

REPRESENTATION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Ablly Discussed by Mr. A. A. McLean Who Insisted Upon the Original Representation of Six Members for Prince Edward Island.

On the motion by Mr. J. J. HUGHES (Kings, P. E. I.)

That a humble address be presented to His Majesty praying that he may be graciously pleased to give his consent to submitting a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom to amend certain provisions of the British North America Act 1867, in order that the province of Prince Edward Island will always be entitled to at least six members in the House of Commons of Canada, that being the number of members assigned to the said province when it entered Confederation.

Mr. A. A. McLEAN (Queens, Prince Edward Island) said I do not suppose that any of the facts connected with the Confederation conferences are so well known to the people of Prince Edward Island, and particularly to the members of this House as the speeches delivered at the two conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec referred to by the hon. member for Kings (Mr. Hughes). Our object in this contention, which has been made for many years, is to impress upon this House and upon the people of Canada the fact that when we negotiated to come into Confederation, part of the contract was that we should, for all time to come, have a representation in this House of six members. The speech which the hon. member for Kings read goes to show that that contention was made. That is a historical fact. But I contend that the contract, evidence of which is to be found in the minutes of the proceedings of this House, and of the proceedings of the local House in Prince Edward Island, proves conclusively that a representation of six members was conceded to Prince Edward Island by the telegram which was sent to Mr. Hargrave, the leader of the Government of Prince Edward Island, by Mr. Palmer, on the 8th of March, 1872.

I have been in this House on several occasions when this question has come up. In 1907, and I think in 1908, last session, and I think the year before, this matter was brought before the House. We have never yet had a division on the question. When the Liberal party were in power, I do not think that the right hon. leader of the Opposition (Sir Wilfrid Laurier), who was then leader of the Government, was very sympathetic with us in our contention that the contract we made in 1872 entitled us to a representation of six members. At any rate he did not concede us anything. No member of the Liberal party would back us up in that contention, although we claimed in Prince Edward Island that it was clear that we were entitled to six members and that the records of the negotiations showed that. Last session we brought the matter before the committee which was authorized to look into the redistribution of the seats in Canada. We had the privilege of being heard before that committee. The leader and one of the members of the Provincial Government came here and argued that there was no doubt, under the contract of 1873, that we were entitled to a representation of six members in this House. Members from the province also spoke on the same lines. When the resolution was brought down, the right hon. leader of the Government (Sir Robert Borden) did not concede that we were entitled to a representation of six members, but he inserted a clause which provided:

"That notwithstanding anything in this Act, a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of Senators representing such province."

When this resolution came up in this House, I must say that, although the members to whom I spoke were very sympathetic, there was no member who rose in his seat to back the resolution.

On the 11th June, 1914, I moved the following amendment to the resolution:

(b) Prince Edward Island shall be entitled to be represented in the House of Commons by six members. The representation to be increased under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, Prince Edward Island shall constitute one district to be designated "Prince Edward Island" and return two members; the small concession of the Government was that we were entitled to more than was conceded to us in the British North America Act resolutions passed by the Government of this country and accepted by the British Government, was very gratefully granted. But when the resolution went up to the Senate it was turned down. The hon. member for Kings (Mr. J. J. Hughes) was not in Ottawa at that time, although he must have known that this very important matter was coming up. He credit home to Prince Edward Island and neglected the opportunity, which he should have taken advantage of, for he had many friends in the Senate, and perhaps he might have been able to persuade those gentlemen to see the matter as he sees it today and as we see it here. He went to his home, and left the matter to the other Liberal members of this House. The Senate returned the resolution with this amendment:

That this Act shall not take effect until the termination of the the now existing Canadian Parliament. Who did that mean? It meant that at the next general election Prince Edward Island would have only three members; one for King's County, one for Queen's County, and one for Prince County. Why did these gentlemen in the upper House do that? I can see no reason why they should have turned down the resolution. Some of the members in their speeches made distinctions between the East and the West. Some said that the right of Prince Edward Island to be represented in the House of Commons in terms of Confederation, she was entitled to the representation these resolutions conceded. But, when it came to a vote, they turned the whole thing down by their amendment. The right hon. leader of the Government announced that the House would not pass the amendment introduced by the Senate. The hon. member for Cape Breton (Mr. McKenzie) has spoken very well indeed on this question, and mentioned the province of Nova Scotia. Although I was present in 1914 when this matter was before the House, I do not think that any of these gentlemen came here now with trumpets blowing and ask for six members, when in 1914, when we had a chance to get some increase, although not what we asked for, these very same men were dumb?

