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The Annual Convention of the

Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation

WILL BE HELD IN THE

Prince of Wales College Hall

ON

Tuesday, March 30th, Wednesday, March 31st and Thursday, April 1st

Addresses will be delivered by Dean Sinclair Laird, Principal of Macdonald School, St. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., —by S. N. Robertson, M. A., L.L.D.—by H. H. Shaw, B. Sc. —by Miss Mona G. Wilson and others.

Interesting addresses relative to school work will also be delivered by the Inspectors and others.

The Business Session will be an important one as business re the Annual Convention of the Canadian Teachers' Federation to be held in Charlottetown in August will be brought before the meeting.

A Public Meeting on Wednesday evening presided over by His Worship Mayor Miller will be a part of the programme and the meeting will be addressed by Dean Laird, Rev. Mr. Muir and others.

EVERY TEACHER IS URGED TO ATTEND.

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Chief Justice Mathieson

(Continued from Page 6.)

were with the Southern States in the war.

Canada complained as to the fisheries on the Atlantic Coast that there was no real reciprocity because the American fisheries were exhausted and useless, while American ships teemed along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; gathering a rich harvest from its unexhausted waters.

That the American Government imposed a duty on flour ground in Canada from American wheat and exported to the United States and on timber from American logs sawn in Canada and returned as lumber to the United States.

That Canada admitted American ships free and the United States did not return the right; that Canada was refused the right to use American Canals and that under the guise of Consular fees the United States really imposed a duty on Canadian goods, within the treaty, exported by Canada to the United States.

As early as 1862 it was evident that the treaty was wearing out. It was no surprise therefore when at the earliest possible date in 1865 the Americans gave the required year's notice and the treaty ended in 1866.

It is interesting to note that during the twelve years of its existence the balance of trade had been against Canada. I take the figures from Cassell's work:

Exports to the United States	$295,660,000
Imports from the United States	350,576,000
Against Canada	$ 54,916,000

Nevertheless there remains a deep impression among the people of the Maritime Provinces that the treaty operated to their advantage.

Now Canada was again in sad straits.

The repeal of the Corn Laws and the changes in the Navigation Acts had broken down her trade with Britain. Under the Reciprocity treaty new channels of trade had been developed and again the channels were blocked and the trade disrupted.

What next?

That question had been under serious consideration for a number of years—ever since friction over the Reciprocity treaty had grown chronic. In the winter of 1864 it appeared to the Maritime Provinces that the various proposals for the construction of a railway from Halifax to Quebec were not being supported by the Upper Provinces and the partially constructed work was suspended in consequence. All reasonable hopes of effecting united action with the Upper Provinces were abandoned and as an alternative plan the Legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island passed joint resolutions authorizing their respective governments to hold a convention for the purpose of effecting a union of the three provinces, political, legislative and fiscal.

The delegates were selected from the Liberal and Conservative ranks alike. The convention opened in Charlottetown 1st September, 1864. The Premier of Prince Edward Island, Hon. J. H. Gray, was appointed chairman.

Nova Scotia: Hons. Charles Tupper, Henry, Dickey, Archibald, and McCully.

New Brunswick: Hons. S. L. Tilley, Steeves, Johnston, Chandler and Gray.

Prince Edward Island: Hons. J. H. Gray, Coles, Pope, Palmer and McDonald.

They sat with closed doors to prevent the use of "buncombe." The speeches are said to have been short and practical in consequence.

While they sat an announcement came by telegram of the departure from Quebec of certain members of the Government of Canada to submit proposals for a wider union. It was determined to receive the deputation and meantime to postpone further consideration of Maritime union. The following morning the deputation arrived. It comprised: Hons. John A. Macdonald, George Brown, George E. Cartier, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Langevin McDougall, Campbell, all of whom had already gained distinction in Canada For two days the Canadian delegates had the undivided attention of the convention and then they withdrew.

It was agreed that the convention should suspend further consideration of the Maritime proposals and should adjourn to Quebec at a day to be named by the Governor General.

From Charlottetown the members of the convention and the Canadian delegates proceeded to Halifax and later convened in Quebec. Progress was made but no conclusion reached.

Children's Colds

Are best treated externally. Check them overnight without "dosing" by rubbing Vicks over throat and chest at bedtime.

VICKS VAPORUB

INTEREST IN UNION GROWS

In the three years which followed—1864 to 1867—the subject of Union more and more engrossed the minds of all the Colonies. Old political lines of cleavage were broken and a main new alignment followed—for Confederation or against it.

Things kept happening to aid the Confederates—the Fenian raids into New Brunswick and Upper Canada brought home with alarming force the danger of our unguarded state.

Let us hear what those two great leaders and hitherto opponents in Upper Canada, John A. Macdonald and George Brown, had to say in 1865.

Macdonald said: "If we do not take advantage of the time—if we show ourselves unequal to the occasion it may never return and we shall hereafter bitterly and unavailingly regret having failed to embrace the happy opportunity of founding a great nation under the fostering care of Great Britain."

