

The Charlottetown Guardian

Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$2.00 (delivered or by mail in Canada, and \$2.50 for U. S. A.)

Monday, July 2nd, being observed as the Dominion Day and a Statutory holiday, the Morning Guardian will not be issued on Tuesday. The Evening Guardian will not be issued on Monday, but will be published as usual on Tuesday. Advertisers please note these changes.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917

CANADA'S FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY

Fifty years ago tomorrow, July 1, 1917, the foundation of Canada was laid by the confederation of all the then British colonies in North America. In the life of a country or a nation fifty years is but a span yet in that brief period Canada has made progress that is perhaps unequalled by any other country in the world. Its four provinces in 1867, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower and Upper Canada, have had added to them the five other provinces which constitute the Dominion of Canada today; its population has grown from 3,371,594 in 1867 to 7,206,643 when the last census was taken in 1911, and is now estimated at eight millions; its total trade, export and import, has grown from one hundred and fourteen millions in 1867 to nearly two billions in 1917.

The backbone of Canada's prosperity is its almost infinite agricultural possibilities which are being developed at a rate which is perhaps unparalleled elsewhere. A few examples may be cited. In 1871, the earliest statistics available, Canada's wheat crop was less than seventeen million bushels; the wheat crop of 1916 was 220 million bushels; oats in the former year 42 millions; in the latter 524 millions. The total value of field crops in the last fifteen years alone has grown from \$195,000,000 to \$841,000,000. The total value of live stock has grown in fifteen years from 268 millions to over 800 millions. The exportable surplus of agricultural products in 1870 was only thirteen millions, in 1916—17 it was 480 millions. In manufactures the growth has been from practically nothing at Confederation to an annual production of over one billion three hundred thousand. Fisheries have increased in value by five hundred per cent., forest products have grown from 34 millions in 1871 to 175 millions; mine products from ten million to 137 millions. These are but a few of the many instances that might be given of the growth of this young western country, a country still in the childhood of its national life, a country which, at least since 1900, has taken the place of the United States as the chief magnet for world migration. Immigration at the time of confederation was insignificant; it now averages nearly 400,000 yearly. With only one fourth of the soil available for agriculture yet occupied, and but a fraction of this actually improved, the possibilities yet in store for immigration and for development are simply incalculable and Canada's growth in the next half century is bound to be even more rapid than in that now completed.

So much for Canada's material prosperity, past and prospective. What about the future?

The fiftieth anniversary is being celebrated under the dark shadows of a world shaking war. In that war Canada is finding her soul. Fifty years of uninterrupted prosperity had developed the industrial instinct, had magnified material values and pursuit of these became the settled national life. Then came the war, the danger to the motherland, the oppression of weaker nations, the sorrows of others, and Canada realized that there were higher considerations than the pursuit of and the enjoyment of wealth. Today 410,000 of her sons are under arms and are welding in the fierce heat of the world's greatest war a crown of nationhood for Canada. The blood of her different races is being mingled on the battlefields in France, in the first line trenches for the defence not of Canada alone but of world freedom. Who can doubt that out of this intermingling in a common cause, the cause of righteousness and of humanity there shall arise a stronger, more virile and a more united Canada?

Who can doubt that the next half century, building upon the achievements of the past, shall see greater progress both in material and national progress?

We are entering upon the second half of the century under skies that are clouded with sorrow in many a home, sorrow for those who have fallen, but the clouds are brightened by glorious achievements that will live forever in history. Canada is now entering upon a new era, a new volume in her history. The coming years will see the

sorrows of today gradually merged and blended into the national glory that marks the beginning of and that, God grant, shall characterize the remaining half of our first century as a Canadian nation.

MR. GUTHRIE ON REFERENDUM

Mr. Hugh Guthrie, the leading Liberal Western Ontario member, who was slated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to be Minister of Justice if the Liberals had won in 1911, made a most telling reply to the opposition Leader's amendment for a referendum on conscription. Mr. Guthrie, in the course of his recent speech in the House of Commons, said:— "I cannot agree with the view taken by my leader. I have never been favourable to the principle of referendum. I think it is antagonistic to our ideas of responsible government. We are elected to this House by our electors to pass necessary legislation, to adopt necessary measures, according to the judgment and ability which we have, and if we make mistakes if we blunder, if we do wrong, our responsibility is directly to our electors, who can turn us out at the first ensuing general election."

