articles of luxury, or goods that can be manufactured in Canada, by increasing the adverse balance of trade, adds to the premium which we pay on iron, steel, coal, cotton, and other raw materials which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of some of her industries."

The situation would be even more serious if it were not for the continuous movement of American factories into Canada and the steady increase of American investments in this country. The total of these investments in Canadian industry is now estimated at \$1,500,000. To check these investments by revolutionary fiscal legislation would suggest an inclination to commit national suicide. Indeed, it must seem strange in other countries that at this time there is a movement in Canada to establish free trade with the United States and generally so to amend the tariffs as to increase buying abroad.

What we need is not new fiscal legislation, but stability and confidence, greater field and factory production, less buying abroad, abstention from the purchase of luxuries, rigid economy by individuals and Governments, co-operation between classes and decent confidence in one another. By temperate agitation and revolutionary legislation we can only impair the prosperity of all classes and prove to the world that our partisan quarrels are dearer to us than the unity, welfare and advancement of the nation.

—Montreal Star.

Canada's Trade

The gigantic extent of Canada's 1919 world trade, officially placed at a value of \$2,235,928,072, may be best realized by recalling that it is practically one-third of the total international commerce of the United Kingdom the year before the war. Not only do the 1919 figures represent the highest trade record of any peace year in Canadian history; they actually surpass any peace year figures by more than 100 per cent. The record since 1891 is impressive:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. 1891: \$ 213,384,934. 1901: 386,903,157. 1911: 769,443,905. 1912: 874,687,794. 1913: 1,085,263,449. 1914: 1,129,744,725. 1919: 2,235,928,072. The 1919 record is surpassed by only one other year 1917, which was a war year, and, consequently, had its record padded by the inclusion of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of purely war products. The 1919 figures, on the other hand, are almost entirely made up by farm produce and the merchandise of peace. The only fly in the ointment—and it is something that ought not to escape the attention of those who are concerned with the advancement of our export trade—is that the great bulk of

the increase in exports is made up by products of the farm. Indeed, so far as the products of the factory are concerned, there is little or no advance; in some cases a noticeable decline. This, perhaps, may be explained to some extent by the fact that our factories have been getting back from a war to a peace footing and that there was an inscapable gap between war and peace orders. Nevertheless, there is reason for believing that a more vigorous policy in regard to foreign trade might be pursued. For example, our Trade Mission in London was but recently permitted to remain without an active head for some precious months while Mr. Lloyd Harris was in Canada seeking vainly to have his views prevail and other countries were striving with all their might to get all the orders that were going. The matter of export trade is a very vital one. It is vital because more than ever before in the world's history nations are marshalling all their strength to achieve supremacy in commerce, with the result that haphazard or slipshod methods on the part of any competing country are bound to invite disaster. And, considering the financial position of the Dominion, we cannot afford to do otherwise but to strive our utmost to remain in the race. We have, for example, a public debt of something like two and a quarter billions. The only way that debt and the burden which it entails can be removed is by production and trade. If we find ourselves incapable of producing, and selling in the markets of the world in successful competition with the other nations of the world, then we are doomed to an era of hard times. But if, on the other hand, we prove able to hold our own against world competition, to produce and sell more than ever before, then the future, in a material sense, at all events is assured.

Condemn Plan

London, Jan. 30.—Russian trade experts now in London heartily condemn the Allied proposals of trade with Russia. The experts bound together by the association include leading directors and owners of the greatest number of the industrial concerns and commercial enterprises of Russia. They do not think it possible that co-operative organizations with which it is proposed to open trade relations will be able to fulfill the extremely heavy task which is imposed on them. Co-operatives have never been more than a part and not the most important part at that of the economic machine of Russia. Revolution and Bolshevism have not contributed to their strength. Furthermore attempts to trade through co-operatives, even in anti-Bolshevik Russia have not given the expected results. The British public is inclined to expect, through the resumption of trade relations with Russia, an important inflow of food products and raw materials which will contribute in a short time to lowering of prices. Russian commercial leaders believe that public opinion can easily be misled by the propagation of exaggerated hopes relative to the possibilities of Russian exports. In south Russia there is a certain surplus of grain supplies. These supplies are distributed in numberless small peasant households all over the country and farmers, even against armed forces, will deliver their produce only in immediate barter against manufactured goods. As to the transport trouble Russian traders here ask whether the Allied Governments intend to send their engines and trucks and hand them over to co-operatives who have nothing in common with the railway administration or make a present of them to the soviet commissary ways communication. Finally where are the engines and trucks ready for immediate delivery to soviet Russia? If in spite of all difficulties, British and American exporters would still take goods to Russia and try to help co-operatives to organize barter and trade, what would be the fate of those exported goods? What would be the guarantee against requisition in a country which does not recognize private property? Would not those goods have to be put under the protection of some international armed force? Russian economic life can only be resumed in a systematic way. All the parts of the industrial mechanism must be put together.