George Brown furnished his reasons:

1. Because it will raise us from the attitude of a number of inconsiderable Colonies into a great and powerful people.

2 Because it will throw down the barriers of trade and give us the control of a market of four millions of people.

3 Because it will make us the third Maritime power in the world.

4 Because it will give a new start to immigration into our Country.

5 Because it will enable us to meet without alarm the abrogation of the American Reciprocity treaty in case the United States should decide upon its abolition.

6 Because in the event of war it will enable all the Colonies to defend themselves better and give more efficient aid to the Empire than they can do separately.

Quebec led by Cartier supported Brown with whom he said he had been in "a state of almost continuous antagonism for more than fifteen years." He added these notable words: "Though great in territory and population we want the other element which is absolutely necessary to make a nation, that is, the Maritime element. What nation on earth has ever obtained any amount of greatness unless it has been united with a Maritime element?"

When the tumult and shouting died down there emerged a new edifice, the Dominion of Canada, comprising four provinces, Ontario and Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with a written Constitution enacted by the Imperial parliament known as The British North America Act.

The Act was wisely designed with one open door to the East and another to the West. It provided by anticipation for the admission under the national roof of all the present members of the family and still there is room for that reluctant one, Newfoundland, and any unknown ones that might be evolved from future conditions.

It is a marvellous structure.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee in golden words expressed the vast resources, not material alone but greater far, of the mind and spirit of the new Dominion with its boundless hopes and possibilities: He said: "Territory, resources by sea and land, civil and religious freedom, these we have already. Four millions we already are; four millions culled from the races that, for a thousand years, have led the van of Christendom . . . . We have more Saxons than Alfred had when he founded the English realm. We have more Celts than Brian had when he put his heel on the neck of Odin. We have more Normans than William had when he marshalled his invading host along the strand of Falaise. We have the laws of St. Edward and St. Louis, Magna Charta and the Roman Code. We speak the speeches of Shakespeare and Bossuet. We copy the constitution which Bourke and Somers, Sidney and Sir Thomas Moore lived or died to secure or save. Out of these august elements, in the name of the future generations who shall inhabit all the vast region we now call ours, I invoke the fortunate genius of a United British America, to solemnize law with the moral sanction of religion, and to crown the fair pillar of our freedom with its only appropriate capital, lawful authority, so that hand in hand we and our descendants may advance steadily to the accomplishment of a common destiny."

Promptly the Dominion organized its Government.

The aim of its founders was to form a Government composed of the leading men from the two great parties, Liberal and Conservative, and accordingly it was thus constituted.

The hope was that all would be for the State and none for party.

How far that hope has been fulfilled is not for present consideration.

The Confederation so far accomplished was only the initial step. There remained outside on the West all that region bounded on the East by Ontario, on the West by the Pacific Ocean, on the North by the confines of British North America and on the South by the international boundary,—over 3,000,000 square miles; and on the East this island and Newfoundland.

The open door for expansion is Sec. 146 of the B.N.A. Act which provided for the admission of the Colonies of Newfoundland, P. E. Island and British Columbia, Rupert's Land and the North West Territory. The great obstacle to westward extension was territory owned and governed by the Hudson's Bay Company. For almost two hundred years this Company under its Royal Charter, had claimed and exercised the ownership and government, civil and criminal, over the lands and people within the confines of its charter.

As a primary step to entering the West, the property rights had to be acquired and the governing power of the Company extinguished. By 1870 this was accomplished. The Company surrendered to the British Crown its chartered powers and territories (excepting certain valuable reservations of land) in consideration of £300,000 sterling paid by the Dominion of Canada and thereupon in pursuance of their antecedent agreement the British Crown transferred Rupert's Land and the North West Territories to the Dominion.

Out of this newly acquired territory the Dominion carved the Province of Manitoba which became a member of the Confederation in 1870. Unlike the self-governing Colonies this new province was a creation of the Dominion Parliament—it was born within the Confederation and out of that circumstance arose some special problems. Provisional arrangements were also made for the temporary government of Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory.

In the following year, 1871, British Columbia entered the union.

The special provision (No. 11 of the terms accepted) provided that the Dominion should undertake to secure the commencement of a railway to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the Railway system of Canada, and that British Columbia should grant to the Dominion Government in trust for the railway construction lands along the line of railway throughout its entire length. This was the prime cause of the C. P. R.

Union Consummated.

In 1873 Prince Edward Island came into the Union, the last of the self-governing Colonies, and in the same year a new office was created in the Dominion Government, that of Minister of the Interior, upon whom devolved the especial duty of settling the Indian title which had to be done before any of the prairie lands outside of the Red River Colony could be opened for settlement.

In 1876 a Lieutenant Governor was appointed who, with his Council, was given executive and legislative control over the whole North West Territory, an area of almost 3,000,000 miles.

In due course, and by degrees as the lands were required for settlers, the Indian title was released to the Dominion and thus the whole of British North America except Newfoundland was assembled under the Dominion Government.

