

Investment Opportunities

Investors of large or small amounts can select safely from the securities described in the current issue of our publication Investment Recommendations.

The investments listed include Government, Provincial and Municipal Bonds, as well as Public Utility and Industrial Bonds and Preferred Shares giving attractive yields.

Copies free on request.

Royal Securities Corporation Limited, 515 King Street, Charlottetown.

Please send me "Investment Recommendations."



Commander Donald B. McMillan, famous Arctic explorer, who is heading an expedition which is starting out this week to establish a permanent scientific research station in northern Labrador.

In Memoriam

MRS. EUGENE H. MACEACHERN

Deepest sympathy will be extended to Mr. Eugene H. MacEachern and family of this city, in the death of Mrs. MacEachern who passed peacefully to rest in the City Hospital Sunday morning surrounded by her loved ones.



Sub-Dean H. C. S. Trivett of Holy Trinity Cathedral at Shanghai, who has just returned to Canada. He is a son-in-law of Dean O'Meara of Wycliffe College, Toronto.

Junior Partner—Are you going anywhere on Sunday evening? Miss Brown (hopelessly)—No. "Well, in that case perhaps you can manage to be in the office punctually on Monday morning for a change."

ASTHMA Spread Minard's on brown paper and apply to the throat. Also inhale. Quick relief assured.



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S.F. TARBUSH Representative 172 Prince Street, Charlottetown

INSIDIOUS EYE STRAIN

We use this adjective advisedly.

Sufferers from Eye-strain may have perfect vision and therefore do not suspect the presence of any eye defect.

The motive power of the entire human organism is Nerve Energy.

Normal eyes, it is computed utilize about 20% of this Nerve Energy, but when Eye-strain is present, a much larger proportion is required. Hence defective eyes, through their consumption of an excessive amount of Nerve Energy may seriously affect the functioning of other organs of the body and produce ill health.

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED

G. F. Hutcheson Optometrist

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF CONFEDERATION

Mr. Percy Pope said: We are assembled to honour the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. In the light of sixty years of experience, we are enabled to realize that the Union of the four British Colonies, Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—with which the Dominion began—carried with it vastly greater issues than the most enthusiastic of its advocates at that time appreciated.

With it there commenced a new era of British development, one that had to do, not merely with the individual interests of the colonies concerned, but which gave a new direction to the growth of the British Empire—leading to that association of peoples which now gathers under one Sovereign a fourth of the surface of the Globe and a fifth part of the human race—speaking many languages, possessed of very different ideals, yet holding in its keeping wonderful possibilities for humanity.

The Tablet which marks the room in which the Charlottetown Conference met, states that the men who gathered there, "Providence being their guide, builded better than they knew."

When Canada was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 it was stipulated that the French colonists should be granted the free exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion and the Quebec Act, passed by the British Parliament, in 1774, gave them their own French laws which were declared binding in relation to all property and civil rights.

The British North American Colonies at that time were all separate units. They were garrisoned by British troops and their affairs administered each by a British Governor, assisted by a Council, nominated by himself.

French Canada extended up the St. Lawrence River to the head of the Great Lakes, but only a fringe of territory was occupied. Immediately after the cession emigrants from Great Britain and the older Colonies began to establish themselves in the new possession. On the Declaration of Independence over 30,000 U. E. Loyalists found refuge therein. They were granted land by the Government and the English-speaking portion of the population was strongly reinforced.

In the war of 1812, between Britain and the United States, the French and English colonists alike supported heroically the British troops, and filled the record of our early history with names redolent of bravery and devotion.

But, this danger removed, the troubles between the French and the English, and the friction between the elective legislative assemblies and the Governor and his nominated Councils broke out again to culminate, in 1837, in open rebellion, headed by Papineau in Quebec, and William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada.

Lord Durham's report was a most far-seeing and constructive State paper. His chief recommendation was to grant all the Colonies a larger measure of responsible government and later to unite them all in a federal union.

Acting upon this report, on the 10th of February, 1841, a Legislative Union between Upper and Lower Canada was proclaimed. The fact that the first Governor under the new settlement, Lord Sydenham, did not appoint a single French member to his Council, reveals how far the new order was from responsible government.

It was in the struggles and conflicts of this strenuous period that John A. Macdonald, Taché, Cartier, McGee, LaFontaine, Papineau, Galt, Baldwin, Brown, Hincks, McKenzie, were developed.

At this time the Maritime Colonies were enjoying a large measure of prosperity. They were held by British Governors and British troops as crown colonies. Halifax was a garrison town, and a naval station. This gave to Nova Scotia a dominating influence.

At this time all the territories west of the watershed of the



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pulsed. This was realized as a danger that had to be guarded against. The Maritime Colonies had to arrange for defence. This drew them together and later had an important bearing upon New Brunswick accepting Confederation.

Learning of their intention, it occurred to the statesmen of Canada that this conference would afford a favorable opportunity to press for the larger Union. At their instance Lord Monck sent a despatch to Governor Dundas of Prince Edward Island, asking if delegates might be received from the Canadas to submit the larger scheme.