"If you adopt the principle of referendum, you are going to find the Government of Canada in this position: that upon every difficult question the Government will adopt the referendum if, for no other purpose than to avoid a conflict of opinion in regard to itself. Our system is, and has always been, founded upon the doctrine of responsibility. The Government is responsible to Parliament and the people; and members of Parliament are responsible to the people, and if the people desire a change they have a right to make it. While it is said the system of referendum and of initiative and recall are more or less favoured, particularly in the Western States, and to some extent in the western provinces of Canada, I believe the constitutional method of dealing with the question is for Parliament to decide it, and the people then have the right to review our work at each general election. My right hon. leader took that course on more than one occasion, notably in 1911, on the reciprocity issue. He might have had a referendum on that question and continued to hold power; but I submit that would not have been constitutional and not good British parliamentary practice in that case, nor would it be good practice at the present time. I remember also, when the Navy debate took place in the House, in 1910, the question of referendum was brought up once more. My right hon. leader might have sheltered himself under the referendum, instead of allowing himself to be involved upon this question in the election of 1911. But he took the course a statesman would take, and said, "No, when the time comes we will appeal to the people," and he did appeal to the people, and on that and other issues was defeated. The Government takes its own course in these matters, and if blunders or mistakes are made the Government is responsible to the people. For that broad reason, I do not favour a referendum."

"Then, again I think, upon this question a referendum is entirely unnecessary. In my view of the matter the first duty of the people, and the first duty of Parliament, is to defend their country. That is a natural duty, a natural right, one that we are bound to assume and perform. If we take our oath of loyalty, we assume that obligation. We require no mandate for the performance of a paramount duty."

"Another objection is that, instead of threshing the question out in this House—and it is a difficult question—we would transfer the contest to the platforms of this country, where it would be a more difficult question and might cause very serious disturbance. There is no reason for referring it for decision to the electors. Why not, in a many way, settle it ourselves? "You must remember there are 136,000 loyal Canadians at the firing line. How are you going to take the soldiers' vote in England, where we have 28,000 troops at present, probably on their way to the front, and 80,000 in training, the balance being in hospitals and convalescent homes. Do you think that vote could be polled? What have you on this side of the water? You have a population which says, "We will not enlist." Do hon. gentlemen think that men who will not enlist will support a compulsion on referendum? The proposition would be defeated. The men who did not want to go to defend their country would vote against it. I do not think that would be a fair vote. I believe, if any one is entitled to vote on this question, it is the men who are overseas, and I see no way of fairly taking their votes without a tremendous expenditure of time, if it be possible to take it at all. I believe that is one fundamental reason for opposing a referendum upon this question. Never would I consent to have a slacker at home vote, and a man at the front be deprived of his vote."

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

The "London Times," in comments upon the success of "Hullo Canada" the revue given recently at His Majesty's Theatre by Canadians and Anglo-Canadians, in aid of St. Dunstan's Hostel, says: "A pity all this beauty only lived one summer's day. It discovered the glory of a whole season." The actresses were pretty, the scenes attractive, and the Canadian allusions applauded to the echo.

Mrs. Sinclair of Chicago entertained at Bridge on Tuesday at her apartment at the LeTour. St. John, having among her guests Mrs. MacCreedy of this city.

Sir Louis and Lady Davies and Miss Gertrude Davies are leaving Ottawa early next week and will occupy Riverside for the summer months.

Among the summer visitors to The Cliff this season will be Mrs. Edgar Reade and children who are leaving Ottawa for that place early next week.

Mrs. R. C. Goff and son Ben have arrived this week on a visit among their friends.

Mrs. Dewar, Prince Street, entertained at afternoon tea on Monday in honor of several friends who greatly enjoyed her hospitality.

Among those enjoying the holidays after a successful term at Rollisday are Roy and Jasper Ings, the popular young sons of Colonel and Mrs. Ings, who will be Mrs. Lord's guests while here.

Miss Macdonald has as her guest at Government House this week Mrs. J. A. Rodd of Ottawa, who is spending some weeks in the Province.

Miss Adele Palmer is being welcomed home from Montreal by her friends.

Miss Nan Brown, Prince St. entertained a number of her friends at afternoon tea on Thursday.

Deepest sympathy is being extended to Mrs. Blanchard and family on the sudden death of Dr. Blanchard. Mrs. Blanchard is returning to Halifax with Mr. and Mrs. McMahon and will spend some time with her daughter there.

