

A Home Week for All Islanders

CONFEDERATION CELEBRATION, CHARLOTTETOWN

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

The Great Event of the Summer

CONFEDERATION CELEBRATION CHARLOTTETOWN

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BEFORE (NOW EVENING DAILY) 1897

THE LATEST NEWS

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1914

FIRST OF ALL.

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MR. GRAHAM STILL CRITICISES

Resumed After His Five Hours Oratory and Spent the Afternoon in Vain Repetition Emptying the House and Galleries.

(From our own Reporter.)

OTTAWA, March 26.—Hon. Geo. Graham's continuation of the debate this afternoon, after his five hours of oratory yesterday, was a wearied and wearisome effort. The ex-Minister was plainly trying to fill in time until six o'clock so as to hold off Mr. W. S. Middlebrount until the dinner hour and he went over and over the same ground in a manner that had half emptied the galleries and House before he concluded. There was little fire in his speech today and it brought out little that was new.

He attempted to make capital out of the concluding paragraph of the Commissioner's report which stated: "We find that the Transcontinental Railway Commission, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and those having charge of the construction of the railway did not consider it desirable or necessary to practice or encourage economy in the construction of the line." This, he said, was a charge against every individual who had anything to do with the construction of the road. It was a charge against every engineer. It was a charge against the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, against Messrs. Hays and Chamberlain against the whole Dominion which was linked up with the project. It should be pressed upon the commissioners that they substantiate their charges or retract. It was "an outrage" that such a report should go to the old land where Canadian Railways and Industries had to go regularly for their money.

He proceeded to deal with the question of capitalization and compared that of the Grand Trunk Pacific with other roads. The G. T. P. from Moncton to Prince Rupert, when fully equipped, would be capitalized at \$85,000 per mile as compared with \$150,925 for the Union Pacific and \$142,360 for the Southern Pacific with

\$64,000 per mile as the average capitalization of railways in the United States. The C. P. R. placed its capitalization at \$46,000 per mile but no one imagined for an instant that this was all the line had cost. The C. P. R. had received land grants and other public gifts that went in to the road. He himself would estimate the C. P. R. capitalization at \$70,000 a mile exclusive of branch lines with these included at \$80,000 a mile. Taking into account the 100 millions spent for betterment C. P. R. had cost more per mile than the G. T. P.

Mr. Graham then dealt with the question of the standard of construction of the road. He said that the original idea in building the road up to so high a standard was to give the Canadian ports, Quebec, Halifax and St. John, an opportunity to compete successfully with their American rivals. He had talked this matter over with the late President Hays and with his successor, Mr. Chamberlain, and they had agreed with his views. He then went into an elaborate argument to show that the original standard of construction, having reference to grades, etc., were not adhered to that the road could not be operated so as to give any advantage to those ports but would actually place them at a disadvantage.

Following this he dealt at length with the situation at Quebec and concluded by moving an amendment condemning the report as partisan and unreliable and censuring the Government for accepting it.

EVANS ADDRESSES CANADIAN CLUB

(Canadian Press) MONTREAL, March 25.—"When the war is over the general is made a hero, B.H. Smith is forgotten," said Commander Evans of the fatal Polar Scott expedition, before the Canadian Club here to-day. Such was the case of the polar expedition. Some men had not received the credit due them. Such a man was Charles Wright, Toronto. He at the risk of his life piloted the party over glaciers a distance of six hundred miles while his pony was the second to be killed. He was forced to pull a sleigh and do much hard work. He was a splendid type of manhood and a credit to Canada.

CHARGES PROVED AGAINST ALDERMAN

(Canadian Press) MONTREAL, March 25.—Judge Fortin appointed by the city to investigate charges made by the commission, received civic officials in connection with expropriation of land by the municipality. In the decision issued this afternoon he finds the charges proved against an alderman. The judge censures Alderman Letourneau. He says the former rendered himself liable to disqualification. Judge Fortin stated some civic employees placed themselves in a position where the criminal code could be invoked. The judge did not find any support for the accusation of great rampant in the City Hall in regard to land purchases.

THE WEATHER, THE TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON ETC.

TORONTO, March 26.—Strong westerly winds, fair and mild; showers at night. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 38 above and the lowest was 28 above. The lowest the previous night was 24 above. The tide will be high this morning at 10.55 and tomorrow at 11.24; it will be high tonight at 11.10 and tomorrow at 11.49. The sun sets this evening at 6.22 and tomorrow at 6.23; it rises tomorrow morning at 6.23 and Saturday at 6.25. The moon sets this evening at 6.36. The last quarter of the moon was on Wednesday, March 18, at 3.39 p. m. There will be a new moon on Thursday, March 26th at 2.09 p. m. The length of today will be twelve hours and thirty-two minutes.

