

Xmas News at CASH and CARRY

Largest stock of everything that is good to eat. Xmas Candy, YEATON'S, GANONG'S, MOIR'S. Everything in Poultry. Fresh GRADE A EGGS, direct from the farmers. Specials on all Fruits. Xmas wrapped CANDY, CIGARETTES, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, ISLAND CRANBERRIES, Barrels of MIXED NUTS on display. Special Xmas BEEF and PORK. We bought extremely heavy for the Xmas trade. We are forced to SELL CHEAP to clear our XMAS STOCK. TURKEYS are going fast. Get yours now.

CASH and CARRY STORES

Phone 747 - 748 Free Delivery

NOTICE

Buying daily Live and dressed Chicken Live and dressed Fowl Dressed Geese and Ducks paying highest market prices. Phone collect for prices R 6-110

I have a complete line of Christmas Toys for the kiddies, and delightful gifts for the grown ups. The grocery dept. is stocked with choicest groceries and guaranteed prices. I have special prices until Christmas on

Underwear Overalls Wool Sweaters Men's Fine and Work Lumberman's Rubbers Men's Shirts Men's & Ladies' Hose

H. B. CUTCLIFFE, Hunter River Store Open at Nights After 7th December.

POULTRY WANTED

BUYING LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY AT OUR WAREHOUSE DAILY. PAYING HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

Island Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

Send your Christmas Gifts by EXPRESS

Packages will be called for and delivered promptly

... at any address within express cartage limits at all principal points—No Extra Cost.

LOW CHARGES ON PACKAGES UP TO 15 POUNDS

Table with columns for destination (e.g., Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia) and weight (1 lb., 2 lbs., 3 lbs., 4 lbs., 5 lbs.) with corresponding charges.

Proportionately low charges for heavier packages.

Keep this advertisement for future reference. For further information call.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS

Professional Cards

McLEOD & BENTLEY W. E. BENTLEY, K. C. J. A. BENTLEY, K. C. Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law MONEY TO LOAN Office: 180 Richmond Street.

MacGuigan & Trainor Mark E. MacGuigan, K. C. & C. St. Clair Trainor, B. A. Barristers, Solicitors, etc. MONEY TO LOAN Office: Over Provincial Bank, Richmond Street, Charlottetown.

H. F. MacPHEE, B. A. NOTARY, &c. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR City Building.

BELL & MATHIESON A. B. Bell, D. L. Mathieson, LL.B. Barristers & Solicitors Money to Loan Dameron Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

J. A. MacDonald, K. C. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. RILEY Building Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Money to Loan and Collections given the very best attention. 775-2-6-1month.

PALMER & HASLAM H. J. PALMER, K. C. A. J. HASLAM, B. A., LL. B. BARRISTERS, ETC. Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN P. O. Box 137.

OLYMPIA CANDY KITCHEN

Opposite Stewart's Bakery 160 Kent Street MAKERS OF FULL CREAM CAMELINS, HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY, CHOCOLATE BARS, AND CHOCOLATES NOVELTIES A SPECIALTY ALL KINDS OF HOME-MADE CANDY

Help For Difficult Reading

Difficult reading is a cause for much worry. The reason for this condition is perfectly natural and inevitable. If old sight (at about middle life) or error of vision is your cause of worry, the only complete relief may be obtained through the wearing of correctly prescribed and fitted glasses.

G. F. Hutcheson

Trinity United Church

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17 3.15 P. M.—Mission Band — Social Hall. 7.30 P. M.—Senior C. G. I. T.—Social Hall.

The Central Guardian

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a new business may be inserted at 5 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE L-6798-7-12-312

COOKS for Xmas Photos. L-3585-12-7-121.

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED at the Dispensary. Send donations early. L-3842-12-17-11.

FELT'S WILL BE received at the office of J. A. Webster, 156 Richmond St., Charlottetown, through-out the season for shipment to the Prince Edward Island Fur Pool Limited, Summerside. L-3464

CHILDREN'S used books and skates, books, clothing, etc., gratefully received at the Dispensary. L-3842-12-17-11.

BEGINNING TONIGHT our store will be open each evening until Christmas. W. W. Welner, Ltd. L-3843

A MARRIAGE LIKE A STRANGE ADVENTURE — The Guardian's new serial story, "Dotted Line Honeymoon," starts next week. Watch for the first installment of the Guardian's new serial.

CHURCH SERVICES, Sunday, December 22nd. St. John's Anglican Church, Milton. Services 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Special Christmas music. Everybody welcome. Rev. E. O. Lancaster, Rector. L-3841-12-17-11.