Full skirted coats adorned with huge collars are among the first fall showings of the designers. They differ from last year's garments in the arrangements of the fulness which is less conspicuously in front than of yore, and also in the extreme length of the shoulder, which comes well below the top of the arm in the most extreme early Victorian manner. Hats which completely cover the forehead and eyebrows will be featured for fall and will prove popular or not according to woman's inclination to sacrifice half of her own features.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Carlwright and family of Ottawa are summering at Brackley Beach.

The engagement is announced of Miss Pauline Twining, of Brookline, to Paul E. Sargeant, of Manchester, Dartmouth 15, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Sargeant. Miss Twining is the daughter of the late Charles Fairbanks Twining, of London, England, who for many years was a resident of Boston. Miss Twining's mother, who recently died, became after her widowhood the wife of John Gordon Sutherland, of Brookline, and Miss Twining has made her home with her step father, who formally announced her engagement. She is a cousin of the Marchioness of Donesal who was formerly Miss Violet Gertrude Twining, daughter of Henry St. George Twining, the brother of Charles Fairbanks Twining. Miss Twining is a great niece of the Right Rev. A. F. Ingram, D.D., Bishop of London. Miss Twining is well known to a number of Charlottetown people.

Mrs. Parker Carvell of Montreal has arrived in the city on a visit.

Several enjoyable picnics are being arranged this week for Dominion Day with the expectation of fine weather.

At the Golf Links this afternoon tea will be served by Mrs. W. S. Stewart and Mrs. Bagnall and on Dominion Day by Mrs. Mathieson, Mrs. F. Heartz and Mrs. H. M. Davison.

Sir Wilfrid Sullivan has as his guests his daughter Mrs. Scott and children of Ottawa and Major Arthur Sullivan from France who is being warmly welcomed home by his many friends.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

IN THE DARK

We don't feel obliged to watch the folks we believe in. They do not need watching; they are dependable. We are just as sure that they will do what they have promised when they are out of our sight as when we can see everything they do. Have we come to the point, yet, of thinking of God as highly as we think of such friends? Or are we inclined to trust God chiefly when we can see reasons for trusting him? "You can trust a thief as far as you can see him," said a minister recently, in urging his people to depend upon faith, not on sight. "Haven't you and I known the Lord long enough to know that we can trust him in the dark?"

Is thy cruse of comfort wanting? Rise and share it with another. And through all the years of famine it shall serve thee and thy brother.

Is thy burden hard and heavy? Do thy steps drag wearily. Help to bear thy brother's burden. God will bear both it and thee. Elizabeth Charles

Afternoon tea at the St. James Tennis Courts will be served today by Mrs. Morrison, the Misses Fullerton and Miss Hunter.

A recipe for Canadian war cake is, in the hands of a charming American, Miss Tuckerman of New York, proving an "asset" as regards augmented of the war funds. Miss Tuckerman has already sent \$100 to Canada for the Red Cross work as the result of her "masterly" use of this recipe and writes that she will shortly be forwarding another \$100 for the Returned Soldier's Fund, which is just another instance of the fine and beautiful way in which women all over the continent are concentrating simplest things to sacred and high uses.

Miss Olga Crosby of Cape Traverse who is visiting in the City is being quite widely entertained by her friends.

Now that so many citizens own cars and can share their pleasure with their friends, automobilism is the popular pastime and the city presents quite a bright appearance, especially at night as the cars go skimming along roads leading to the nearby suburbs and around the city streets.

Instead of the conventional shower bouquet, the up-to-date bride now carries a white prayer book with six or eight book-marks of narrow white satin ribbon depending from it in varying lengths, the longest reaching almost to the hem of her gown, in which are caught tiny sprays of orange blossoms and lilacs of the valley about ten inches apart.

Miss Palmer's pupils gave a most enjoyable recital on Wednesday afternoon which was thoroughly appreciated by those fortunate to be in attendance. A nicely varied program of vocal and instrumental solos, choruses, etc. showed off to advantage the talents of the different performers.

Lady Egerton has been appointed a lady-in-waiting to Princess Patricia, of Connaught, in addition to Miss Adam, who occupied that post during the latter part of the Princess Patricia's stay in Canada. Lady Egerton, who is a sister of Lord Harlech and of Countess Fortescue, was for many years lady-in-waiting to the late Duchess of Connaught, while the late Sir Arthur Egerton was equerry and comptroller to the Duke of Connaught. Lady Egerton's presence will only be required on special occasions, as she does not live in London.