I do not know what the intention of the Government is with regard to this matter, but I would respectfully ask that the Government take it into consideration; and if they find that the Senate will not pass the whole resolution as submitted to them last session, the Government might eliminate from the resolutions that part which is objectionable to the members of the Upper House. Personally I do not know any reason why the whole resolution should not be passed. But if that is impossible, I repeat that it is of very great importance to the people of Prince Edward Island that their representation in this House should not be reduced; and that although they consider themselves entitled to more than this resolution concedes for the present and leave the matter open for future negotiation by this or some other Government. I would ask the right hon. leader of the Government to take the matter into consideration, and to introduce to this session a resolution similar to the one I introduced last session, providing that no province shall be represented in this House by a less number of members than that to which it is entitled to be represented in the Senate.

Mr. G. W. KYTE said: It was most surprising to me that the contention of my hon. friend from Prince Edward Island that the resolution proposed by the hon. member for Picou was not attached to the Redistribution Bill, where it properly belonged. If I had been so attached, the Redistribution Bill having passed, the amendment of

PROGRESS OF WAR EAST AND WEST

The Germans Have Received a Severe Check in Both Theatres of War

CONSTERNATION REIGNS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

(Special to The Guardian.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.—There is panic in Constantinople, many inhabitants are leaving," says the Athens correspondent of the Weekly Despatch. "Owing to internal trouble the Cabinet has decided to transfer the seat of Government to Broussa, Asia Minor."

RUSSIAN FLEET BOMBARDING

(Special to The Guardian.)
ATHENS, Feb. 27.—Russia Black Sea fleet is reported in advance received here to be trying to force the Bosphorus and approach Constantinople from the east. Bombardment of the forts on the Asiatic side are said to have opened at noon yesterday. As Bosphorus is 18 miles long the Russian warships may reach Constantinople before Anglo-French fleet.

GERMANS THROW LIQUID FIRE

(Special to The Guardian.)
PARIS, Feb. 27.—The German troops threw liquid fire into advanced French trenches near Borsdem Alancourt, between Argonne and Meuse with terrible effect. It is announced in the dispatches from the battle front today that several hundred French soldiers were burned. The French second line immediately advanced to counter attack and forced the Germans to abandon the ground they had taken by bomb attacks.

MILITARY FUNERAL OF OLIVER MCEACHERN

The funeral of the late Gunner Oliver McEachern took place yesterday afternoon, and was one of the largest seen in Charlottetown in many years. The deceased was accorded a military funeral, firing party, the regimental band of the Prince Edward Island Heavy Brigade, preceded the hearse, which was followed by the chief mourners, members and officers of the militia and an extraordinarily large procession of citizens, there being several hundred, including the members of the militia, the streets leading to the cemetery were thronged with spectators. Gunner McEachern was buried in uniform. At the grave the trumpeter, Carl Fletcher, sounded the Last Post, and volleys were fired. The pallbearers were Messrs. L. B. McMillan, James McMillan, Gordon Hughes, Pictou Brown, Charles Moran and Dr. Yeo. A large number of beautiful wreaths and flowers were sent by various friends of the deceased and others as a tangible testimony to their respect for a brave and noble citizen. Those who contributed in this way were: Daughters of the Empire, Officers of the Prince Edward Island Heavy Brigade, Mr. Bruce Stewart, P. E. Island Comrades of the Second Heavy Battery, Mechanics and Helpers Association, employees of Rogers Hardware Company, the Abbeville Club, Grade 7 West Kent School. The order of procession was as follows:—Firing Party; Band; Hearse; Mourners; Militia; Citizens. It was estimated that about one thousand citizens took part in the procession, which probably twice that number viewed the funeral. Gunner McEachern was a member of the Prince Edward Island Heavy Brigade for several years, and when the opportunity to enlist came he was one of the first to volunteer. He was very popular and will be greatly missed by his many friends and his comrades in the Militia. Rev. Mr. Taylor, assisted by Rev. Dr. Fullerton, performed the burial service.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