AIR PLANE SERVICE— From today until Dec 25th the regular air mail service plane leaves Moncton N. B. daily at 7.30 A. M. for Charlottetown, and after that date reverts to the former schedule.

"DOTTED LINE HONEYMOON" by Joseph McGord is a powerful new novel that tells the story of a girl who made a marriage that was like some strange adventure. You can read it in the Guardian next week.

SERIOUSLY ILL—Mrs. William D. MacDonald, the former Mary Mitchell, of Souris, whose late husband was the son of Valentine MacDonald, prominent merchant Whitehead, Gushyboro County, recently suffered a stroke of Paralysis and is in a critical condition at her Brookline home.—Boston Exchange.

FUNERAL SERVICE — Funeral service will be held at the home of his sister, Mrs. Millie A. Hilton, 21 Billard street, Dorchester, recently for Peter A. MacIntyre, aged 76, a native of Cable Head, P. E. I., son of John and Catherine MacIntyre. The body has been taken to St. Peter's Bay, P. E. I., for burial.

Mr. MacIntyre, who had been in business in New York, retired 12 years ago and came to Dorchester to live with his sister. She is the only surviving member of his immediate family. Others surviving include Joseph MacMillan, a nephew of St. Peter's Bay, from whose home burial took place, Mrs. Mary MacNeil, of Vernon River, a niece, John R. MacMillan, of Prince of Wales, and Charles Hilton, another nephew, who accompanied the body to Prince Edward Island.—Boston Exchange.

BRIDE IS HONORED — On Tuesday evening, November 26, upwards of fifty Clyde River people gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hector Darrach to honor their daughter, Marie, whose marriage took place recently. Mr. Edward MacPhail called the meeting to order and after a few remarks escorted his bride to the seat of honor. Miss Laura Livingston read an appropriate address while Miss Edith Livingston made the presentation of a beautiful mantel clock with Westminster chimes. After the bride thanked her Clyde River friends for their good wishes and lovely gift, "For She's a Jolly Good Fellow" was heartily sung and the groom and the bride's father were bounced. A delectable lunch was served by the ladies present and the remainder of the evening was pleasantly spent in singing and playing games. The following is the address: To Mrs. Wilfrid Stretch: Dear Marie,—Hearing that cupid has again been successful in shooting his deadly arrow, we, your Clyde River friends, have gathered here tonight to extend to you our best wishes, to offer our congratulations, and to rejoice with you in your new found happiness. Having launched your ship on the sea of matrimony we hope that you will have a pleasant voyage. We hope that the captain will be brave and the mate true, and that at the end of the years you may anchor your ship safely on the other shore. We will miss you in Clyde River, but we know what is our loss is another district's gain. We ask you to accept this gift and to cherish it as a remembrance of your Clyde River friends. Signed, Laura Livingston, Edith Livingston.

GRAHAM-GRAHAM—The marriage was solemnized at the Presbyterian Manse, Murray Harbor North, Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, of Miss Mary Irene, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Graham to Mr. William Reid Graham, son of Mrs. Margaret and the late Albert E. Graham, all of Murray Harbor North. The bride, looked charmingly gowned in blue satin with accessories to match. She was attended by her cousin Miss Margaret Graham while the groom was supported by his brother, George G. Graham. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. Douglas, pastor of the congregation. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party motored to the home of the groom's mother where the reception was held, with much gaiety, the newly wedded pair were showered with confetti and received every good wish for future happiness from their many relatives and friends. About one hundred invited guests partook of a bountiful wedding supper prepared by the mother of the bride. This was truly a work of art, designed to satisfy the most exacting palate. The bride carried out the time honored custom of inserting a knife in the wedding cake after which it was cut and served to the guests. During the evening a jolly cheverari crowd helped to do their part by serenading the newly wedded pair as their way of expressing their congratulations. The rest of the evening was spent in dancing and social intercourse. The popularity of the bride and groom was evidenced by the sincerity of the good wishes tendered them and by the number and quality of the gifts received, including cheques, linen glassware, chinaware, etc.

FOUND

While on the road to despair, a route back to radiant health by way of CHIRO-PRACTIC SPINAL ADJUSTMENTS. Others seeking apply to DR. W. R. CARSON 124 Prince St. Phone 1072. L-3659-12-10-12-14-17-41.

formed by Rev. J. H. Douglas, pastor of the congregation. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party motored to the home of the groom's mother where the reception was held, with much gaiety, the newly wedded pair were showered with confetti and received every good wish for future happiness from their many relatives and friends.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED invited guests partook of a bountiful wedding supper prepared by the mother of the bride. This was truly a work of art, designed to satisfy the most exacting palate. The bride carried out the time honored custom of inserting a knife in the wedding cake after which it was cut and served to the guests. During the evening a jolly cheverari crowd helped to do their part by serenading the newly wedded pair as their way of expressing their congratulations. The rest of the evening was spent in dancing and social intercourse. The popularity of the bride and groom was evidenced by the sincerity of the good wishes tendered them and by the number and quality of the gifts received, including cheques, linen glassware, chinaware, etc.

