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Lord Reading's Resignation Rumored

(Special to The Guardian.) LONDON, March 30.—It was persistently rumored here today that Lord Reading, Vice-Roy of India, had resigned. No confirmation or denial of the rumor could be obtained.

Coal Mines Start to Close

(Special to The Guardian.) CHICAGO, March 30.—The shut down of the Illinois coal mines started today in preparation for the nation-wide coal strike on tomorrow and by the time of the zero hour of the strike not a mine in the State will be operating according to operators and union heads.

H. A. Lemieux Died Yesterday

(Special to The Guardian.) MONTREAL, March 30.—H. A. Lemieux, father of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the House of Commons, died here this morning. He was born in Montreal in 1837.

Professor is Acquitted

(Special to The Guardian.) MONTREAL, March 30.—It took the jury in the King's Bench Court, presided over by Justice Money, only two minutes this afternoon to honorably acquit Prof. North of the charge laid against him by Prof. Herman Walter of attempted murder, of having put arsenic in his well at the Provincial Parliament place where both McGill professors were staying. The Lordship's charge was strongly in Prof. Morin's favor and the jury returned their verdict before His Lordship even had a chance to leave the bench.

Further Outrages In Dublin

(Special to The Guardian.) DUBLIN, March 30.—The raiders who wrecked the Freeman's office, plant numbered about fifty, and were not disarmed. The plant's supply of newspapers, and principally from the fire. The raid is believed to have been a sequel to the publication by the newspaper of a report of the proceedings at the secret convention of the Devalera section of the Irish Republican army on Sunday. A Toronto bay, Harry N. Moore, son of Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore, of 141 Geoffrey street, Parkdale, secretary of the Evangelical and Social Department of the Methodist Church, has been named as editor of the Freeman's Journal, since about one year after the close of the war. And in view of what has happened his relatives here are naturally rather anxious concerning him.

Proceedings of the Provincial Legislature

Mr. J. D. Stewart Scores the Leader of the Government for Inexcusable Negligence in Delaying the By-Elections.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, MARCH 29th. Afternoon Session

The House met at 4 p. m. MR. J. D. STEWART gave notice that tomorrow he will ask the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works to give the dates of final settlements with the several contractors for Projects Numbers from 12 upwards.

2. Give statements of Progress reports made to said several contractors, with rates for each, and same. 3. Table statements showing final and complete settlements with said several contractors and detailing calculations in terms of tenders and contracts.

4. Table vouchers, receipts and paid cheques for above settlements and payments. In reply to a question asked by Mr. Kennedy, regarding the building at Falconwood to accommodate tuberculosis patients, Premier Bell said the building was closed in February 14th last at the time when one patient in it at the time was removed to Falconwood Hospital. The steam pipe connected with the building broke and necessitated its closing. It has since been renovated and fumigated and is ready for occupation by the 1st of May when it will be decided by the Trustees whether it is to be used as a tuberculosis hospital again or for some other purpose.

HON. MR. CROSBY replied to a question concerning road work on and near the highway project, and Mr. Brodie. Some were promised to other questions asked by Stewart and others were promised as soon as possible.

The House went into Committee on the report of the Trustees and Medical Superintendent of Falconwood Hospital and the Provincial Infirmary was tabled by Premier Bell.

The House went into Committee on the report of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works on the Charles Dalton Sanatorium in the Provincial Government.

MR. STEWART asked for a more definite announcement before proceeding with the Bill. There should be the table of experts as to how cheaply the land could be run if it were re-opened; also to what procedure the government will take in the event of Mr. Dalton's refusal to accept it back. There is valuable furniture and a great supply of coal in the building as well as expenditure on the matter. The speaker would like to know the extent of this revenue.

PREMIER BELL said the government's policy was simply to hand over the property to Mr. Dalton. MR. STEWART pointed out that the recital preceding the Act did not infer this.

PREMIER BELL replied that nevertheless the Government recognized this claim and Mr. Dalton was satisfied that he will accept it back. The personal property of the building, in case Mr. Dalton does not take back the property it will be disposed of in some other way.

MR. STEWART pressed his question as to what revenue from the sale of material was derived from the Sanatorium.

PREMIER BELL said he was not able to give definite figures but the revenue was very small. Mr. Crosby said the coal used was placed there by the military authorities and was purchased back by the local government.

The question of repealing a portion of the old Act was discussed by Mr. J. D. Stewart, Premier Bell, Mr. Hession, Mr. Saunders and Hon. Mr. Cox. On motion it was decided to refer the whole of the old Act as the simplest way out of any difficulties that might arise after its repeal.

PREMIER BELL said there should be some provision in the Act to take from the Provincial Government all responsibility for damages incurred by the construction of the building in the past, and suggested that some such clause be inserted.

MR. STEWART pointed out that all bills should be fully prepared and tabled twenty-four hours before discussion. The proposed amendment is an extraordinary one and should certainly be laid on the table for twenty-four hours previous. It might require a re-reading of the whole bill. The amendment as proposed by the Premier was moved by Mr. Saunders.