Local and Other Items

Subscribers Admonished. As we have not of late made any specific reference to the payment of Subscriptions, we should be exceedingly pleased if our friends would give this matter practical consideration at this particular season.

Official figures given out in London, show that the national debt of Great Britain on April 1, 1919, totalled £7,481,000,000.

This is nomination day for the civic elections here. This day week a mayor, city councillors and water commissioners will be elected.

The German mark is now worth a fraction more than a cent, and the German Kaiser is now dependent upon the protection of the Dutch. How are the mighty fallen.

Professor Maggiora, of Bologna University, is reported to have succeeded in isolating the germ of lethargic encephalitis (sleeping sickness) in the blood of patients. He is now said to be preparing a germ to combat the disease.

The House of Lords has requested the kitchen committee of the House of Commons to cater for them during the coming season at the flat rate of 80 cents per dinner, a service which has been given, the Commons for two years.

An Austro-Hungarian trade agreement has been reached at Vienna whereby trading in various foodstuffs hitherto banned would be permitted between the two countries until April 30. The agreement requires ratification of both governments.

Stowed away in the coal bunkers of the Standard Oil tank steamship Muscoogee, Emilia Garai, 23 years old, a comely Italian girl, succeeded in reaching New York. The young woman, who said she came to visit her aunt, is being held by the immigration authorities for examination.

Cheaper electricity for every consumer and transmission to different points made practical and economical, may result from a discovery of a new type of electric art, by Superintendent J. W. Dorsey, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Manitoba.

Nearly 300 persons are practically marooned on Orr's Island in Casco Bay, Maine, by the ice fields which surround the island. Food and fuel are reported to be running low. The steamer that ply between the island and the mainland has been unable to operate for ten days. The stores on the island are practically without foodstuffs, it was reported.

William Marconi, the inventor, has informed the London Daily Mail that the period for investigating the sounds caught on various wireless apparatus will include April 21, when Mars is nearest the earth. He says, however, that undue stress should not be placed on this date, as a few thousand miles would not likely make any appreciable difference in signals.

La Soir, a well informed newspaper, says of the "meeting at Brussels of King Albert and President Poincare, Marshal Foch, Premiers Millerand and Delcroix, that "the question of a defensive alliance between Belgium and France was discussed, also questions of finance. But on these two points the Government will have to deliberate further before public opinion can be acquainted with definite proposals."

On Monday there was launched the "Montreal Memorial Workshop," an institution to provide permanent employment for returned soldiers who have been physically disabled. The building in which the operations will be carried on was formerly the college of pharmacy of McGill University, and has been secured free from rent until May, 1921. The various departments will include wood working in all its branches, shoe repairing and basket making, etc.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 19th of March, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, St. Mary's Road, Rural Mail Route, No. 4, from the 1st July 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 St. Mary's Road, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Feb. 4, 1920, Feb. 4 1920—31

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W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D

Physician and Surgeon
Office and Residence:
105 Kent Street
CHARLOTTETOWN - P.E.I.

D. C. McLeod & W. K. Bentley, K.C.
McLEOD & BENTLEY
Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors

MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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36 All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

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 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 it same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41 No Bill saving 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.

H. E. DAWSON,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

Big Shoe Sale!
Forty Lines of Boots and Shoes
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
February Shoe Sale
WOMEN'S BOOTS—Gun Metal, Calfskin, Good-year Welted, Neolin Soles. Sizes 2 1/2 to 7.
Sale Price \$8.95
WOMEN'S BUTTON BOOTS—Sizes 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2
Sale Price \$1.98
Men's 2 Buckle Overshoes
\$2.95
Men's Rubbers, Sizes 9/10, 11
95 Cents
DON'T MISS THIS SALE
ALLEY & CO. Ltd
135 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN.