W. M. S. ELECT OFFICERS — On Monday Night—Dec. 8th the Cornwall W. M. S. met at the home of Mrs. Frank Howard. The President Mrs. Watson Livingstone in her usual gracious and pleasant manner conducted the devotional exercises, and then gave a good report of the year's work. She was present at every meeting except one. Included in the year's activities were boxes sent to the Sydney Mission, as well as to the destitute in Western Canada. In the latter part of the year the Society one at the home of Mrs. Giff'd Bala and one at the home of Mrs. Richard Drake. The treasurer's report given by Mrs. Harry Crosby showed the years allocation almost in Sight the society finding the envelope system satisfactory, decided to continue the use of the same for next year. Walter Shaw reported that the Mission Band had already exceeded its allocation. The following officers were then appointed. Pres. Mrs. Harry Hyde, 1st. Vice, Mrs. Watson Livingstone, 2nd Vice, Miss Alice Murchison, Treasurer, Mrs. Harry Crosby, Secretary, Mrs. Waldren Lower, M. M. Lee, Mrs. Colin Murray, Finance Sec, Mrs. Pope Crosby, Temperance Sec, Mrs. D. K. Ross, Corresponding Sec, Mrs. Frank Howard, Supply Sec, Mrs. Hazen Howard, Associate Helper's Secretary, Mrs. Colin McPhail.

PINEAU-DOUCETTE—A very interesting autumn wedding was solemnized at Rustico Convent Wednesday morning, Nov. 20th at 7 o'clock when Rev. Monsignor Chaisson united in marriage Miss Mary Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Doucette of Hunter River, and Mr. Joseph Benoit Pineau, painter and decorator, son of Mrs. Napoleon Pineau and the late Mr. Napoleon Pineau of Rusticoville. The bride looked charming in a gown of blue French transparent velvet. The bridesmaid was Miss Gertrude Monica Doucette, sister of the bride, daintily attired in a gown of Rose and silver. The groom was supported by his brother Mr. John William Pineau. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the groom after which the happy couple motored to the home of the bride's parents where dinner was served followed later by a supper reception at which 60 friends and relatives were present. The popular couple were the recipients of a large number of valuable gifts, testimony of their popularity and esteem.

PRIOR to her marriage the bride was tendered a miscellaneous shower at which she received many useful and beautiful gifts.

BURIAL YESTERDAY—The funeral of Mrs. J. F. Arsenault took place from her late residence yesterday morning to the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer. The pall bearers were Messrs. A. Burke, Robert Shepherd, Cyril Arsenault, G. Arsenault, R. Gallant and A. Martin. Service at the church was conducted by Rev. Father O'Hara and at the grave by Rev. Father MacKenna.

FUNERAL SERVICES—The funeral of Austin Stanley took place from his brother's residence, King Street, yesterday morning to St. Dunstan's Basilica. The pall bearers were Messrs. John Stanley, Augustus Stanley, Ernest Stanley, Austin Stanley, Jr., Earl Stanley and Lemuel Stanley. Service at the church was conducted by Rev. Father MacCardle and at the grave by Rev. Father MacMahon.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13—Dissent of the New Brunswick delegation from the report adopted by the Dominion-provincial conference recommending that Canada seek the right to amend its own constitution was prompted by two considerations, Hon. J. B. McNair, attorney-general of that province, said here tonight. The first of these was taken on the ground that the report did not disclose the method of procedure to be followed in securing the amendments; the second that the delegation could not accept the report before it had first been laid before the provincial Legislature. "We did not dissent from the desirability of amending the constitution," said Mr. McNair. "We took the position that, before committing ourselves to a principle that Canada should have the right to amend the national constitution we should be informed on the methods of procedure and be assured these were acceptable to all the provinces. The decision arrived at by the conference was that the B. N. A. Act stood in need of amendments now and might need further amendments in future and that Canada, like other dominions, should have the right to enact the amendments without recourse to the British Parliament. In order to draw up a method by which constitutional amendments might be made in Canada, a satisfactory factory to the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures, the conference recommended a meeting of provincial officials to be called by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice. Notices Sent Out Mr. Lapointe lost no time and sent out notices of the meeting to all provincial governments asking them to appoint representatives. It is hoped the meeting may arrive at decisions and be able to report early in the new year before the next sessions of Parliament and the legislatures are far advanced. This might make it possible to have action at an early date. The chief ground of Quebec's reluctance to consent to Canada taking over the control of its own constitution has been fear of the invasion of the rights enjoyed by the French-speaking minority. Under the constitution as it stands these are guaranteed and there has been a tendency to regard the British Parliament as less likely to be swayed by racial antagonisms and prejudices than a Canadian authority. Then, too, there is the claim that the United Kingdom is bound by the ancient treaty with France under which Canada was ceded to Great Britain to respect the rights of French-Canadians to the free use of the French language and the free practice of their religion. This viewpoint has made Quebec prominent among the provinces in the assertion of provincial rights and in opposition to any measures which might cut down the powers of the provincial legislatures. In commenting on the report of the constitutional committee of the conference Premier Taschereau said he had changed his opinion on the constitutional question.