CO CONDENSED ADS O. LIE FOR CLASSIFICATION

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LOST IN CITY, LADIES GOLD watch. Finder please leave with News Dept. 1636-3-26M31pd.

WANTED TO PURCHASE GOOD quality of hair. Mrs. White "The Lennox." 1395-3-11Mtf.

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LOST between K. J. Martin's Office and Large's Livery Stable, crescent brooch set with pearls. Finder please leave at Mr. Martin's Office. 1619-3-26M31pd.

WANTED BOARD AND RESIDENCE with stable etc. during June July August for married couple in or near Charlottetown. N. B. Terms Brantton Sackville, N. B. 1633-3-26M41pd.

*Mr. R. Robertson of the Provincial Department of Agriculture will address a meeting in the school at Lewis on Thursday evening, March 26th, at 7.30 p. m. Everyone interested is invited to be present. 1625

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE TEN shares, (in lots or in lots to suit purchasers) in Dennis Pedigree Foxes, Ltd., at \$125 per share. It is anticipated on the best authority that this stock will yield 100 per cent. this fall. This is the best purchase in the market. Apply to No. 501 Guardian Office. 1562-3-21Mtf.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc. Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism

YESTERDAY'S SESSION PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Wednesday, March 25, 1914. The House resumed at 4.15 p. m. today, when the Honourable the Premier, Mr. J. A. Matheson, took his seat for the first time in the Session.

The first business transacted was the presenting and receiving of petitions.

Mr. James Kennedy gave notice of a petition from William Goss and others asking for an act to incorporate the town of Kensington. The petition read as follows:—"To His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor in Council and Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island, Greeting.

"The petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth that we, the citizens of the village of Kensington, in Prince County in Prince Edward Island, are desirous of having an act of incorporation passed for the village of Kensington; as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray."

Before putting the petition to the House, the Speaker briefly commented on it in so far as the form of it construction was concerned. According to the Rules, he said, it was not strictly in order. He did not consider that the petition was up to the requirements of the Rules. It seems that the petitioners wished to carry on the affairs of the village as a city or town. They did not state that they wished a Mayor and Town Council, which was left to the House to be inferred. It was very vague. The intimation that the Speaker had given to the House some time before was that when any Act was asked for the petition should embody in general terms all that the Bill would contain; not necessarily that it should be as detailed and precise as the bill would be, but that it should carry all that the Bill would contain when passed by the House. He inferred from the present petition that certain individuals who were residents of the village of Kensington wished to become an incorporated town the same as Georgetown, Summerside, Charlottetown or Alberton or other places incorporated lately. The petition, in his opinion, was not as definite as it should be. He supposed what was intended was that the village should be incorporated with the usual powers that were conferred upon a town, but it was singular in the face of it. He thought that it would be well for the House to get down to some settled practice in these matters. There should be certain uniform and definite requirements in every petition presented to the House, at least the subject matter of the Bill being given.

The petition was then received and read. The Speaker requested that any member, in presenting a petition, shortly state the substance of such petition, which would obviate the necessity of having it read all over again by the Clerk.

Next was presented a petition from the Trout Silver Black Fox Company, Ltd., praying that an Act be passed to authorize the Company to increase its capital from \$48,000 to \$138,000. The Bill was referred to a committee of three to be reported on. The committee moved the reading of it for the first time, after which it was referred to the committee on private bills.

The Bill for the incorporation of the village of Kensington was also read a first time and referred to the private bills committee.

PREMIER MATHESON ON REPRESENTATION.

THE HON. MR. MATHESON then addressed the House. He said:—"Mr. Speaker, there are a few remarks which I would like to make to the House to put myself in order. As you are aware, my Honourable friend, Mr. McLean of Souris, and myself were absent from the House for myself two weeks, and it is only right that we should give to the House and to the country some short account of the mission which we had in hand, and so far as a matter of the kind can be disclosed at the present time, something about our success or otherwise. Our business was to take up before the special committee on representation the case of Prince Edward Island's claim to have its original number of representatives at Confederation restored. The committee consists of nine members—five appointed by the Government and four nominees of the Opposition. Now, the time they have in hand has been engaging attention almost continuously since October last. In October of 1913 an inter-provincial conference was held at Ottawa at which there was a full attendance of all the Premiers of the different provinces, and other representatives. In most instances there were three delegates from each province, so that the meeting was a very representative one. On that occasion a case was presented on behalf of the Maritime Provinces, and that case was prepared by the New Brunswick representatives and the representatives of this Government. It was carried in by the Prime Minister of Nova Scotia and has been placed on

file. I will put it on the table of the House as an account of the proceedings at that Conference, in which the case presented on behalf of the Maritime Provinces is set out in full and also the special case of Prince Edward Island.