CHEW
HICKEY
Black Twist Tobacco
BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST
Insist on Getting Hickeys
Hickey & Nichol on Tobacco Co., LIMITED

CARTERS
Feed, Flour & Seed Store
QUEEN STREET
WE SELL WE BUY:
FLOUR OATS
The Best Brands are: Black and White Oats, Robin Hood, Island Wheat, Victory, Barley, Buckwheat, Beaver, Timothy Seed, Gold Medal, Flax Seed, Queen City, Early Potatoes
FEED HAY
Bran, Middlings, Shorts, Cracked Oats, Oil Cake, Feed Flour, Oats, Bone Meal, Linseed Meal, Alf Meal, Chick Feed, Schumacker Feed, Hay, Crushed Oats, Cornmeal, Rolled Oats, Cornmeal, Oat Flour, Cracked Corn, Poultry Supplies, &c. &c.
We want Fifty Thousand Bushels of OATS.
Write us for prices. State quantity for sale.

Carter & Co., Ltd
WHOLESALE. RETAIL.
HERRING. HERRING
We have some good Herring in stock, by Pail, Dozen and Half Barrel.
If you desire a Half Barrel mail us \$6.25 and add Fifty Cents extra for freight if you do not receive your freight at a Booking Station.
If Herring are not satisfactory return at once and your money will be refunded. Address
R. F. MADDIGAN
CHARLOTTETOWN

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
Change of Time—P. E. I. Division

Commencing Monday, October 6th, 1919, Trains will run as follows:—
WEST:
Daily except Sunday, will leave Charlottetown 6.25 a.m., arrive Borden 8.45 a.m., Summerside 9.20 a.m., returning leave Borden 4.10 p.m., arrive Summerside 5.55 p.m., Charlottetown 6.35 p.m.
Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 12.40 p.m., arrive Summerside 4.35 p.m.
Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 2.45 p.m., arrive Summerside 6.05 p.m., Tignish 9.45 p.m.
Daily except Sunday, leave Tignish 5.05 a.m., arrive Summerside 9.00 a.m., Charlottetown 12.40 p.m.
Daily except Sunday, leave Summerside 6.45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.40 a.m. Passengers for Mainland by this train change cars at Emerald Junction, arrive at Borden 8.45 a.m.
EAST:
Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6.50 a.m., arrive Mount Stewart 8.45 a.m., Georgetown 11.30 a.m., Souris 11.25 a.m.; returning leave Souris 1.15 p.m., Georgetown 1.00 p.m., Mt. Stewart 4.15 p.m., arrive Charlottetown 5.15 p.m.
Daily except Sunday, leave Elmira 5.35 a.m., Souris 6.55 a.m., Georgetown 8.45 a.m., Mt. Stewart 8.45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.00 a.m.; returning leave Charlottetown 3.05 p.m., arrive Mt. Stewart 4.15 p.m., Georgetown 6.00 p.m., Souris 6.05 p.m., Elmira 7.20 p.m.
SOUTH:
Daily except Saturday and Sunday, leave Murray Harbor 4.45 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 7.20 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.05 a.m.; returning leave Charlottetown 4.00 p.m., arrive Murray Harbor 6.45 p.m.
District Passenger Agents Office, Charlottetown, P.E. Island, Oct. 6, 1919

Department of Naval Service

Notice of Sale.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Lobster Hatcheries," will be received up to noon on Tuesday, the 23rd day of September, 1919, for the purchase of the Government Lobster Hatcheries at—Aricat, N.S. Bay View, Pictou County, N.S. Inverness, Margaree Harbor, N.S. Isaacs Harbor, Guysborough County, N.S.; Little Basin at Or, Albert Point, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Georgetown, P. E. I.; Buctouche, Buctouche Harbor, N. B.; Shegogue, Westmorland County, N. B.; Fort Daniel, Que.
Alternative tenders will be considered for:—
(a) The whole of each including the land, building or buildings and plant on the premises.
(b) The land only.
(c) The building or buildings only.
(d) The plant only, wholly, or in part.
All of the buildings are single storey and constructed of wood throughout and are capable of being readily removed intact.
The plant in each case consists mainly of a boiler and a Duplex steam pump.
The several properties are open at all times to inspection, upon application to the Caretaker, who may be located readily in the immediate vicinity.
Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque, made payable to the Department of the Naval Service at Ottawa for a sum equivalent to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the full amount of the tender. In case of failure to complete the purchase within the time specified the cheques of the successful tenderer becomes forfeit; all others will be returned promptly.
The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of Naval Service,
Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 20, 1919.
Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
Sept. 3, 1919

Local and Other Items

The State of New York has 80,000 miles of public highways.