teem. Prior to her marriage the bride was tendered a miscellaneous shower at which she received many useful and beautiful gifts.

BURIAL YESTERDAY—The funeral of Mrs. J. F. Arsenault took place from her late residence yesterday morning to the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer. The pall bearers were Messrs. A. Burke, Robert Shepherd, Cyril Arsenault, G. Arsenault, R. Gallant and A. Martin. Service at the church was conducted by Rev. Father O'Hara and at the grave by Rev. Father MacKenna.

FUNERAL SERVICES—The funeral of Austin Stanley took place from his brother's residence, King Street, yesterday morning to St. Dunstan's Basilica. The pall bearers were Messrs. John Stanley, Augustus Stanley, Ernest Stanley, Austin Stanley, Jr., Earl Stanley and Lemuel Stanley. Service at the church was conducted by Rev. Father MacCardle and at the grave by Rev. Father MacMahon.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13—Dissent of the New Brunswick delegation from the report adopted by the Dominion-provincial conference recommending that Canada seek the right to amend its own constitution was prompted by two considerations, Hon. J. B. McNair, attorney-general of that province, said here tonight. The first of these was taken on the ground that the report did not disclose the method of procedure to be followed in securing the amendments; the second that the delegation could not accept the report before it had first been laid before the provincial Legislature. "We did not dissent from the desirability of amending the constitution," said Mr. McNair. "We took the position that, before committing ourselves to a principle that Canada should have the right to amend the national constitution we should be informed on the methods of procedure and be assured these were acceptable to all the provinces. The decision arrived at by the conference was that the B. N. A. Act stood in need of amendments now and might need further amendments in future and that Canada, like other dominions, should have the right to enact the amendments without recourse to the British Parliament. In order to draw up a method by which constitutional amendments might be made in Canada, a satisfactory factory to the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures, the conference recommended a meeting of provincial officials to be called by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice. Notices Sent Out Mr. Lapointe lost no time and sent out notices of the meeting to all provincial governments asking them to appoint representatives. It is hoped the meeting may arrive at decisions and be able to report early in the new year before the next sessions of Parliament and the legislatures are far advanced. This might make it possible to have action at an early date. The chief ground of Quebec's reluctance to consent to Canada taking over the control of its own constitution has been fear of the invasion of the rights enjoyed by the French-speaking minority. Under the constitution as it stands these are guaranteed and there has been a tendency to regard the British Parliament as less likely to be swayed by racial antagonisms and prejudices than a Canadian authority. Then, too, there is the claim that the United Kingdom is bound by the ancient treaty with France under which Canada was ceded to Great Britain to respect the rights of French-Canadians to the free use of the French language and the free practice of their religion. This viewpoint has made Quebec prominent among the provinces in the assertion of provincial rights and in opposition to any measures which might cut down the powers of the provincial legislatures. In commenting on the report of the constitutional committee of the conference Premier Taschereau said he had changed his opinion on the constitutional question.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13—Dissent of the New Brunswick delegation from the report adopted by the Dominion-provincial conference recommending that Canada seek the right to amend its own constitution was prompted by two considerations, Hon. J. B. McNair, attorney-general of that province, said here tonight. The first of these was taken on the ground that the report did not disclose the method of procedure to be followed in securing the amendments; the second that the delegation could not accept the report before it had first been laid before the provincial Legislature. "We did not dissent from the desirability of amending the constitution," said Mr. McNair. "We took the position that, before committing ourselves to a principle that Canada should have the right to amend the national constitution we should be informed on the methods of procedure and be assured these were acceptable to all the provinces. The decision arrived at by the conference was that the B. N. A. Act stood in need of amendments now and might need further amendments in future and that Canada, like other dominions, should have the right to enact the amendments without recourse to the British Parliament. In order to draw up a method by which constitutional amendments might be made in Canada, a satisfactory factory to the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures, the conference recommended a meeting of provincial officials to be called by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice. Notices Sent Out Mr. Lapointe lost no time and sent out notices of the meeting to all provincial governments asking them to appoint representatives. It is hoped the meeting may arrive at decisions and be able to report early in the new year before the next sessions of Parliament and the legislatures are far advanced. This might make it possible to have action at an early date. The chief ground of Quebec's reluctance to consent to Canada taking over the control of its own constitution has been fear of the invasion of the rights enjoyed by the French-speaking minority. Under the constitution as it stands these are guaranteed and there has been a tendency to regard the British Parliament as less likely to be swayed by racial antagonisms and prejudices than a Canadian authority. Then, too, there is the claim that the United Kingdom is bound by the ancient treaty with France under which Canada was ceded to Great Britain to respect the rights of French-Canadians to the free use of the French language and the free practice of their religion. This viewpoint has made Quebec prominent among the provinces in the assertion of provincial rights and in opposition to any measures which might cut down the powers of the provincial legislatures. In commenting on the report of the constitutional committee of the conference Premier Taschereau said he had changed his opinion on the constitutional question.