RED ROSE TEA
"is good tea"
You've been intending to try Red Rose sometime. Why not now?

ne Valley And Vicinity

rs. Herbert MacCausland Tyne y is visiting her daughter Erie Yeo, Southwest Lot 16.

r. Melvin Ellis Ellerslie, has rned to his home after under- g treatment in the Prince ty Hospital Summerside. Mr. is reported as feeling some- t better.

rs. C. I. Lidstone, Tyne Valley, t the week-end visiting in O' y the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) Pal- who is threatened with an k of pneumonia.

r. Cummings Henderson, Free- , Lot 11, has undergone an op- ion for appendicitis in the ce County Hospital Summer- , and is reported doing as well an be expected.

iss Eleanor O. Ramsay, Tyne ley, who has been nursing in on Mass. for the past six ths has accepted a position in New Rochelle Hospital New helle, New York. Other P. E. rses at The New Rochelle Hos- l are Misses Vickerson, Mur- and Compton. These young es are all class mates and grad- es of the Prince Edward Island spital Ch'town.

The marriage was solemnized at Rectory, Port Hill on Wednes- March 10 of Miss Edward Wil- ms, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. lliams, Tyne Valley, to Mr. dy Ramsay also of Tyne Val- The best wishes of a t of friends go out to popular young couple at this ppy period of their lives. Pre- ous to the marriage a shower s held for the bride at the home Mrs. Cecil Forbes when some y useful and costly presents re received including a cabinet silver. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay ll reside in Tyne Valley. Con- atulations!

Congratulations are due Mr. and rs. Gordon Miller, Ellerslie on rth of a baby girl.

Miss Elga Sheen, saleslady at rner's O'Leary is spending her liday's at her home Tyne Val- .

Mr. Allie Palmer electrician yne Valley left, last week on an tended trip to Boston Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell Alberton are iting their daughter Mrs. Allie lmer Tyne Valley.

Among the visitors to Summer- de on Saturday were . Mr. and rs. E. S. Burleigh and Master rton, Ellerslie, Miss Etta Stew- t Popular Grove, Mr. Ellis Stew- t Northam, Messrs Dugald, Stew- t and Frank MacDougald and phraim Phillips Tyne Valley Miss arle Garrill, Northam and Miss arle Ramsay, Tyne Valley.

Miss Ruth Allen, teacher Woodstock spent the week end visiting her parents at Union Corner.

Mrs. Edgar Milligan was a passanger to Charlottetown on Saturday. (T.)

In Memoriam

MR. DANIEL CAMPBELL

Daniel Campbell, formerly of Elmira, King's Co. but for many years a highly respected citizen of Somerville, Mass. died very suddenly of pneumonia on March 2nd. He was taken ill on Sunday Feb. 28th and despite all loving care and medical aid he succumbed to the disease. Rev. Fr. Sliney administered the last rites of Holy Church to him on Sunday and he showed himself perfectly resigned to God's holy will. The funeral services were held at St. Joseph's church, Somerville, of which he was a much esteemed parishoner. Requiem High Mass was chanted, by Rev. Fr. Quinlan at 9:45 on Thursday after which burial took place to Calvary Cemetery. The pall-bearers were, W. Jordon, C. Fuchs, J. McDonald, J. Roach, J. W. McPhee, W. Riley.

His nieces Miss Josephine Campbell and Katherine Campbell were at his death bed. He leaves to mourn their loss the following members of his family, John J. Campbell, Hugh Campbell, Neil Campbell and Teresa Campbell of Elmira, P. E. I.

—May his soul rest in peace—

Kensington Honour Roll.
Kensington High School.
February

Principal's Dept:

Grade X—1. Gwen Spriggs 2. Ruby Rogers 3. Fred Jardine 4 Patricia Cullen Marguerite Higgins. (equal).

Grade IX (sr.)—1. Keir Duggan 2. Mildred Ramsay 3. Mary Murphy 4 Ruby Bernard.

Grade IX (Jr.)—1. George Sims 2. Vera McLeod 3. Irene Champion 4 Oliver McKenzie.