Thomas Edison secured his patent on the incandescent lamp in January, 1880, just 40 years ago.

In railway circles in Toronto it was learned that some 70 carpet weavers and their families would arrive in that city from the old land.

Alex. P. McAuley, a Toronto mining engineer, was awarded damages of \$100,000 by a Supreme Court jury in a suit against Theodore P. Starr, a Fifth Avenue jeweler in New York.

A very severe earthquake lasting more than two hours and centered between 3,300 and 3,800 miles from Washington was recorded early on Monday on Georgetown University Seismograph.

The arrival of the steamer Clairton last week marked the re-opening of trade with Germany and the port of St. John after a lapse of five years.

The Entente rejoinder to the refusal of Holland to accede to the Allied demand for the extradition of the former Emperor William is imminent.

Interplanetary communication, as suggested by mysterious waves recently caught by wireless plants throughout the world, is not a subject for ridicule.

Queen Mary made the mistake recently of wearing a huge grey fox muff when attending a meet of the West Norfolk Fox Hounds.

Women stowaways have become so numerous since the war ended that immigration officials recently cautioned all steamship companies in this port to have their vessels carefully searched before departure from Europe.

Local and Other Items

Four of the largest aviation firms in England are negotiating with regard to a combine with the eventual purpose of the development of a Trans-Atlantic Airship service.

The question always comes up: What is a gentleman? Some say he is a man with a silk hat, and others a man with a smooth tongue.

Revised figures compiled by British statisticians on the contributions of the various Allied nations to the fighting forces during the war place Canada well in the lead of the overseas dominions not employing native troops.

Boston Transcript: Canada leads the way in providing memorials in France and Belgium of the valor of her soldiers.

The Dominion Government has acquired title from the Belgian and French Governments and from private owners, to the fields of St. Julien and Passchaendale and of Observatory Ridge in Belgium, and to Bourion Wood, to Vimy Ridge, to Drury Cross-roads, to Courcellette Field and the Hospital Woods in France.

Meighen Speaks

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 30.—Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, addressed the Canadian Club here tonight. He said that the Unionist Government had been charged with drifting.

Speaking of the finances of the Dominion, he touched upon the business profits tax, which, he said, yielded about \$35,000,000 a year.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 12th of March, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Peake's Station, Rural Mail Route No. 3, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

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. To prevent serious confusion and inconvenience to the public the attention of all concerned is directed to the following conditions resulting from the important change of time:

Live Stock Breeders

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Includes entries for Ayshire bull calves, Ayshire Bulls, Shorthorn Bull, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Furs, Furs, Furs

—SHIP TO US DIRECT— THE TOP MARKET PRICE PAID AND EQUITABLE GRADING MADE —NO DELAYS AT ANY POINT—

FAIR GRADING

The rules and ethics of the exchange do not permit us sending out alluring price lists, yet we give you an exact and expert grading and pay you at a rate of five to twenty five cents more on the dollar than the average advertising fur company, as we cut out all middleman's profit in dealing direct with you.

St. Louis Fur Exchange 7th & Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. March 12, 1919

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.

By maintaining a high standard of service and by courteous and honest treatment of the public, this firm has, for a period of more than a quarter of a century, enjoyed a large and ever-increasing patronage.

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

Canadian National Railways OPERATING ONE HOUR EARLIER

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.

J. D. STEWART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

NEWSON BLOCK Charlottetown Branch Office, Georgetown.

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

LIME

We have on hand quantity of

St. John LIME!

In Barrels Casks.

C. LYONS & Co. Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW. CALL UP DEBLOIS BROS., Water Street, Phone 251

Canadian-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or a male over 18 years of age, who was at the commencement of the present war and who has since continued to be a British subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

A settler after obtaining homesteaded land, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may lease a purchased homestead in certain stipulated areas.

When Dominion Lands are surveyed and posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agent). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior, N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT Milburn's Sterling Hamdach Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and have no bad after effects what ever. Be sure you get Milburn's Price 25 cents a box.

Mikard's Liniment will cure Sprains. Job Printing Done at The Herald

Look! Read! Realize.

We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health.

If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor.

WELL, there's where we shine!!! We study the business. We know what suits a young man we know what suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in style.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous W. H. Lishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time.