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13—Dissent of the New Brunswick delegation from the report adopted by the Dominion-provincial conference recommending that Canada seek the right to amend its own constitution was prompted by two considerations, Hon. J. B. McNair, attorney-general of that province, said here tonight. The first of these was taken on the ground that the report did not disclose the method of procedure to be followed in securing the amendments; the second that the delegation could not accept the report before it had first been laid before the provincial Legislature. "We did not dissent from the desirability of amending the constitution," said Mr. McNair. "We took the position that, before committing ourselves to a principle that Canada should have the right to amend the national constitution we should be informed on the methods of procedure and be assured these were acceptable to all the provinces. The decision arrived at by the conference was that the B. N. A. Act stood in need of amendments now and might need further amendments in future and that Canada, like other dominions, should have the right to enact the amendments without recourse to the British Parliament. In order to draw up a method by which constitutional amendments might be made in Canada, a satisfactory factory to the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures, the conference recommended a meeting of provincial officials to be called by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice. Notices Sent Out Mr. Lapointe lost no time and sent out notices of the meeting to all provincial governments asking them to appoint representatives. It is hoped the meeting may arrive at decisions and be able to report early in the new year before the next sessions of Parliament and the legislatures are far advanced. This might make it possible to have action at an early date. The chief ground of Quebec's reluctance to consent to Canada taking over the control of its own constitution has been fear of the invasion of the rights enjoyed by the French-speaking minority. Under the constitution as it stands these are guaranteed and there has been a tendency to regard the British Parliament as less likely to be swayed by racial antagonisms and prejudices than a Canadian authority. Then, too, there is the claim that the United Kingdom is bound by the ancient treaty with France under which Canada was ceded to Great Britain to respect the rights of French-Canadians to the free use of the French language and the free practice of their religion. This viewpoint has made Quebec prominent among the provinces in the assertion of provincial rights and in opposition to any measures which might cut down the powers of the provincial legislatures. In commenting on the report of the constitutional committee of the conference Premier Taschereau said he had changed his opinion on the constitutional question.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13—Dissent of the New Brunswick delegation from the report adopted by the Dominion-provincial conference recommending that Canada seek the right to amend its own constitution was prompted by two considerations, Hon. J. B. McNair, attorney-general of that province, said here tonight. The first of these was taken on the ground that the report did not disclose the method of procedure to be followed in securing the amendments; the second that the delegation could not accept the report before it had first been laid before the provincial Legislature. "We did not dissent from the desirability of amending the constitution," said Mr. McNair. "We took the position that, before committing ourselves to a principle that Canada should have the right to amend the national constitution we should be informed on the methods of procedure and be assured these were acceptable to all the provinces. The decision arrived at by the conference was that the B. N. A. Act stood in need of amendments now and might need further amendments in future and that Canada, like other dominions, should have the right to enact the amendments without recourse to the British Parliament. In order to draw up a method by which constitutional amendments might be made in Canada, a satisfactory factory to the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures, the conference recommended a meeting of provincial officials to be called by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice. Notices Sent Out Mr. Lapointe lost no time and sent out notices of the meeting to all provincial governments asking them to appoint representatives. It is hoped the meeting may arrive at decisions and be able to report early in the new year before the next sessions of Parliament and the legislatures are far advanced. This might make it possible to have action at an early date. The chief ground of Quebec's reluctance to consent to Canada taking over the control of its own constitution has been fear of the invasion of the rights enjoyed by the French-speaking minority. Under the constitution as it stands these are guaranteed and there has been a tendency to regard the British Parliament as less likely to be swayed by racial antagonisms and prejudices than a Canadian authority. Then, too, there is the claim that the United Kingdom is bound by the ancient treaty with France under which Canada was ceded to Great Britain to respect the rights of French-Canadians to the free use of the French language and the free practice of their religion. This viewpoint has made Quebec prominent among the provinces in the assertion of provincial rights and in opposition to any measures which might cut down the powers of the provincial legislatures. In commenting on the report of the constitutional committee of the conference Premier Taschereau said he had changed his opinion on the constitutional question.