Vice Principal's Dept:

Grade VII—1. Kenneth McFadgen 2. Isabel McLean 3. Edith Hogg 4. Myrtl Hughes.

Grade VIII—1. Gerald McKenzie 2. Edna Champion 3. Lillian Walker 4 Jennie Paynter.

Miss MacArthur's Dept:

Grade VI—1. Margaret MacMahon 2 Jenny Clark 3. Blanche Hughes 4. Eileen MacKenna.

Grade V—1. Miller Waite 2. Catherine Murphy 3. Doris MacKenzie 4. Marion Bernard.

Miss Goodwin's Department:

Grade IV (Sr.)—1. Lorne McKay 2. Dorothy Howard 3. Greta Bernard 4. Margaret Stewart.

Grade IV (Jr.)—1. Rena Kennedy 2. Gertrude Gillis 3. Irene Caseley 4. Eddie MacDonald.

Fifth Department:

Grade III—1. Bruce McLeod 2. Barbara Reeves 3. Donald Chlow 4. Stewart Hunter.

Grade III(b)—1. Glen Inglis 2. Olive Reeves 3. Norman Hogg 4. Goldie Bernard.

Grade II—1. Grace Clark 2. Helen Watson 3. Grace Semple 4. James Kennedy.

Sixth Dept. Miss Thompson.

Grade II (b) —1. Zina Chisholm 2. Gertrude Cameron 3. Louise Bernard.

Grade I (a)—1. Marjorie Kennedy 2. Albert Thompson 3. Boyce White.

Grade I (b)—1. Jean Millman 2. Norma Clark 3. James Higgins.

Grade I (c)—1. Jean Profit 2. Foch MacKenna 3 Ella Flahaven.

Grade I (d)—1. Donald MacKay Glenn Bernard 3. Percy Hunter.

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Testing Eyes and supplying Glasses
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Fashion Fancies

By Marie Belmont

An unusual frock for the very small miss is shown here. It gains distinction through its simplicity, and its use of an unusual trimming.

The tan cloth matches the trimming exactly, which is quilted silk, applied in a yoke and band in front and in diminutive pockets.

A coat of the same quilted silk, interlined for warmth, would complete an effective ensemble.

Mr. W. C. S. McLure Presents Case

(Continued from Page 1.)

Trading Company exerted considerable control throughout Western Canada. The Hudson's Bay Trading Company (one of the largest the world has ever seen) had certain Charter Rights in Canada. They were a Trading Company, and were also doing Colonization work, but their principal object was the betterment of their own Company. They were fur traders; consequently they had fur trade rights; they had also lumber rights, mining rights, fishing rights, and all other rights that any body of men banded together as traders could think of and get in their charter. But in 1870 by an Imperial Order-in-Council, the Hudson's Bay Company had to surrender or transfer, or perhaps you might say "sell," and the Dominion of Canada acquired these Charter Rights to a large extent for themselves; and by the Imperial Order-in-Council in 1870 these Rights then were acquired by the Dominion of Canada for the consideration of £300,000 sterling to be paid by the Dominion of Canada which was then composed of the Four Provinces of Confederation—namely, Ontario, Quebec, New Braunswick and Nova Scotia. Of course, this did not exclude the Hudson's Bay Company entirely, as they had still certain Chartered Rights over certain lands which exist down to the present day for trading purposes.

Now, in this year 1870 only Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were in Confederation, and consequently, sometimes the argument has been raised that only these four provinces therefore should have any right or claim in these Chartered Rights of the Hudson's Bay Company surrendered to the Dominion of Canada. But this argument, no matter who advanced by, is not sound; because from a business point of view each Province coming into Confederation after 1870 assumed automatically its burden of the cost, namely — £300,000 sterling, for the acquiring of these Hudson's Bay Chartered Rights; and from that time down to the present, each Province as it came in, bore its pro rata share of the development of the Public Lands, as a partner is expected and must do, in the regular form of business. Therefore, the argument sometimes advanced, that only the four original provinces alone would have the title to these territorial Chartered Rights simply means that then in Canada we do not have a proper Confederation com pact; because it would be making two classes of provinces within Confederation. Or, in other words, having preferred ownership in this purchase; and if that contention or argument which is sometimes used is going to be admitted as true, then the other provinces should not have been forced by Confederation to bear their respective share of the cost of administration of any Public Lands, and the owners only then would have to contribute for the entire development. While we know that it is a matter of fact that all the provinces of the Dominion have contributed proportionately to the general revenue of the Dominion and the general expenditure; therefore, we are all on an equal basis with regards to the ownership of these Hudson's Bay Territorial Charter Rights.