Mrs. Graham whose husband succeeded Mr. Dickenson as accountant in the Bank of Montreal is being welcomed to the City, having arrived here on Thursday night.

A wedding of unusual interest took place in All Saints' pro-Cathedral, Edmonton, at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, when Helen Victoria, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert James Dawson, Primrose Place, Edmonton, and Charles Augustus Hyndman, youngest son of the late Mr. C. A. Hyndman, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Mrs. C. A. Hyndman, of Edmonton, were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Edmonton, assisted by Archdeacon Webb, Mr. Verica Barford presided at the organ.

The charming bride was attired in ivory satin, trimmed with lace and garniture and carried a sheaf of cream roses. She was given away by her father, and attended by her sister, Miss Jean, and Miss Auro Wilks, of Wetaskiwin. Mr. Harry Hyndman attended the bridegroom. Mr. Reginald Cautley and Mr. E. C. Pardee were the ushers. Miss Jean Dawson wore a dainty gown of blue brocade satin, trimmed with silver lace, and a large black hat. Her bouquet was of pale pink roses. Miss Wilks was gowned in pale blue satin with an overdress of mauve and pink tulle, and opalescent trimming. She wore a large black hat and carried pale pink roses. Mrs. Dawson, mother of the bride, wore black velvet, the bodice of chantilly lace over pink georgette crepe, and a black hat. Mrs. Hyndman, mother of the bridegroom, wore a gown of mauve satin trimmed with white lace, and a black hat. Miss Laura Dawson was attired in grey crepe de chine and embroidered silver cloth, and a grey hat trimmed with pink. After the ceremony the wedding party, consisting of relatives of the bride and bridegroom, repaired to the home of the bride's parents, where the wedding breakfast was served. The decorations throughout the house were carried out in mauve and white lilacs and sweet peas. Mr. and Mrs. Hyndman left on the afternoon train for the Pacific coast, where they will spend their honeymoon. The bride's travelling costume was a tussor silk suit with a large bisque hat lined with brown, and white fox furs, the gift of the bridegroom. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Hyndman will make their home in Edmonton.

The many friends of Major Harold Stanley, who was wounded in France and has since been in England, will be pleased to learn that he has arrived safely in Montreal and although still somewhat lame is in splendid health.

U. S. ADOPTS DAYLIGHT SAVING FOR NEXT YEAR.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) WASHINGTON.—The daylight saving bill, to take effect next year, has passed the Senate and was sent back to the house in an amended form.

REMINISCENCES OF CONFEDERATION DAYS

Extracts from a Diary Kept by Miss Mercy A. Coles when she Accompanied Her Father, the Late Hon. George Coles, to the Confederation Conferences at Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa in 1864.

In connection with the celebration of the Jubilee of Confederation the following extracts from the diary of Miss Mercy A. Coles, a young girl, accompanied her father and mother, the late Hon. George Coles and Mrs. Coles to the preliminary conferences will be of peculiar interest:

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY.

"The delegates from Quebec, Halifax and St. John, arrived in Charlottetown on August 30, 1864, and held their first meeting in the Council Chamber. Dr. Tupper (afterwards Sir Charles) came to see us and said that a party of them had had an enjoyable ride and a shoot that was more amusing than profitable. This excursion was, if not immortalized, at least commemorated by the Island Bard, the late John LePage. On August 31 there was a highly successful banquet, when a good many speeches were made. I went into supper with Mr. McLaughlin (afterwards Sir William), who was a very nice man. Mr. J. A. McDonald (afterwards Sir John) made a speech. On September 1st all the delegates had their photographs taken on the steps of the Government House. Major Bernard and Mr. Drinkwater, Sir John's secretaries, and Mr. Lea, clerk of the Council, were asked to dinner at Government House. The Conference meetings were held every day, beginning at mid-day. With my father and the other delegates we crossed to Pictou and after going around and seeing the town we went to a small museum, where the only thing I saw that was really worth looking at was a piece of amethyst found in Nova Scotia. It was nearly as large as a child's head. There were a few other old-fashioned curiosities there. After dinner we went to Stellarton, and Mr. Hudson, the manager of the mine, invited us to tea. Some of the gentlemen went down into the mine; I was asked to go but it looked too dirty and black. We went in coaches to Truro and did not arrive until 10 o'clock. The drive was long and dreary. Mrs. Archibald, (afterwards lady) wife of Sir Thomas Archibald, Governor of Nova Scotia, invited the whole party to supper, but it was too late to go. We stayed at Truro all night and in the morning set out for Halifax. We stopped at the Waverley gold mines, a weird looking place, which some one remarked was the place where Noah flung out the ballast. They gave me a piece of gold quartz. I met an interesting lady, a Mrs. Greenhow, who was travelling incog. with her secretary, whom she called her son. She had been in Paris and London, and had interviews with Napoleon and Lord Shaftesbury, soliciting aid for the sufferers in the south. I thought by what she said that she had received a good deal of money. She showed me her dresses, one of which was magnificent, made in Paris. (Note: Miss Coles has a letter and photograph afterwards received from Mrs. Greenhow, and also a later letter telling of her death. She was drowned while trying to land with a little boat. The boat swamped when near shore and while she others managed to land Mrs. Greenhow, owing to the weight of a lot of gold which she had tied round her waist, was drowned. Her body was laid to rest in the church yard at Richmond.)