"Now, although the question was discussed for a considerable part of two days no definite action was taken by the inter-provincial conference but I may say that our case was advanced very far indeed. We had expressions of the strongest sympathy and promises of support from a number of the leading members of the conference. We had a strong expression of sympathy from the Prime Minister of Quebec. He thought it proper to make an explanation to the conference as to why he did not vote for the resolution to restore the six members of the Island. He felt it was necessary to make that matter plain, and he told us that before he left there had been a meeting not only of the leading members of his Government but also of some of the members of the Opposition, including the Leader of the Opposition; and that they had passed a resolution requiring the delegates to agree to no resolution before the inter-provincial conference that would have to do with the changing of representation. He said: 'I am bound by that, and if it were not for that, I would be prepared to take some other action.' And, speaking to me, 'I will tell you what I will do. When I go to Quebec I will make a statement there which I think will satisfy you.' That statement reiterated what he said to us at the conference; and he took this position: that if it was a case for Canada it was a case between Canada and the Province of Prince Edward Island; and if the case for the Island was made out (and it impressed him favourably) then it was a case for Canada to remedy, and he added, 'we will have no objection from our standpoint.' Now, Quebec was always supposed to be a stumbling block; but Quebec did not put any stumbling block in our way this time.

Sir James Whitney told us that if he could give any assistance by joining our delegation which would go to Ottawa he would be glad to do so, and we all know why he was not able to carry out his promise. We had the strongest support of British Columbia and Manitoba. I think the Conference closed, I am justified in saying that if there was any opposition, in the end it did not disclose itself and that we have promises of strong support.

URGING THE ISLAND'S CASE.

The next step was to take the matter up with the Government and jointly, Mr. Fleming of New Brunswick, Mr. Stewart and myself presented the case on behalf of the Island, and we carried it as far as we possibly could before the Government. We had our case printed and distributed as far as was considered necessary. (A copy of that printed case will also be laid upon the table of the House.)

We put our case strongly on these two grounds: the one, that the agreement, in its spirit and essence, was, it should have six members; the other, that the failure of Canada to keep its Confederation contract with the Island gave us the right to claim special consideration. Taking the first, we were able to make a case greatly strengthened, I think, over anything that has hitherto been made. I am not making this statement with any idea of boasting, and I wish the members of the House to note that; but we found in the investigation of our case that the word 're-adjusted' had been interpreted by Canada herself, when Confederation was new, in such a broad and generous sense that if the same rule were applied in our case it would enable justice to be done.

When the census of 1881 was taken Manitoba had a population of 62,260. On the basis of population she was entitled to only three members but her representation was re-adjusted and she was given five;—re-adjusted because they took into consideration the intended extension of her boundaries to Lake Superior. The point in our case was that re-adjustment meant, not re-adjustment strictly and solely upon the basis of population, but re-adjustment so as to do justice, taking into consideration all the circumstances bearing on the case. The matter of Manitoba and the interpretation that Canada put upon the term 're-adjusted,' only a few years after the Confederation contract was entered into, was never brought before the Supreme Court of Canada nor the Privy Council. That was one point, and we pressed it for all that there was in it; and the other was that which we discussed here before—that Canada, having failed to keep her contract, had put our people at a disadvantage; and that Canada having defaulted should not impose on the penalty of her own default.

The unfortunate circumstance in the whole case is that we allowed that loss to take place in 1892, following

the census of 1891 and made no protest. It is a strange thing, and to us at this time it seems very hard to understand. However, the point we have pressed forward in regard to that is, that the neglect of our representatives at that time sufficiently, to safeguard the interests of the province is no reason why a wrong should be perpetuated. That is the best defence you can make on that point and is practically all that can be said.

UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANCE.

I am very much pleased to be able to say that in the presentation of our case and in dealing with those who will dispose of it finally we received the most unqualified assistance from our two representatives in Queen's County, Messrs McLean and Nicholson, from Senator Murphy, from Senator Yeo and from Senator Prowse. They did their utmost, and I think the province has reason to feel that every energy which can possibly be exerted towards the final solution of this question satisfactorily to us will be put forth. It is a pleasing thing to be able to say now and again that those who are opposed to us are doing their duty. The same thing could be said about those same two gentlemen, Messrs Yeo and Prowse, two years ago, on the occasion of the increase of our subsidy. They worked like men in the Senate; they did all they could.