In 1885 the main line of the C. P. R. was completed, linking up the Provinces from shore to shore.

In 1905 the new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were established, thus completing a continuous line of provinces across the Continent.

The steps leading to Confederation end here—the motives which inspired it live on.

There were a few who hoped and many who feared that Confederation would loosen and ultimately sever our allegiance to the British Crown. Let us make a test today.

At the Assembly of the Fathers of Confederation in Halifax in 1864—two days after their meeting in Charlottetown, George Brown in his famous speech concentrated in the following words the sentiments of the greatest leaders in thought and action in the British American Colonies. He said:—

"In these Colonies, as heretofore governed, we have enjoyed great advantages under the protecting shield of the mother country. We have had no army or navy to sustain, no foreign diplomacy to maintain; our whole resources have gone to our internal improvement; and notwithstanding our occasional strifes with the Colonial Office, we have enjoyed a degree of self-government and generous consideration such as no colonies in ancient or modern history ever enjoyed at the hands of a parent state. Is it any wonder that thoughtful men should hesitate to countenance a step that might change the happy and advantageous relations we have occupied towards the mother country? I am persuaded there never was a moment in the history of these Colonies, when the hearts of our people were so firmly attached to the parent state by the ties of gratitude and affection, as at this moment."

Can we not all today subscribe with equal sincerity to that just tribute to our mother land? As a fit conclusion and summing up of the ideals of the British Empire and Canada's place therein I quote from the speeches of two eminent jurists, the one English and the other French Canadian, delivered a few weeks ago at a meeting of the Bench and Bar in Montreal, these words, great alike in their truth and simplicity.

Lord Buckmaster, Ex Lord Chancellor of England, said:

"To me the British Empire does not merely mean a record of the heroism of our soldiers, or even the undefeated dominion of our fleet; these are on record on the imperishable pages of history. But the flag, to me, represents something more than that. My feeling is that wherever the flag shall fly, in the far corners of the farthest land, beyond the sunset, it is a symbol of justice and equal rights for all men, of all classes, and all creeds, without regard to wealth or birth."

And N. K. Laflamme, K. C., official head of the Bar of the Province of Quebec, replied:

"Will you allow me to think that what you admired in this country was not so much its magnitude, the beauties of Banff or the Rockies, the fertile plains of the West, the shores of the Great Lakes and the Banks of the St. Lawrence, but what you admired more was a people of different origin, religion, traditions, language and laws, gradually welding itself into united community by a bond of common loyalty to the Crown, and laying here the foundations upon which we know a future generation will complete the structure of Canadian nationhood, respected by a powerful neighbor, protected by the British flag, and remaining part of the British Commonwealth."

LONG AND SHORT OF IT

A long lapel on a short coat, that is a fairly accurate description of the newest spring suits. The coats may be either double or single-breasted, but they must have long peaked lapels and fit tightly about the hips. Sleeves, cuffs and shoulders are narrow and skirts are straight.

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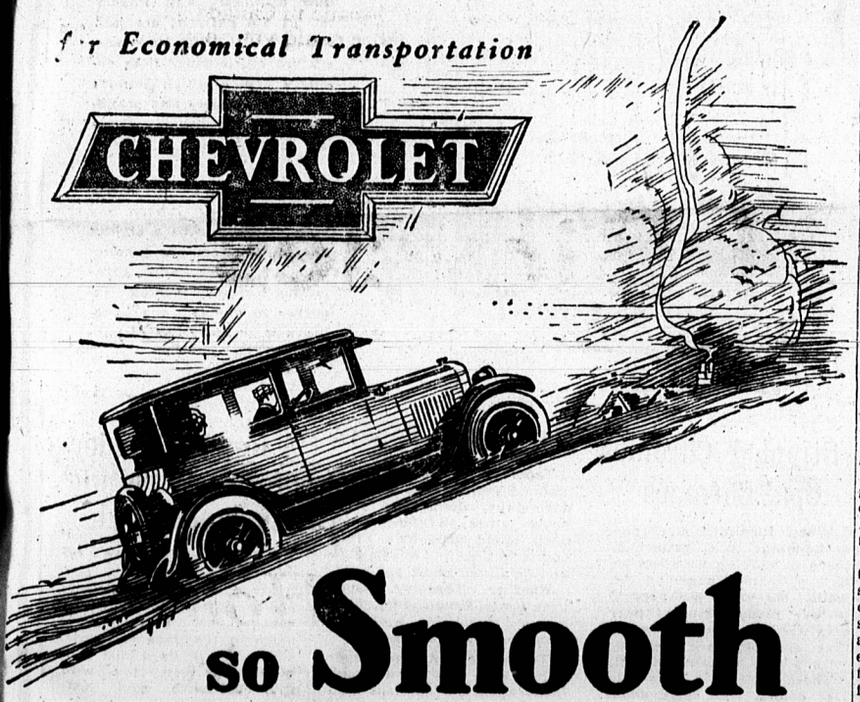

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