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13—Dissent of the New Brunswick delegation from the report adopted by the Dominion-provincial conference recommending that Canada seek the right to amend its own constitution was prompted by two considerations, Hon. J. B. McNair, attorney-general of that province, said here tonight. The first of these was taken on the ground that the report did not disclose the method of procedure to be followed in securing the amendments; the second that the delegation could not accept the report before it had first been laid before the provincial Legislature. "We did not dissent from the desirability of amending the constitution," said Mr. McNair. "We took the position that, before committing ourselves to a principle that Canada should have the right to amend the national constitution we should be informed on the methods of procedure and be assured these were acceptable to all the provinces. The decision arrived at by the conference was that the B. N. A. Act stood in need of amendments now and might need further amendments in future and that Canada, like other dominions, should have the right to enact the amendments without recourse to the British Parliament. In order to draw up a method by which constitutional amendments might be made in Canada, a satisfactory factory to the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures, the conference recommended a meeting of provincial officials to be called by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice. Notices Sent Out Mr. Lapointe lost no time and sent out notices of the meeting to all provincial governments asking them to appoint representatives. It is hoped the meeting may arrive at decisions and be able to report early in the new year before the next sessions of Parliament and the legislatures are far advanced. This might make it possible to have action at an early date. The chief ground of Quebec's reluctance to consent to Canada taking over the control of its own constitution has been fear of the invasion of the rights enjoyed by the French-speaking minority. Under the constitution as it stands these are guaranteed and there has been a tendency to regard the British Parliament as less likely to be swayed by racial antagonisms and prejudices than a Canadian authority. Then, too, there is the claim that the United Kingdom is bound by the ancient treaty with France under which Canada was ceded to Great Britain to respect the rights of French-Canadians to the free use of the French language and the free practice of their religion. This viewpoint has made Quebec prominent among the provinces in the assertion of provincial rights and in opposition to any measures which might cut down the powers of the provincial legislatures. In commenting on the report of the constitutional committee of the conference Premier Taschereau said he had changed his opinion on the constitutional question.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13—Dissent of the New Brunswick delegation from the report adopted by the Dominion-provincial conference recommending that Canada seek the right to amend its own constitution was prompted by two considerations, Hon. J. B. McNair, attorney-general of that province, said here tonight. The first of these was taken on the ground that the report did not disclose the method of procedure to be followed in securing the amendments; the second that the delegation could not accept the report before it had first been laid before the provincial Legislature. "We did not dissent from the desirability of amending the constitution," said Mr. McNair. "We took the position that, before committing ourselves to a principle that Canada should have the right to amend the national constitution we should be informed on the methods of procedure and be assured these were acceptable to all the provinces. The decision arrived at by the conference was that the B. N. A. Act stood in need of amendments now and might need further amendments in future and that Canada, like other dominions, should have the right to enact the amendments without recourse to the British Parliament. In order to draw up a method by which constitutional amendments might be made in Canada, a satisfactory factory to the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures, the conference recommended a meeting of provincial officials to be called by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice. Notices Sent Out Mr. Lapointe lost no time and sent out notices of the meeting to all provincial governments asking them to appoint representatives. It is hoped the meeting may arrive at decisions and be able to report early in the new year before the next sessions of Parliament and the legislatures are far advanced. This might make it possible to have action at an early date. The chief ground of Quebec's reluctance to consent to Canada taking over the control of its own constitution has been fear of the invasion of the rights enjoyed by the French-speaking minority. Under the constitution as it stands these are guaranteed and there has been a tendency to regard the British Parliament as less likely to be swayed by racial antagonisms and prejudices than a Canadian authority. Then, too, there is the claim that the United Kingdom is bound by the ancient treaty with France under which Canada was ceded to Great Britain to respect the rights of French-Canadians to the free use of the French language and the free practice of their religion. This viewpoint has made Quebec prominent among the provinces in the assertion of provincial rights and in opposition to any measures which might cut down the powers of the provincial legislatures. In commenting on the report of the constitutional committee of the conference Premier Taschereau said he had changed his opinion on the constitutional question.