*Read the programme of the People's Theatre and come and see it to-night. 8905-3-1m11

*A Tea and Novelty Sale will be held in Marshfield hall for the Red Cross on Tuesday evening, March 2nd, commencing at 7 o'clock. Tea, 15 cents. If stormy on following night. 8796-2-27m31.

*UMBRELLAS—Umbrella Wisdom—An umbrella in the hand on a rainy day is worth two in the rack. Moral: Don't get caught napping, or dripping when such good umbrellas cost so little. Both kinds, Men's and Boys, 75c. each. PATONS. 8784-2-27m31

*BELGIAN RELIEF BENEFITED.—An entertainment and basket social given by the people of Mt. Hope and Albion, and held in the Hall at Bridge-ton on Wednesday, Feb. 24, was a splendid success. Fifty dollars was netted for the Belgian Relief, and has been passed over to Mr. D. J. Riley, the Treasurer.

*Livery and Boarding Stables.—Messrs. D. M. McDonald and Douglas Smith have recently taken over the premises formerly occupied by Percy L. Peardon, 171 Grafton Street, where they will conduct an up-to-date Livery, Boarding and Sales Stable, also a first class Cab Service. Their rigs are of the best and when in need of a good team you can depend upon prompt and first class service by calling up their stable phone, No. 124L. 8741-2-24m51

Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia. Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism.

FRENCH OFFICIAL

(Special to The Guardian.)
PARIS, Feb. 28.—The following report was issued to-day: No. Dixmude Belgian artillery demolished two of the enemy's works. Belgian infantry occupied a farm on the right bank of the Yser and one of the Belgian aviators dropped bombs on the enemy's harbor station at Ostend. The Germans again bombed Rheims, some sixty shells were fired, half of them at the Cathedral. In the Champagne district progress was made Saturday. We carried two German works and gained ground at several points and made 200 prisoners. More than a thousand German soldiers surrendered during the past days. There have been lively artillery engagements. In the Vosges we made progress.

(Special to The Guardian.)
PARIS, Feb. 28.—An official communication from the War Office says: "In the dunes, near Lomaztyde, one of our patrols captured a German trench, killed the occupants and took machine guns."

In Champagne our progress Friday evening to north of Mesnilles-Hurlus was as follows: We captured five hundred metres of German trenches, where we captured two machine guns and one quick firer.

The attack was brilliantly carried out with the bayonet. A strong German attack was repulsed during the night of Friday. To-day we made fresh progress west of Pertines and to the north of Beausjour. In Lorraine, Laneuville, and near the forest of Parroy, a German attack was repulsed.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL

(Special to The Guardian.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 28.—The following official communication from headquarters was issued Saturday night: During February 26 the Germans appeared to pass to the defensive along almost the whole front. On the left bank of the Niemen, on the roads to include the front, at some points advances following the progress of our advance guards, north of Grodno. The battle was limited to an intense fire by the enemy. At the village of Tsharevo a German battalion with sappers advanced toward Bobr Valsty. Our artillery, seizing the moment when part of the column had crossed to our bank almost annihilated it. The survivors, consisting of five officers and a few score men were made prisoners. The guns of the fortress of Ossowetz successfully engaged the enemy's heavy batteries which include eleven inch and twelve-inch mortars.