When these franchises were purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company, Bonds were issued by the Dominion of Canada for £300,000, approximately one and a half million dollars, payable (if I remember rightly) in 25 years.

When Prince Edward Island joined the Union, we immediately became liable to and were assessed for our portion at that time of 1-80 of the interest charges on those bonds, and finally for our full proportion of the cost of redemption.

Annexation of all British North America Lands.

In order that there might be no doubt about ownership of lands with regard to the Dominion, an Imperial Order-in-Council was passed in 1878 at the express request of an address from the Canadian Parliament. The Imperial Government by an Order-in-Council then in 1878 annexed to the Dominion of Canada all British possessions of North America, excepting Newfoundland and the Coast settlement of Labrador.

Then by these two Orders-in-Council of the Impedial Government in 1870 and 1878, one with regard to the Hudson's Bay Territorial Rights and Charter; the other in 1878, the annexing of all territory in British North America excepting Newfoundland and Labrador settled the question of the ownership of lands and territorial Rights for all time in the Dominion.

There have been enormous expenditures of money for the administration, equipment, development and colonization of these lands or property, to all of which the Maritime Provinces have contributed their due proportion; and when they have contributed their share for the maintenance, development, etc., they must have contributed to something that they were recognized partners in,

School Lands and Added Territory.

In connection with the School Lands of the three Prairie Provinces, namely, Manitoba, Alberta and Sasktechewan, and the gift of land to the province of Ontario and Quebec are two very important Claims on which we should press for our rights and equity.

The Dominion Land Act of 1872 reserved in each township for educational purposes two sections, namely, 1280 acres in each township. This was reserved to create an endowment to be used for educational purposes; and the reservation of this land in the provinces was equal to one-eighteenth of the total area of all Public Land in Canada.

These School Lands were to be administered by the Federal Government through the Minister of the Interior, and the condition with regard to them was that all monies realized from the sale of these lands were to be invested in sound securities of Canada for a School Fund and the interest on that to be annually paid to the Government of each province or territory where the lands are situated for the support of their Public School and to be expended as the Local Government saw fit. In other words, agreeing to this arrangement the Local Government of these provinces could take into ordinary revenue the returns from these School Lands for the development of their own provinces.

A rough estimate of the total amount of these School Lands in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan was approximately nine million acres each. That land belonged to the provinces for school purposes; that land which we in the Maritime Provinces helped to administer, helped to develop and helped to settle, is being sold and has been sold for a number of years, on which the three provinces, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have been realizing annually incomes averaging over $150,000 per year; and as Canada further grows and develops, and as land becomes more valuable these school lands produce a still greater revenue or subsidy, as you may term it, to these three provinces.

The grant of this land to the provinces for school purposes was certainly a very liberal grant, and it was granted to these provinces from property that we in Prince Edward Island and the Maritime Provinces owned a partnership with the rest of Canada. Therefore, some compensation or equity must be, and remain, for Prince Edward Island and the Maritime Provinces in these School Lands.

Added Territory

Our other Land Claims on which we are basing our claims for compensation is the Added Territory to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The Province of Ontario was given approximately 100 million acres of land, and the Province of Quebec was given from the Dominion 230 million acres of land, in fact these figures are very conservative. These were Dominion Lands or property and the transfer of these lands to Ontario and Quebec as a free gift gave the title to the Province, and these territories are now in the absolute title of each of the provinces, Ontario and Quebec.

My argument, or the ponit that I am trying to make is this — that this 330 million acres of land given and transferred to the province of Ontario and Quebec was land of the Dominion of Canada in which the Maritime Provinces and Prince Edward Island were interested as partners in the business of Confederation; therefore, in all Public Lands of the Dominion, whether obtained by the acquiring from the Hudson's Bay Company or by the direct transfer or annexation from the British Government, the Maritime Provinces have a partnership interest.