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13—Dissent of the New Brunswick delegation from the report adopted by the Dominion-provincial conference recommending that Canada seek the right to amend its own constitution was prompted by two considerations, Hon. J. B. McNair, attorney-general of that province, said here tonight. The first of these was taken on the ground that the report did not disclose the method of procedure to be followed in securing the amendments; the second that the delegation could not accept the report before it had first been laid before the provincial Legislature. "We did not dissent from the desirability of amending the constitution," said Mr. McNair. "We took the position that, before committing ourselves to a principle that Canada should have the right to amend the national constitution we should be informed on the methods of procedure and be assured these were acceptable to all the provinces. The decision arrived at by the conference was that the B. N. A. Act stood in need of amendments now and might need further amendments in future and that Canada, like other dominions, should have the right to enact the amendments without recourse to the British Parliament. In order to draw up a method by which constitutional amendments might be made in Canada, a satisfactory factory to the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures, the conference recommended a meeting of provincial officials to be called by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice. Notices Sent Out Mr. Lapointe lost no time and sent out notices of the meeting to all provincial governments asking them to appoint representatives. It is hoped the meeting may arrive at decisions and be able to report early in the new year before the next sessions of Parliament and the legislatures are far advanced. This might make it possible to have action at an early date. The chief ground of Quebec's reluctance to consent to Canada taking over the control of its own constitution has been fear of the invasion of the rights enjoyed by the French-speaking minority. Under the constitution as it stands these are guaranteed and there has been a tendency to regard the British Parliament as less likely to be swayed by racial antagonisms and prejudices than a Canadian authority. Then, too, there is the claim that the United Kingdom is bound by the ancient treaty with France under which Canada was ceded to Great Britain to respect the rights of French-Canadians to the free use of the French language and the free practice of their religion. This viewpoint has made Quebec prominent among the provinces in the assertion of provincial rights and in opposition to any measures which might cut down the powers of the provincial legislatures. In commenting on the report of the constitutional committee of the conference Premier Taschereau said he had changed his opinion on the constitutional question.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13—Dissent of the New Brunswick delegation from the report adopted by the Dominion-provincial conference recommending that Canada seek the right to amend its own constitution was prompted by two considerations, Hon. J. B. McNair, attorney-general of that province, said here tonight. The first of these was taken on the ground that the report did not disclose the method of procedure to be followed in securing the amendments; the second that the delegation could not accept the report before it had first been laid before the provincial Legislature. "We did not dissent from the desirability of amending the constitution," said Mr. McNair. "We took the position that, before committing ourselves to a principle that Canada should have the right to amend the national constitution we should be informed on the methods of procedure and be assured these were acceptable to all the provinces. The decision arrived at by the conference was that the B. N. A. Act stood in need of amendments now and might need further amendments in future and that Canada, like other dominions, should have the right to enact the amendments without recourse to the British Parliament. In order to draw up a method by which constitutional amendments might be made in Canada, a satisfactory factory to the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures, the conference recommended a meeting of provincial officials to be called by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice. Notices Sent Out Mr. Lapointe lost no time and sent out notices of the meeting to all provincial governments asking them to appoint representatives. It is hoped the meeting may arrive at decisions and be able to report early in the new year before the next sessions of Parliament and the legislatures are far advanced. This might make it possible to have action at an early date. The chief ground of Quebec's reluctance to consent to Canada taking over the control of its own constitution has been fear of the invasion of the rights enjoyed by the French-speaking minority. Under the constitution as it stands these are guaranteed and there has been a tendency to regard the British Parliament as less likely to be swayed by racial antagonisms and prejudices than a Canadian authority. Then, too, there is the claim that the United Kingdom is bound by the ancient treaty with France under which Canada was ceded to Great Britain to respect the rights of French-Canadians to the free use of the French language and the free practice of their religion. This viewpoint has made Quebec prominent among the provinces in the assertion of provincial rights and in opposition to any measures which might cut down the powers of the provincial legislatures. In commenting on the report of the constitutional committee of the conference Premier Taschereau said he had changed his opinion on the constitutional question.