Our offensive at Przasnysz has been vigorously pursued. We recaptured the town of Przasnysz which the Germans temporarily occupied. The German retreat is spreading over a considerable area. At some points assuming disorderly flight. The prisoners have taken number forty officers and 3,600 soldiers and captures are constantly increasing. Our cavalry continues to pursue the retreating Germans. There has been no change on the left bank of the Vistula, on the Dunajec River or the Carpathians. In Eastern Galicia, in Rosnator district we repulsed Austrian attacks, captured 19 officers, 1,592 soldiers and five machine guns.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

DOMINIONS' PART IN EMPIRE'S WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Sir George Prety, at a meeting Tuesday, disclaimed the popular idea of Canada's share in the war being in the nature of assistance. Canada and the other Dominions were fighting, he pointed out, because they were part and parcel of the Empire. The time had now arrived when something more than autonomy must be given to the Dominions; they must be given a voice not only in the foreign policy, but in the issues of the war, and peace and all matters vitally affecting the Empire as a whole.

A TRIPLE EXECUTION AT
SING SING.

OSINGTON, N.Y., February 26.—Three men, all from Greater New York, were put to death in the electric chair in Sing Sing prison early today. All had been convicted as killers of women. The men were Oscar Vogy, who stabbed Mme. Agnes Cuth, a modist, with whom he was infatuated; Vincenzo Campanella, a counterfeiter, who shot his wife, and returned to prison, because on his return he alleged he found her faithless; and Robert Kane, who shot Anna Klent, because, he stated, she caused him to lose his wife's affections.

WIFE MURDERER DIES IN CHAIR.
ROCKVIEW, Pa., Feb. 25.—The first electrocution in Pennsylvania under the new law substituting the chair for the gallows took place in the death house of the Western penitentiary here this morning when John Talap, a friendless foreigner, paid the extreme penalty for wife murder. Under the law all electrocutions in Pennsylvania will take place at the new penitentiary which is being constructed here to take the place of the old prison at Pittsburg.

STEAMER DACIA WAS ARRESTED

(Special to The Guardian.)
PARIS, Feb. 28.—A French cruiser has arrested the American steamer Dacia in the Channel and taken her to Brest. This announcement is officially made.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO GERMANY

(Special to The Guardian.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Britain's reply to German submarine warfare is a "powerful gun that will spread shrapnel with deadly force beneath water," said Rev. Cannon James E. Hannay of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on the arrival of the White Star liner Baltic. Cannon Hannay came over, at request of his many friends, to this country to lecture on "Ireland and the War." By pen name "George A. Birmingham" he is known the world over, as author of "General John Regan."

RUSSIANS ARE REINFORCED

(Special to The Guardian.)
BERLIN, Feb. 27.—That new Russian forces have appeared along the Przasnysz-Lomaz-Aguston battlefront in Poland and have begun again an offensive movement against Von Hindenburg's army was officially admitted today.

GERMANS TRY NEW STRATEGY

(Special to The Guardian.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.—German strategy has devised a new use for air craft to aid submarines. In their attacks upon British merchantmen and war craft the Germans had ordered Taubes and Hydro-aeroplanes to patrol the English coast waters and hunt out the enemy's vessels. This fact was learned today when two German aviators were found clinging to wreckage of hydro-aeroplane off Lowestoft a Suffolk Co. seaport 110 miles north east of London.

SUFFRAGETTS TO THE RESCUE

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Two battalions of English Suffragettes have landed in Havre, France, according to the official Press Bureau. The Bureau asserts that the Suffragettes will drive motor cars relieving the male drivers who will be sent to battelfront.

BODIES ARE WASED UP

(Special to The Guardian.)
CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 27.—Several bodies wearing German naval uniforms were found today in the wreckage of a submarine washed up near Christiania, there is no further doubt, the wrecked craft is the famous submarine U-9. All the crew of twenty-five men are believed to have perished.

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ALL OUTER FORTS OF DARDANELLES TAKEN

Allied Ships Have Cleared the Entrance and Have Orders to Proceed to Constantinople. Panic in Turkish Capital and Inhabitants Leaving.