The British North America Act of 1871 enacted the following: — "The Parliament of Canada may from time to time, with the consent of the Legislature of any province of the said Dominion, increase, diminish or otherwise alter the limits of such province, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the Legislature, and may with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any such increase or diminution or alteration of territories in relation to any province affected thereby."

By this amendment of the British North America Act of 1871 it is easy to see that the intent and purpose of the Legislation was the case of provinces which were unable to get any additional territory added to them, and it is clearly seen by this amendment of the British North America Act of 1871 that Legislation meant to give proper compensation and satisfactory consideration to the provinces which could not increase territorial bounds.

No matter what the value of these Public Lands might be (and I will admit that it would be difficult to place an estimate of value on them) it can be figured out, and there is a value. Then our claim is for compensation in respect to all Public Lands that were thus given away, either by school lands or by added territorial rights. Then when these lands were given to Ontario and Quebec the Maritime Provinces should have been given, or had allotted to them at the same time a certain number of square miles in proportion to our present area out of the Public Domains; or, if this could not be done, the Maritimes should have been compensated in cash.

As I said before, this is practically the main idea of the Claims as I see them. These claims are based on the very strongest propositions, in law, and in equity, and in justice; because we in the Maritime Provinces are absolute partners in all Dominion transactions. We own an interest in the Public Lands of Canada and not one portion of these lands can be given to another province without a measure of injustice being done to the remaining provinces of the Dominion, unless that some compensation was given in consideration of the land.

In dealing with these Land questions it is just the same as if nine men were engaged in a partnership business, or corporation. The corporation as a body has no business right, or legal either, to give to one partner any portion of the corporation's assets unless compensation is made pro rata to all the remaining members of the partnership according to their capital account.

Comparison of Subsidies Paid to the Provinces and Ordinary Revenues

Prince Edward Island

Dominion subsidy, etc.	$372,181.88
Real Estate, personal property, etc.	188,571.33
Succession Duties	6,088.03
Motor Vehicles	51,646.60
Prohibition Commission.	44,000.00
Insurance Co.'s Taxes.	16,138.10
Banks and other Co'ies.	17,008.71
Falconwood Hospital fees	10,384.41
Public Lands	743.69
Amusement Taxes	5,441.64
Miscellaneous	15,505.84
Total Ordinary Revenue and Receipts from Motor Tax	$676.064.23 51,646.60
Total	$727,710.83

Nova Scotia

Dominion subsidy, etc.	$661,866.06
Provincial Land Tax	83,227.65
Income and Personal Property Tax	135,845.85
Succession Duties	535,448.46
Motor Vehicles	366,879.63
Board of Vendors' Commission	907,240.37
Taxes on Companies, etc.	516,931.09
Hospital and Sanitorium	21,896.32
Crown Lands	133,858.76
Amusement Taxes	28,381.49
Forest and Game Com.	47,233.21
Officials' fees	204,773.41
N.S. Power Co. (Int. on Loans)	1,617,800.91
Miscellaneous	$5,461,383.21
Total	

New Brunswick

Dominion subsidy, etc.	$ 666765.76
Lands & Mines, Game, etc.	1,321,159.58
Income and Personal Property Tax	164,165.58
Succession Duties	450,571.08
Motor Vehicles Fees	490,195.34
Board of Liquor Commissioners	212,593.25
Taxes on Incorporated Companies, etc.	58,220.00
Taxes on Railway Companies	157,647.40
Hospitals, etc.	55,185.51
Amusement Admis. taxes	261,580.47
Miscellaneous	$3,838,683.97
Total	

Quebec

Dominion subsidies, etc.	$2,315,643.36
Land and Forests	4,277,003.94
Mines, Fisheries and Game	635,554.89
Succession Duties	2,977,850.51
Motor Vehicles	2,153,065.03
Liquor Law (Trading Acct.)	3,000,000.00
Licenses, hotels, shops, etc.	1,305,629.44
Taxes on Commercial Companies	2,322,772.49
Law Stamps, Fees, etc.	1,026,130.00
Miscellaneous	3,157,083.45
Ordinary Revenue	$23,170,773.11