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13—Dissent of the New Brunswick delegation from the report adopted by the Dominion-provincial conference recommending that Canada seek the right to amend its own constitution was prompted by two considerations, Hon. J. B. McNair, attorney-general of that province, said here tonight. The first of these was taken on the ground that the report did not disclose the method of procedure to be followed in securing the amendments; the second that the delegation could not accept the report before it had first been laid before the provincial Legislature. "We did not dissent from the desirability of amending the constitution," said Mr. McNair. "We took the position that, before committing ourselves to a principle that Canada should have the right to amend the national constitution we should be informed on the methods of procedure and be assured these were acceptable to all the provinces. The decision arrived at by the conference was that the B. N. A. Act stood in need of amendments now and might need further amendments in future and that Canada, like other dominions, should have the right to enact the amendments without recourse to the British Parliament. In order to draw up a method by which constitutional amendments might be made in Canada, a satisfactory factory to the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures, the conference recommended a meeting of provincial officials to be called by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice. Notices Sent Out Mr. Lapointe lost no time and sent out notices of the meeting to all provincial governments asking them to appoint representatives. It is hoped the meeting may arrive at decisions and be able to report early in the new year before the next sessions of Parliament and the legislatures are far advanced. This might make it possible to have action at an early date. The chief ground of Quebec's reluctance to consent to Canada taking over the control of its own constitution has been fear of the invasion of the rights enjoyed by the French-speaking minority. Under the constitution as it stands these are guaranteed and there has been a tendency to regard the British Parliament as less likely to be swayed by racial antagonisms and prejudices than a Canadian authority. Then, too, there is the claim that the United Kingdom is bound by the ancient treaty with France under which Canada was ceded to Great Britain to respect the rights of French-Canadians to the free use of the French language and the free practice of their religion. This viewpoint has made Quebec prominent among the provinces in the assertion of provincial rights and in opposition to any measures which might cut down the powers of the provincial legislatures. In commenting on the report of the constitutional committee of the conference Premier Taschereau said he had changed his opinion on the constitutional question.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13—Dissent of the New Brunswick delegation from the report adopted by the Dominion-provincial conference recommending that Canada seek the right to amend its own constitution was prompted by two considerations, Hon. J. B. McNair, attorney-general of that province, said here tonight. The first of these was taken on the ground that the report did not disclose the method of procedure to be followed in securing the amendments; the second that the delegation could not accept the report before it had first been laid before the provincial Legislature. "We did not dissent from the desirability of amending the constitution," said Mr. McNair. "We took the position that, before committing ourselves to a principle that Canada should have the right to amend the national constitution we should be informed on the methods of procedure and be assured these were acceptable to all the provinces. The decision arrived at by the conference was that the B. N. A. Act stood in need of amendments now and might need further amendments in future and that Canada, like other dominions, should have the right to enact the amendments without recourse to the British Parliament. In order to draw up a method by which constitutional amendments might be made in Canada, a satisfactory factory to the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures, the conference recommended a meeting of provincial officials to be called by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice. Notices Sent Out Mr. Lapointe lost no time and sent out notices of the meeting to all provincial governments asking them to appoint representatives. It is hoped the meeting may arrive at decisions and be able to report early in the new year before the next sessions of Parliament and the legislatures are far advanced. This might make it possible to have action at an early date. The chief ground of Quebec's reluctance to consent to Canada taking over the control of its own constitution has been fear of the invasion of the rights enjoyed by the French-speaking minority. Under the constitution as it stands these are guaranteed and there has been a tendency to regard the British Parliament as less likely to be swayed by racial antagonisms and prejudices than a Canadian authority. Then, too, there is the claim that the United Kingdom is bound by the ancient treaty with France under which Canada was ceded to Great Britain to respect the rights of French-Canadians to the free use of the French language and the free practice of their religion. This viewpoint has made Quebec prominent among the provinces in the assertion of provincial rights and in opposition to any measures which might cut down the powers of the provincial legislatures. In commenting on the report of the constitutional committee of the conference Premier Taschereau said he had changed his opinion on the constitutional question.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13—Dissent of the New Brunswick delegation from the report adopted by the Dominion-provincial conference recommending that Canada seek the right to amend its own constitution was prompted by two considerations, Hon. J. B. McNair, attorney-general of that province, said here tonight. The first of these was taken on the ground that the report did not disclose the method of procedure to be followed in securing the amendments; the second that the delegation could not accept the report before it had first been laid before the provincial Legislature. "We did not dissent from the desirability of amending the constitution," said Mr. McNair. "We took the position that, before committing ourselves to a principle that Canada should have the right to amend the national constitution we should be informed on the methods of procedure and be assured these