(Special to The Guardian.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.—After having announced the destruction of the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles, the Allied fleet of British and French warships, the greatest which has ever been in action, are now attacking the inner forts, which heretofore have stood between Turkey and invasion by Sea. Apparently the enemy's forts could not withstand the great bombardment, and when they have been levelled and deserted by their defenders, men were landed from the ships to complete the work of demolition, while mine sweepers cleared the passage for the fleet in the Straits. A more serious work is now ahead for all the important fortifications are at Kilit Babi and Chainak, which guard the narrowest part of the Straits, which the fleet is now approaching. There is no doubt, however, that the Allied commanders have orders to-day to make their way to Constantinople, in spite of all obstacles and have been supplied with the best means for carrying out these orders.

(Special to The Guardian.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28.—The War Office issued the following to-day: After being subjected to seven hours bombardment by heavy guns the outer forts of the Dardanelles were damaged at some points. We had five killed and 14 wounded.

The enemy's fleet resumed the bombardment to-day, but in the afternoon retreated out of range of our guns at Sed-el-Bahr. Some hundreds of soldiers who landed from the French cruisers on the coast at Akabah were compelled to flee to their ships with heavy losses after two hours' fighting.

Despite the severity of the cannon and machine gun fire we had only three killed and three wounded.

(Special to The Guardian.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.—It is reported from Sofia, Bulgaria, that Turkish forces manning the fortifications at Dardanelles suffered heavy losses during the bombardment. Reuter's Sofia correspondent says that according to credible information which he obtained, six hundred wounded Turkish soldiers were taken from the Dardanelles forts to Constantinople after the bombardment of Feb. 19.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Serious damage has been inflicted upon the inner Turkish forts guarding the Dardanelles by the international fleet. The Turkish warships, thirty big man-of-war are hurling tornado shells against the Turkish works. So terrific is the cannonade the thunder of the guns can be heard on the Island of Tenedos, thirty miles south western to entrance of water. In an official report the British Admiralty Vice-Admiral Sackville H. Carden, reports Allied fleets made steady progress on attacks upon the forts and that the work of razing them is proceeding in a satisfactory manner.

YESTERDAY IN THE CHURCHES

ST. DUNSTAN'S CATHEDRAL

Last evening in St. Dunstan's Cathedral the second of the Lenten sermons was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Dr. G. J. McLellan. His discourse was on "The Angels" and in his usual lucid style he handled the subject in a most capable manner, holding the close attention of the particularly large congregation for nearly an hour. After the sermon Benediction was celebrated by Father Pius McDonald, during which the Ave Maria was beautifully sung by Mr. Arthur Huskins. There were present in the sanctuary besides His Lordship the Bishop, Rev. K. C. McPherson, St. Margarets, and the Cathedral priests. At the 11 o'clock Mass Father McLellan read a list of the names of those who had contributed to the Cathedral Building Fund, such men as Robert Brown, Wm. Wallace and Abraham Lincoln and Wm. Wilberforce. Jesus did not come as a conquering King.

What freedom, then, did Jesus Christ come to bring? What were the great truths that Jesus Christ brought to the knowledge of the world which would give them that freedom? First was knowledge of God. Men were groping about in darkness, seeking after God, if perchance they might find Him. No real, definite knowledge had come to men concerning God before He came. His purpose was to reveal God and to show Him as a living person, a living Lord, spirit, the maker of heaven and earth. Note that incident in the upper room, Jesus speaking concerning God, the disciples eagerly listening and Thomas, the spokesman for men everywhere said, "Show us the Father, Lord, that will be sufficient." And Jesus looks at him and answers, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father also." What a revelation! A living Lord, He who inhabits the eternal glory, now dwelling with men. This was the revelation; this was the knowledge; this was the power by which men were to be made free. Jesus taught another truth, and that was the truth concerning men. Man, as he is a contradiction and a mystery to himself and to others. Think of the great achievements of men, of the high ideals of men, and how step by step they have risen over the many

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