Ontario

Dominion subsidies	$ 642,611.68
Lands and Forests, Parks, etc.	3,059,282.10
Dept. of Mines	593,218.15
Dept. of Game and Fisheries	667,233.46
Interest from T. & No. Ont. Railway	750,000.00
Succession Duties	3,175,197.75
Motor Vehicles	4,785,235.13
Board of License Commissioners	1,464,367.42
Corporation Tax Act	5,433,249.36
Dept. of Insurance, etc.	131,376.15
Amusement Tax	1,686,514.66
Hydro-Electric Power Com.	7,584,349.17
Miscellaneous	7,369,086.04
Total	$40,342,721.97

Manitoba

Dominion subsidy	$ 750,775.68
Land Titles and General Fees	156,925.56
School Lands	287,125.00
Succession Duties	592,357.05
Automobile Licenses	437,800.00
Gasoline Tax	102,371.12
Govt. Liquor Comm.	461,522.64
Govt. Liquor Vendor	58,971.11
Income Tax	113,023.29
Corporation Taxes	377,363.19
Railway Taxes	327,599.47
Municipal Levy	1,326,237.10
Miscellaneous	2,874,348.34
Total	$7,866,519.55

Saskatchewan

Dominion subsidy	$1,288,255.00
Dom. Subsidy in lieu of lands	656,250.00
School lands	1,029,111.51
Wild Land Tax	707,724.11
Land Titles Act, Fees.	492,983.97
Succession Duties	283,341.61
Motor Vehicles	1,296,594.60
Public Revenue Tax	2,358,784.82
Int. from Telephone and other companies	1,246,200.30
Corporation Taxation Act	515,272.59
Railway Taxation	206,320.00
Law Stamps, Fines, etc.	245,495.58
Proceeds of Loans	14,900,502.87
Remb. under Can. Highway Act	421,703.51
Saskatchewan Liquor Com.	30,586.38
Miscellaneous	2,259,603.73
	$27,937,730.58

British Columbia

Dominion subsidies	$ 738,816.66
Land Taxes	1,031,413.76
Succession Duties	708,880.27
Motor Vehicle Act	1,125,686.14
Gasoline and Fuel Oil Tax	607,265.33
Coal and Coke Tax	234,930.86
Timber Licenses, Royalties, Water Rentals, etc.	3,945,211.77
Govt. Liquor Act.	1,905,051.19
Income and Personal Property Tax	3,990,950.19
Game Act, Fees, Licenses, etc.	186,599.48
Miscellaneous	4,348,551.21
	$18,823,357.86

Alberta

Dominion Subsidy, etc.	$1,111,935.00
Compensation for Public Lands	562,500.00
School Lands	588,691.73
Land Titles	374,547.74
Succession Duties Act.	189,807.85
Motor Vehicles	848,673.50
Wild Lands Act	469,531.51
Supplementary Revenue Tax	1,521,627.40
Corporation Tax Act.	502,152.30
Railway Mile. Tax Act.	268,745.95
Insurance Tax Act	58,267.69
Liquor Act	1,224,072.15
Miscellaneous	2,786,074.31
	$10,506,627.13

Dominion Subsidy, etc., paid to:—

Prince Edward Island.	$ 372,181.88
Nova Scotia	661,866.06
New Brunswick	666,765.58
Quebec	2,315,643.36
Ontario	2,642,611.68
Manitoba	750,775.68
Saskatchewan	1,288,255.00
British Columbia	738,816.66
Alberta	1,674,435.00
	$11,111,350.90

If the compensations in these Public Lands were put on a business basis and the value of the property estimated, I have no doubt in saying that Prince Edward Island would get at least $125,000 additional subsidy annually; and perhaps when figured on present day valuations it might be double and treble that amount.

Summary of Facts

The Maritime Provinces ever since Confederation contributed their share to the expense and construction of all the great public works of Canada. The Maritime Provinces also besides contributing in money, contributed more largely of its men than any other Province for the development of the West.