A rather strange coincidence occurred in Ottawa when Mr. McLean and myself were calling on Mr. Yeo and some of his friends to discuss the business we had in hand. We were joined by the leader of the Opposition,—we met by accident.

The two of us were there, and I think we had every reason to feel as modest as men could when we realized that the House was able to do its business in the absence of both the Leader of the Government and of the Opposition.

We have advanced our case as far as it could possibly be pushed and have left it in a strong position. We have good reason to believe we will get justice. If we do not, I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, it will not be because we have failed in any respect to do the best we possibly could. I think we can make that claim with perfect justice.

(To be Continued.)

On the motion of the Premier the House adjourned until 11 a. m., tomorrow.

MR. W. S. GRANT RESIGNS OFFICE

The annual general meeting of the P. E. I. Telephone Company was held in their office last evening, with a goodly attendance of directors and members. The result of the past year's work was reviewed, and found to be satisfactory in every particular. There was an increase in the number of telephones in operation, 415 new ones having been installed during the year.

Mr. W. S. Grant tendered his resignation as Manager of the company, which was accepted by the Board with regret, and Mr. H. M. VanBuskirk, of Halifax, Auditor of the Maritime Telephone Co., Ltd., was appointed to fill his place. Mr. VanBuskirk will assume his duties on the first of April. He had arrived in the city on Tuesday's noon train expecting to be present at the meeting last night, but word from Halifax announcing the death of his wife's mother recalled him and he left for his home last night. He expects to return here the first of the week.

The Board of Directors were elected as follows: Messrs. H. J. Palmer, Pres., S. E. Reid, J. H. W. Field and W. S. Grant.

Mr. W. S. Grant has been the efficient head of the company for the past five years, and has resigned only to devote his attention to the Farmers' Bureau and the fox business, generally, in which industry he is very largely interested. Mr. Grant during his term of office, has always been most courteous in his dealings with the public, and under his splendid management the telephone system has been enlarged and greatly improved. When he accepted the management there were only 85 telephones in operation and at present there are something over 1700. The position of manager of such a concern is not without its numerous troubles and worries and it says a great deal for Mr. Grant's tact, forbearance and business foresight that he succeeded in increasing the business to such an extent.

It is pleasing to learn that Mr. Grant will not sever his connection with the company altogether having been elected to the Board of Directors. He will remain on the Island, and will have charge of the management till relieved by Mr. VanBuskirk on the first of April.

THE HORSE SHOW OPENED YESTERDAY

The Provincial Horse Show under the auspices of the Horse Breeders' Association opened yesterday afternoon at one o'clock in the Agricultural Hall, Charlottetown. Judging in the hall commenced at 2 p. m., and continued until 5 p. m., Mr. R. Robertson placing the awards. At 5 p. m. the carriage and roadster stallions were judged on the street

near the drug store of Messrs. Johnson and Johnson. Judging was resumed in the hall again at 7.30 and was completed at 9.30. During the evening the Fourth Regiment Band rendered an excellent program of music. The sale of horses takes place to-day at 1 p. m. About twenty-five horses will be offered for sale.

DELEGATIONS WAIT ON PREMIER

Delegations from Summerside with regard to the purchase by the Government of an agricultural building for that town, from the Dominion Trust Company respecting a proposal for the investment at greater interest of the funds in the Court of Chancery, and from the Anti-Automobile Association of the Fourth District in Prince County, yesterday afternoon interviewed the Premier, the Hon. J. A. Matheson, who was attended by the following members of the Government and Legislature: Messrs. W. S. Stewart, A. E. Arsenault, C. Dalton, J. A. McNeill (Commissioner of Public Works), J. A. McDonald, Messrs. A. P. Prowse and J. H. Myers. The interviews took place in the Executive Council chamber, and besides a number of other members of the Legislature there were a number of the public present.

THE SUMMERSIDE DELEGATION.