At night we dined at Government House. Sir Richard and Lady McDonnell (Mr. Malachi Daly was his secretary) were there. They were very kind. Government House was an old-fashioned place, not nearly so nice as Charlottetown's. I spent a day on board the flagship Duncan on September 4th. In the morning it rained and I had a note from the Admiral, who had a note to go, saying that it was too wet for ship visiting. However, it cleared at lunch time and he sent his lieutenant. On the night of September 12 there was a banquet at the Halifax Hotel. I dined at Mrs. McCully's, wife of one of the delegates. When I got home they were still giving speeches at the banquet. We went to church on the morning of the 14th. (Sunday.) Dr. Tupper called and took us to the service, which was held in a hall, as St. Paul's was being repaired. The Doctor showed me a photograph of his daughter who had died of diphtheria. She was a lovely child and he felt for her death very much. On Monday we took a boat to St. John and enjoyed a very pleasant trip. The captain took the steamer quite close to Bird Rock that I might see the millions of birds on it. The rock seemed to be covered with snow, the birds being perfectly white. On Tuesday, 16th, the whole party except myself went over to Fredericton. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morris, then a bride and groom, were with me. I drove to the Suspension Bridge and round the Asylum with Mrs. Reid. The Reids had a beautiful place outside St. John, "Reid's Castle." The delegates came back in the evening. The date of the Conference at Quebec having been fixed, the Governor decided to send a steamer down to bring the delegates up from the Maritime Provinces. I went via St. John and Portland, as my father thought the trip would be too rough for mother and me. On Wednesday, October 5th, we left for Charlottetown at 8 a. m., and arrived at Shediac at 2.30 p. m. It was terribly rough and I became ill. We found a special train waiting for us at Shediac, and we got into St. John at 6.30 in the evening. Mr. Tilley (afterwards Sir Leonard) and Mr. Steeves, were at the hotel to receive us. On Thursday we went on board the steamer New Brunswick. Mrs. Alexander and I had a stateroom. We arrived at Preble House, Portland, the following morning, after twenty-four hours on the steamer. At one o'clock we left on the Grand Trunk railway, arriving at Island Pond at 9.30. A quaint old building the hotel was, three-storied. Mr. Tilley was very kind to our party. He was the only gentleman among five ladies; and he had quite a lot to do to keep them all in good humor. On Sunday afternoon we arrived in Quebec at about half past five. There was no one to meet us and we drove to the Russell House. The whole hotel was given up to the party, and the arrangements for their comfort were very complete. We had a suite of rooms opposite the parlor, which was occupied by Mr. George Brown and his secretary, Mr. Hubert. The St. John delegates had a parlor which they shared with the Prince Edward Island delegates. After dressing for dinner we went downstairs and found Mr. Brown in the drawing room. Colonel Bernard had been in a few minutes before. After a short while George E. Cartier, Mr. J. A. McDonald and Mr. D'Arcy McGee arrived. Before dinner was announced we were introduced to the Newfoundland delegates, the Honorable Ambrose Shea and Mr. Cartier, who took me to dinner. We had a splendid dinner and I enjoyed it. We had been travelling in cars from 6.30 a.m. till 5.30 p.m. From

(Continued on page six)

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