Intercolonial Railway

We contributed with the construction of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways at a cost of considerably over one hundred millions of dollars. We also contributed to the construction of the Great Canal System, which also cost a great deal over one hundred millions of dollars. We are contributing in the grants today for the upkeep of this Canal System, and the Canal System has an annual deficit of over a quarter of a million. The Maritimes are not complaining that they are contributing to these Canals, from which they receive no direct benefit. We also contributed to the Great White Elephant of Canada — the Grand Trunk Pacific, and we are also at the present day being warned that we must contribute to a railway that is being agitated for by the Progressives, known as "The Hudson Bay Railway." We contribute a proportion for proper expenditures to be made by the Dominion Government, and we do it willingly, but we must have compensation in the Lands which were ours by partnership right.

Mr. Speaker, the question appeals to me after looking into it, even with a very small study of it, that if this question of Claims is properly memorialized that our compensation cannot be denied us from the Dominion of Canada; that is, if we are a part of the Confederation pact, and if the terms of that Confederation are going to be fair and equitable. It seems to me that it is only a matter for the Maritime Provinces to figure out and to agree and then present their Claims.

The Hon. Mr. Mathieson, now Chief Justice of this Province, in 1912 assisted by the Hon. John McLean, now Senator McLean, and Hon. A. E. Arsenault, now Justice Arsenault, were a delegation who ably presented the Claims for Prince Edward Island for an increased subsidy. After presenting their very able memorials they were rewarded an increased subsidy of $100,000, on account, as, according to the report of that committee, they received the $100,000 additional grant without the Dominion Government specializing what that grant was for. It was only a recognition that Prince Edward Island had its just Claims, and this $100,000 was made as a partial payment with regard to the Claims, and it in no way prejudiced our further demands on account of our Claims. In fact, the significance of that report and the decision of that committee in 1912, granting us $100,000 on account is the best possible admission that there are still large Claims due us from the Dominion.

We are not asking the Dominion for any free gifts, but we must demand our absolute right as partners in the partnership of Confederation.

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WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Young Mens

people to day are the citizens of tomorrow. On their shoulders will rest some day, the burdens you are now bearing. To them will come tomorrow's responsibilities, tomorrow's rewards. What heritage shall we give these youngsters? The answer to that depends largely on how well we lay for them a foundation of real character. Success and happiness are the rewards of youth rightly directed; failures and misery the penalties of youth misdirected. For over 80 years the Young Men's Christian Association, throughgout the world, has been consecrated to the duty of guiding aright the footsteps of youth.

spiritual, mental and physical development are props which hold up our social structure. Take from man his faith in God, deaden his mind, steal the strength from his body, and civilization would come tumbling down in dismal ruin. Such decadence in this age cannot set in. One of many reasons may be cited. For over 50 years, in the Town of Summerside the Young Men's Christian Association has carried on its program of developing spirit, mind and body—fitting its members to assume and fulfil all the duties which contribute to the nobility of manhood.

Christian

teaching raised a world from barbarism. It uprooted greed and selfishness and planted generosity and mercy. It inspired untold millions to shape their lives to conform with the words of Him who died that we might be saved. It taught men to see the light of righteousness while on earth, and when the hour of eternal sleep came upon them, it blessed them with a serene faith that glory lay beyond. That Christianity no greater force for good is known. For 5 years in the town of Summerside, the Young Men's Christian Association has carried on, under a General Secretary, an aggressive and expanding work which has for its foundation and inspiration—Christianity!

Association

draws the line of difference between civilization and savagery. Human association and human contacts have made the world we live in. If we take YOUTH at the formative period; if we guide it, direct it, over the borderline into MANHOOD; if we imbue boys and men alike with the principles and ideals of practical CHRISTIANITY; if we weld the whole into one ASSOCIATION dedicated to the service of humanity—we have created a power for good whose value cannot be overstimated. For many years to come in the town of Summerside, the Young Men's Christian Association may continue to wield such an influence. Does it merit your support?

Building Campaign, Summerside

MEASURE YOUR GIFT BY THE GOLDEN RULE