The first delegation to be received by Mr. Matheson was that of Summerside, consisting of Rev. Father Gauthier, Dr. McLellan, (President of the Board of Trade), Messrs. H. Holman, Simpson and McGregor. They were introduced by Mr. H. L. Dobie, M.L.A., when he mentioned that the object of the delegation was in regard to the interests of agriculture in Prince County generally but more particularly in regard to the purchase of a building for the holding of seed fairs. Mr. Gauthier said, and without fear of contradiction, that the seed fair had been instrumental in generating and keeping up agricultural enthusiasm and had made it possible for them to do all over the Island what they were doing to-day. For some years, the seed fair had been short course and long course combined. However, while they still had the seed fair they were to-day looking after some other interests. The seed fair had several branches now, household science, handicrafts department, and it was likely that there would be poultry shows and the like developing from it. What the delegation desired of the Government was to be given a suitable building in which they could continue the good work they had been carrying along those lines in Prince County and Western Queens. They had decided that the market hall or city building of Summerside was the most suitable place in the town that could be got for the holding of the seed fair there. The building was 126x40 feet, and was situated on a lot 200 x 60 feet in size. Then at the south end there was a lot, 74 x 60 feet, for which an offer had been made to sell for \$2,000. The Town Council to-day were receiving rent of the amount of \$420 for the upper hall of the market building, and he might say that a part of the lower hall, after being gutted and fitted out for the seed fair, could be rented for \$100 per month. He gave a conservative estimate they would be able to get a rent of between \$500 and \$600, at the least, \$550, from that building. The town of Summerside at first had asked \$10,000 for the building, but had since come down to \$8,000. He thought he was safe in saying that in another five or six years the property would be worth twice that, because real estate was going up all over Prince County and especially in Summerside. This was the proposition of that delegation: that the Government should buy the building for them and use it as an agricultural building for the western section of this Island; and as far as that portion of the country was concerned, it would be a popular move.

Mr. Holman said that Father Gauthier had covered pretty well the grounds of what they had to say with regard to that matter. One thing, however, he had forgotten to mention, and that was with regard to the lighting of the building. It was surrounded on all sides by well-lighted streets, and that would give light on all sides of the building, and light was of course a most essential thing in seed fairs. With regard to the price, he considered it very reasonable, and as a speculation he would very much like to take it, so that the Government should have no anxiety whatever in regard to the price that was asked.

Mr. Simpson, in stating his concurrence in all that had been said by the preceding speakers, agreed with Father Gauthier that it would be a very popular move as far as Prince

County was concerned; he had been moving a good deal about the country and he could say that the farmers thought it a splendid move to have an agricultural building in that part of the Island for uses similar to that of the Charlottetown building. With such a building they would not only be able to carry out the fairs in the proper manner, but he thought that they would be able to utilize the building for the holding of live stock shows and sales, which he considered would prove very beneficial.

Mr. McGregor spoke of the disadvantages which they had suffered in regard to their seed fairs in not having a suitable building to hold them in; that was a factor which he considered had militated against the full success of the fairs. He agreed that the building recommended for the Government's purchase was the best site available in Summerside for the purpose intended.

Father Gauthier mentioned that the Government paid something like \$90 this year for the building to hold them in Summerside in which the seed fair had been held.

Dr. McLellan said that the Government had already had his opinion on that subject, when he led a deputation from the Summerside Board of Trade on the same matter some time since. At a meeting of the citizens of Summerside, its Board of Trade and the farmers of Prince County, a committee had been appointed to look over the situation and so what was the best building available for the holding of the seed fair in, and their conclusion was that the offer from the town of Summerside was the best, and as Father Gauthier had said, if they desired more accommodation for the seed fair they could be taking over the lot at the western end, extending fifty feet. The building was centrally located. Such a building was what the farmers needed and that was a matter they expected the Government to do for them.

In reply to Mr. Stewart, Father Gauthier said that \$8,500 was what it cost to erect that building, but he could not say what it had cost the town of Summerside. Mr. Holman said that there were materials in the construction of that building of a more substantial nature than it was customary to put into buildings now.

The Premier: All that we will be able to say to-day is that we will take this matter up at once and give it the most careful consideration we possibly can.

Mr. M. C. Delaney, M.L.A., said that Prince County as they knew was growing rapidly; the farmers were making great strides towards success and every effort for the improvement in general. As they were financially getting on their feet, he thought it would be a very good thing for the Government to take the matter up and assist the people of Prince County towards getting a suitable building and in other ways which would be beneficial to their agricultural pursuits.

The Premier asked the delegation to appoint one of their number with whom it would be convenient for the Government to discuss that matter.

The delegates then withdrew. The report of the other two delegations will appear to-morrow.

ICE RACES

The Summerside Ice Racing Association will hold ice races on Friday, March 27th. A purse of \$100 will be given for a free-for-all trot and pace, and one of either \$50 or \$75 for a three-minute trot and pace.

Several horses will go from Charlottetown, including Cherry Rip, Dominion D., and Derby for the free-for-all, and Alfred K., for the three-minute event. A special train will be made up to convey passengers and horses on Friday morning, leaving Charlottetown at seven o'clock and returning in the afternoon of the same day.

The meeting of the horses from the city with the Summerside horses, Car Ferry and Vesta Boy, with the town horses in the free-for-all and with the western town's trotters, Kaiser D., Goldie and Sweet Marie, in the three-minute trot and pace, should prove very interesting and will no doubt draw large crowds.