SCATHING CRITICISMS BY MESSRS. DEWAR AND BRODIE

The Members for Cardigan and York Stand Pat for Retrenchment and Denounce the Bell Government's Proposal to Increase Borrowed Highways Grant. They Ask for Decreased Sessional Indemnity, Decreased Taxes and a Cleaning Out of Unnecessary Government Officials.

In the Legislature yesterday afternoon the introduction of an act to amend the Highways Act by increasing the amount to be borrowed from the Dominion Government from \$250,000 to \$450,000 provoked a storm of criticism from Messrs. J. A. Dewar and Peter Brodie, members for Cardigan and York, who came out flatly against the scheme, stressed the impoverished condition of the farming population, and called upon the government to retrench by decreasing the sessional indemnity, and reducing the provincial taxes and the number of unnecessary government officials.

PREMIER BELL moved the House into Committee for second reading of the bill and declared his belief that the circumstances of borrowing of an increased amount of money for road work. He reviewed the Highways Scheme and said it was proposed to issue bonds at 4 1/2 per cent. On a basis of thirty year bonds, about 1 1/2 per cent more would be paid for sinking fund which would bring the payment up to 7 per cent; and if \$450,000 were borrowed at this rate it would be well within the loan fees. The new roads would permit the people to transport one part of the country to another and when the roads were completed the government would have succeeded in bringing the province together into one family.

Mr. Lea Replies Hon. W. M. Lea said the innumerable number of bridges and culverts on the island made repair work very costly and argued that if car drivers of the province could not be said to cost the people anything. He denied that there were unnecessary officials in government offices but said nothing about Mr. Dewar's allusion to retrenchment by means of decreasing the sessional indemnity. He maintained that the new road work was a general well performed.

Mr. Brodie Breaks Out Mr. Peter Brodie supported the criticisms of Mr. Dewar and illustrated his remarks with scathing allusions to particular stretches of road in the vicinity of his district which had been patched up with bits of really good roads needing repairs had not been touched at all.

Mr. Brodie wished to see every road in every district throughout the country repaired, but not in the manner in which the highway work is being carried out. "What do engineers from Ontario know about our soil in this Province?" he asked.

HON. MR. COX: Are the contractors making such a lot of money out of the roads? MR. BRODIE: I can't tell you that. But if Mr. Phillips had his own way and kept his engineer look up in Charlottetown you would have better roads than what you have!

MR. BRODIE concluded by declaring emphatically that the people from his district were against the highway scheme as it is being carried out. "If you can give us all a share of the roads, very well and good, but if you can't do that, stop borrowing money."

A fuller report of yesterday's session will appear later. The House adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

At Rotary There was a good attendance at the Rotary luncheon yesterday at the Rose and Grey. The Chair was occupied by Rotarian (Dr.) J. Yeo, who introduced the speaker for the day, Mr. J. R. MacCurry, Plant Pathologist, Dominion Laboratory, Charlottetown. In announcing the subject Dr. Yeo reminded his fellow Rotarians that the Potato Growers' Association, to which the speaker would refer, owed its origin to the Rotary Club which had got behind the undertaking and helped its organization.

The subject of Mr. MacCurry's address was "Some Economic Aspects of Plant Pathology With Special Reference to Seed Potato Certification." Mr. MacCurry began with an introductory talk on the morphology and pathology of fungi diseases in general and the general principles employed in their control among which were an accurate knowledge of the life history of the organism, disease resistant varieties, application of fungicides and in regard to potatoes in particular the use of ported.

He then took up the economic importance of these diseases, showing the various losses occasioned through their action. Wheat rust was a serious disease in the West, particularly in the West, and other crops, he said, cause a loss of from twelve to fifteen million dollars a year to the Dominion. In Prince Edward Island alone late blight of potatoes, which was very slight last year, usually caused an annual loss of upwards of \$2,000,000.

The field work in connection with the improvement of the potato industry and the production of seed potatoes for which the speaker predicted a great future were next dealt with.

In this connection field inspection of the crop during the growing season and tuber inspection after harvest—a system instituted some years ago by the Dominion Department of Agriculture—has played an important part.

In 1918, 69 1/2 acres were inspected and 1 car load of seed potatoes shipped. In 1921, 1,000 acres were inspected, (most of this area twice) and 60 car loads shipped. This year it is estimated that the acreage for growing certified seed potatoes will be doubled, perhaps tripled, and the local Government is asked to supply two additional inspectors to cope with the prospective increase acreage. Corresponding to the co-operative arrangement made with other local departments in other provinces where this work has been instituted by the Dominion Department once the work is placed on a solid foundation. The Island seed potatoes are unsurpassed in the world, and Mr. MacCurry issued a warning not to import that good reputation by allowing disease seed to be imported.

Story of the Acadians Told by Judge Arsenault

Graphic Lecture at the Caledonian Club Rooms Last Night.

Before a very large and interested audience at the Caledonian Club rooms last night the Hon. Justice A. E. Arsenault told in stirring words the story of the Acadians, the fore-runners of the present population of the Maritime Provinces and the real pioneers of Nova Scotia from 1604.