The Canadian delegates came, submitted their case, and after five days' discussion, it was decided to go more thoroughly into the terms and for that purpose it was arranged to meet later at Quebec. At the close of the Charlottetown Conference, Col. John Hamilton Gray, Leader of the Government of Prince Edward Island said:—

"That he sincerely hoped that this visit would be productive of much good and serve as the happy harbinger of such a union of sentiment and interest among the three and a half millions of freemen who inhabit British America, as neither time or change could reasonably destroy."

Hon. John A. Macdonald said:— "I have every reason to believe that the result of the convention, which held its meetings in Charlottetown for the past week, would lead to the formation and establishment of such a confederation of all the British North American Provinces as would tend very materially to enhance their individual and collective prosperity—politically, commercially and socially; and also give them, in their united manhood, that national prowess and strength which would make them at least the fourth nation on the face of the Globe."

It should be distinctly understood that there was no strong desire on the part of the Maritime Colonies for Confederation with Canada. Their interests were almost exclusively with the Mother land. They had no railways. For six months of the year their only communication with Canada was by stage coach, steamer to Portland, and thence by the Grand Trunk Railway to Montreal.

The Quebec Conference met and reached a basis of agreement. This was adopted by the Parliament of Canada. It was accepted by the Government of Nova Scotia under the leadership of Doctor Charles Tupper, but was not submitted to the people, who were opposed to it. Mr. Tilley did not submit it to the Legislature of New Brunswick but appealed to the people and his Government was defeated. Prince Edward Island rejected it as offering them no advantages, and so did Newfoundland.

But Canada could not do without it. It was determined to proceed with the matter. The British Government was strongly in its favour. Representatives of the Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick met in London in 1866 and drafted the British North American Act. Mr. Tilley was returned to power in New Brunswick. Dr. Tupper held control of Nova Scotia. The Act was introduced into the British Parliament and passed. In 1867 Confederation of the Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick became a reality.

At this time all the territories west of the watershed of the

Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains and north to the Hudson Bay were held by the Hudson Bay Company. The need of obtaining this territory, particularly as affording a connecting link with British Columbia and the Pacific was apparent. Arrangements were entered into with the British Government to obtain it by purchase. It was given over at that time to the Company's traders and the Indians, and was conceived of as of little value for settlement. Manitoba was carved out of a small portion of it and in 1870 was admitted as a province of the Dominion of Canada. In 1871 British Columbia was induced to enter the Dominion upon the promise that a railway would be built through the Rocky Mountains, though it was not known when the promise was made that a practicable pass through the mountains existed.

The story of The Canadian Pacific Railway is an epic which has yet to be written. In 1873 Prince Edward Island accepted terms of union and thus the Dominion of Canada, as we know it today was formed. It was created by the strength, vision and heroic determination of a few great leaders, English, French, Scotch and Irish, who sank their differences to further a great ideal. It is our privilege and our duty to cherish their memories in deep reverence, for amid the storms and stress of that time hampered by imperfect vision, beset by private and party interests, they laid well the foundations of the moral and political institutions upon which our country rests. They have left us this great Dominion a glorious heritage.

Speaking four years before the Charlottetown Conference met, Darcy McGee—at one time an Irish fugitive, but whose devotion and eloquence raised him to a foremost place among the makers of the Dominion, said:—

"I see in the remote distance one great Nationality, bound like the shield of Achilles by the blue rim of the ocean. I see within the round of that shield the peaks of the western mountains and the crest of the eastern waves; the winding Assiniboine, the five-fold Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the Saguenay, the St. John, and the Basin of Minas. By all these flowing waters, in all the valleys they fertilize, in all the cities they visit in their courses, I see a generation of industrious, contented, moral men, free in name and in fact; men capable of maintaining, in peace and in war, a constitution worthy of such a Country."

May it be our ambition to emulate the vision of our forefathers, and not rest satisfied with accumulating wealth merely to gratify our pleasures. May we be enabled to grasp the ideal that there is a part in this world's work that Canada is called upon to do which unless we rise to it, whatever may be our power, wealth or prestige, we will miserably fail.

Premier Baldwin emphasized this in his Empire appeal when he asked all citizens "to help make the Empire a great force for righteousness in the World." He said: "The British Empire is a spiritual inheritance, which we hold in trust, not only for its members but for all Nations which surround it."

"Let us see that we hand it on with untarnished glory. Let us realize that we, as individuals, are the temporary and passing instruments of a great and permanent tradition—a continuing stream of influence which moulds and fashions the lives of humanity."

A bright youth undergoing examination for admission to one of the Government departments, found himself confronted with the question: "What is the distance from the earth to the sun?" Not knowing the exact number of miles he wrote in reply: "I am unable to state accurately, but I don't believe the sun is near enough to interfere with the proper performance of my duties. If I get this clerkship, He passed the examination."