Overcoats, Made-to-Order from... \$30.00 to \$48.00 Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear... \$15.00 to \$36.00

Success Is a Habit

Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or a failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way to Success

Gloves

We have just the kind of Gloves you need, lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Price... \$1.00 to \$4.00

Underwear

Come and get your Underwear before it is all sold. We have all kinds—two-piece and light and heavy weight. Prices per suit \$1.90 to \$5.50

MacLELLAN BROS.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island. Time Table in Effect January 19th, 1920

Table with columns: Atlantic Standard Time, Trains Outward, Read Down, Trains Inward, Read Up. Includes times for Dep. Charlottetown, Hunter River, etc.

Table with columns: Atlantic Standard Time, Trains Outward, Read Down, Trains Inward, Read Up. Includes times for Dep. Summerside, Port Hill, etc.

Table with columns: Atlantic Standard Time, Trains Outward, Read Down, Trains Inward, Read Up. Includes times for Dep. Charlottetown, Mount Stewart, etc.

Table with columns: Atlantic Standard Time, Trains Outward, Read Down, Trains Inward, Read Up. Includes times for Dep. Monst Stewart, Cardigan, etc.

Table with columns: Atlantic Standard Time, Trains Outward, Read Down, Trains Inward, Read Up. Includes times for Dep. Charlottetown, Vernon River, etc.

Except as noted, all the above Trains run daily, Sunday excepted.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

The Old Church

'Tis not a ship on the tossing waves
That the Old Church seems to me
But a guide light set on a head-land high.

Where are They?

Where are the lads of yesterday,
The comrades of our youth?
Who vowed that they would never stray.

At the End of the Journey

(Sarah Frances Ashburton, in Ave Maria.)
They had sat side by side for weeks copying the same Madonna in the Art Museum.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning.
The difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

Had Severe Cold

IT TURNED TO BRONCHITIS.

Many people have bronchitis and don't know it.
Don't even know the danger of neglecting it.

February Shoe Sale

Big Shoe Sale!

Forty Lines of Boots and Shoes
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

February Shoe Sale
WOMEN'S BOOTS—Gun Metal, Calfskin, Good-year Welted, Neolin Soles.

WOMEN'S BUTTON BOOTS—Sizes 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2
Sale Price \$1.98

Men's 2 Buckle Overshoes \$2.95
Men's Rubbers, Sizes 9, 10, 11 95 Cents

ALLEY & CO. Ltd
135 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN.

CHEW HICKEY

Black Twist Tobacco

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST
Insist on Getting Hickeys

Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Co. LIMITED

GARTERS

Feed, Flour & Seed Store

WE SELL WE BUY
FLOUR OATS
The Best Brands are:— Robin Hood, Victory, Beaver, Gold Medal, Queen City.

FEED HAY

Bran, Middlings, Shorts, Cracked Oats, Oil Cake, Feed-Flour, Oats, Bote Meal, Linsed Meal, Calf Meal, Chick Feed, Schumacker Feed, Hay, Crushed Oats, Straw, Rolled Oats, Cornmeal, Oat Flour, Cracked Corn, Poultry Supplies, etc. &c.

Carter & Co., Ltd

HERRING HERRING

We have some good Herring in stock, by Pail, Dozen and Half Barrel.
If you desire a Half Barrel, mail us \$6.25 and add Fifty Cents extra for freight if you do not receive your freight at a Booking Station.

R. F. MADDIGAN CHARLOTTETOWN

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Change of Time—P. E. I. Division

Commencing Monday, October 6th, 1919, Trains will run as follows:—
WEST:
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FAIR GRADING

St. Louis Fur Exchange

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

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.

Notice of Sale

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Lobster Hatcheries," will be received up to noon on Tuesday, the 23rd day of September, 1919, for the purchase of the Government Lobster Hatcheries at:—Arlivat, N.S. Bay View, Pictou County, N.S. Inverness, Margaree Harbor, N.S. Louis Harbour, Guysborough County, N.S.; Little Bras d'Or, Alder Point, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Buctouche, Buctouche Harbour, N.B.; Shebogue, Westmoreland County, N.B.; Port Daniel, Que.

C. LYONS & CO.

Queen Street Charlottetown, P.E.I.
March 19, 1919

Canadian National Railways

OPERATING ONE HOUR EARLIER

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.

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Where municipal time is changed to correspond with the new railway time, passengers will not experience difficulty growing out of the change.

April 2, 1919