Mr. J. R. Burnell presided and introduced the lecturer. Mr. Justice Arsenault's address dealt with the period from the discovery of the country by Cabot to the final taking of Port Royal, now Annapolis, in 1710, and from that period on to the deportation of the Acadians in 1758. Under the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht in Nova Scotia were allowed one year in which to move away with their effects. The whole territory having been affixed to the Crown of Great Britain, the lands of the Acadians became vested in the Crown. By a subsequent letter from Queen Anne to the governor of Nova Scotia the terms of the Treaty were enlarged by providing that those subjects of the King of France who chose to continue as subjects of the Queen of Great Britain were to retain their lands and domains without any molestation, or could sell the same if they chose to move elsewhere. If they decided to remain they were to enjoy the full exercise of their religion according to the usages of the Church of Rome, so far as the laws of Great Britain allowed.

The lecturer contended that by the letter the twelve months period was indefinitely enlarged and that it vested the lands that the Acadians held absolutely in them. He also contended that the Acadians were not to be expelled from their lands, but that if the Acadians remained in Nova Scotia, they became ipso facto, British subjects without the formality of an oath of allegiance. He pointed out in support of this statement that after the capitulation of Quebec the Canadians were not required to take the oath of allegiance and also that after the subjugation of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal the Boers were not required to take such an oath; in both cases the subject's allegiance being considered British subjects.

The speaker then told how the different governors in Nova Scotia had brought pressure to bear on the Acadians to secure from them an unconditional oath of allegiance, but had never succeeded in obtaining anything from them except a qualified oath which freed them from bearing arms against the French and Indians and which also bound them not to take up arms against the English. This oath they faithfully observed.

The difficulties and hardships described along with the character of the different governors. Special comparison was made between the characters of Armstrong, Mass. (savage, Hopson and Lawrence). The speaker told of the Acadians' customs and habits of the wealth acquired and instanced the wealth gathered by two of them, Nicholas Gauthier and James LeBlanc, who had to sacrifice all for the French cause. He touched upon the career of L'Abbe LeLoutre and recited shortly the events that followed the founding of Halifax by Cornwallis and the career of Lawrence and his determination to expel the Acadians. Then followed a description of the tragic period of deportation and the subsequent suffering of the Acadian people in exile, the speaker concluding by pointing out the touching lines of Longfellow:

"This is the forest primeval; but where are the hearts that beat beneath it? Leaped like the roe, when he hears in the woodland the voice of the huntsman? Where is the thatched-roof village, the home of Acadian farmers—Men whose lives glided on like rivers that water the woodlands. Darkened by shadows of earth, but reflecting an image of heaven? Waste are those pleasant farms, and the farmers forever departed! Scattered like dust and leaves, when the mighty blasts of October. Seize them and whirl them aloft, and sprinkle them far over the ocean. Naught but tradition remains of the beautiful village of Grand-Pre."

The lecturer prefixed his remarks by showing the cordial relations that had always existed between the Scotch and the French as instanced by the Scotch devotion to Mary Queen of Scots, and the conduct of the Canadian soldiers by Wolfe's Highlanders who in turn settled in Quebec and became more French than the Canadians themselves. He then took his audience in imagination into an Acadian home of a half-century ago—such a home as the lecturer well remembered; and pointed out the habits and customs existing in such a home, which were very similar to those prevailing in Acadia one hundred years previous.

On the motion of Mr. J. E. B. McCreedy, seconded by Mr. James McCreedy, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer, those supporting it being Mrs. Cecil J. Stewart, Dr. Ross, Mrs. Walter Doull and Professor Blanchard.

In reply Mr. Justice Arsenault made a short brilliant speech which for grace and eloquence equaled Sir Wilfrid Laurier at his best.

The Weather, Temperature, Tide, Moon, Etc. TORONTO, March 31.—Winds shifting to eastward and increasing in force, cloudy followed by sleet and rain. High tide this afternoon at 12:35 and tomorrow morning at 1:13. Sun sets this evening at 6:28 and rises tomorrow morning at 5:40. First quarter moon, Wednesday, April 5th, 1:46 a. m.

Wanted—The Sunshine Kid OH YOU ONE-PECE BATHING SUIT

Wanted—A MORE MEN FOR special advertising and sales work. Good chance for promotion. Apply today No. 2, Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.

CONDENSED SPECIALS

RATES—10c per line per day, 5c per line per day for 3 days or over. Count 5 words to a line. Groups of one word, 10 per cent discount for cash. Address forms part of ad. Furnished Room ad. for seven words for one week. Special Rates wanted for seven words, 50c per week.

PIANO FOR SALE—AT bargain. Will arrange terms. Write K. Box 65, Charlottetown.

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT housework. Apply 291 Euston Street.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED maid for general housework. Must understand plain cooking. Apply 146 Pownall St.

WANTED—MORE MEN FOR special advertising and sales work. Good chance for promotion. Apply today No. 2, Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.