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BIRTHS

MOSSEY.—At Bothwell on April 15, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mossey, a daughter.

PERSONALS

Senator Murphy left yesterday for Ottawa.

Senator P. C. Murphy, Tignish, came to Charlottetown yesterday and registered at the Victoria Hotel.

Miss Kate Murchison, Charlotte town, crossed to the mainland yesterday.

Mr. David Reynolds, New Glasgow, has arrived in Murray Harbour on a visit to his brother Mr. Freeman Reynolds the genial carpenter.—Q.

Dr. Boyer of Crapaud was in town yesterday. He brings pessimistic reports of roads but optimistic reports of fox ranches in the Crapaud vicinity.

PILES

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THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914.

DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Apron Sale St. Peter's Schoolroom, 8 p. m.
Prince Edward Theatre, performance, "Still Waters Run Deep," 8 p. m.
People's Theatre, 7.30 and 9 p. m.

THE SESSION CLOSED

As elsewhere announced the Provincial Legislature was prorogued yesterday with the usual ceremonies, after a somewhat strenuous session of some six weeks.

Of the sixty-six Acts passed during the session a large proportion were incorporations of fox companies, the new companies representing a capitalization of about four million dollars, bringing the total amount of local capital incorporated to about \$26,000,000.

In addition to the many useful Acts referred to in a recent resume of the session there was the all-important Companies' Bill to amend the existing Companies' Act, which has come through all its stages but will not come into operation for a year in order that the many intricacies involved may be carefully scrutinized in the interests of existing incorporated companies. The fact that so many new acts have been added to the statute books, many of them involving careful study and prolonged discussion testifies to the assiduity and diligence with which the members have attended to their duties.

In addition to the Acts passed, the members gave very careful attention to the estimates for the current year which were passed pretty much in the form submitted by the Government. In this connection it is interesting to note the comparative statistics submitted to the House by Mr. A. F. Frouse. While reviewing the finances of the province, a report of which appeared in yesterday's Guardian, the reckless, extravagant and incompetence of the late Liberal party has perhaps never been more forcibly or effectively told than in Mr. Frouse's eloquent summing up of the long record from 1890 to 1911 when they added to our debts and liabilities the very large sum of \$984,166.58 and during that period extracted from the tax payers of the province the enormous sum of \$1,136,387, making a total of \$2,120,553.93 that the people were obliged to pay for the great luxury of keeping in power reckless and extravagant Liberal governments.

A substantial surplus, public works attended to, educational facilities improved, further agricultural and educational development provided for, with all those to look back upon, the session just closed is easily the most historic since Confederation. Every one, apart from politics altogether, will join in congratulating Premier Mathieson and his government on the eminently satisfactory condition to which they have brought the finances of the province and on the general spirit of contentment and optimism which, as a result of their administration, now prevades our people.

CANADA'S BUDGET

In the House of Commons the Budget debate has proceeded about as usual, with alternate calm and storm, and is now nearing its close. Although the Liberals as by tradition and party bound, put up many a flaring objection to proposed policies and many recommendations for policies which they knew would not have been acceptable to all the people, their fight from the first was a hopeless one, and in almost every discussion succeeded only in showing how hopelessly they were divided.

In introducing the Budget Finance Minister, Hon. W. T. White took high ground. This was his third budget and on each occasion he was able to announce large surpluses. For the year 1911-12 the surplus was \$37,000,000; for 1912-13, it was a record one \$56,000,000; for 1913-14 it is \$26,500,000. This is a record of which any finance minister might well be proud.

The capital expenditure for the year was \$57,000,000. To meet this on revenue account there was a surplus of \$26,500,000 leaving a debit balance of \$20,500,000 from which there was deducted \$1,500,000 representing investments made in sinking funds. The result will be that the net debt is increased by \$19,000,000. This means that the surplus were

sufficient to meet all current and capital expenditures, including railways, canals, harbor and public building expenditure and the debt has been increased only by reason of annual expenditures on railway subsidies.

In the trying financial conditions which prevailed throughout the world the result of the year's work, could not be regarded by the most partisan critic as otherwise than satisfactory. It will be remembered that in the fiscal year 1908-9, following a much less trying period of financial stringency the net debt was increased by about \$46,000,000. It will be noted also that, notwithstanding the increase to the net debt during the year, it is less by several millions than it was in 1911 when the present government assumed office.

The tariff changes effected by the government carry with them decided benefits for Canada, and particularly for the Canadian farmer. The farmer keeps all he had before and he gets more. In the maintenance of the wheat and flour duties the Government protects the Canadian wheat grower by preserving his home market. This will result in the extension of the milling industry in the West and in an increased output of mill-feed, which will be an important factor in the development of the live-stock industry in Canada. There is the further undertaking by the Government that every attention is to be paid to the question of reduced elevator and transportation charges in the interests of the farmer. This is no idle promise. Efforts made and reductions ordered already demonstrate the willingness and ability of the Government, through the proper tribunals, to look after the welfare of the man who is so largely dependent upon transportation charges. The reduction of duty on mowers, reapers, binders and their parts, is the most important alteration made for the benefit of the farmer under this head in seventeen years. The most the Liberal Government ever did to meet the demands for lower duties on farm implements was to lower the duty by two and a half per cent. The Borden Government has just doubled this cut and has brought the implement duty two and a half per cent. lower than the figure fixed in the reciprocity agreement.

Those who wished free wheat and flour claimed that there was a spread in price in Minneapolis and Winnipeg in favour of the Minneapolis market. This was the only argument advanced in favour of free wheat. During the reciprocity campaign another argument was advanced in favour of free wheat and that was that it would improve our transportation facilities and prevent the annual grain blocking. This argument has been removed by the progressive railway policy of the Borden Government, and now the transportation facilities for the removal of the farmers' wheat is much better in Canada than in the United States.

The tariff changes throughout are in the nature of a readjustment to meet new industrial conditions. They are of very great importance. Perhaps of greatest importance was the statement with which the Minister introduced his tariff changes: "I desire," he said, "to affirm the adherence of the Government to a fiscal policy of reasonable protection to Canadian industries, including, of course, the great basic industry of agriculture. The policy is the historic National Policy of Sir John Macdonald, inaugurated by him and continued by his successors down to the present time. We believe it is the best, indeed the only, and in a sense the inevitable policy for Canada, situated as it is geographically and in the existing conditions of the world today. Under that policy



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Canada has prospered in the past, and will continue to prosper in the future. We believe it is the true policy for Canada, and for every part of it if we are to regard as desirable stable business conditions and a diversified national life throughout the Dominion.

NOTES

Canada has concluded a year of unequalled trade expansion. She increased her purchases from other nations, but she very much increased her sales to them. The total was well over the thousand million mark. How is that for a year when the rest of the world was nearly standing still?

The Confederation Jubilee Celebration to be held next summer is already beginning to assume definite shape and to look most inviting. As already announced in The Guardian, the programme has been blocked out and, being in the hands of a capable committee, it will yet receive some finishing touches and may be looked forward to as one of the big events in the history of the province. It is sincerely hoped that the Hospitality Committee will meet with genuine Prince Edward Island hospitality and that every citizen will do his and her part to make the whole celebration a success by advertising it beforehand and helping it along when the time comes.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE ULSTERMAN

Louis XIV, then, has left a lasting impression upon the character of the Ulster farmer, but he has left an even more lasting impression upon the character of the Ulster artisan. It is not too much to say that indirectly he created the latter. He had expelled the Huguenots from their native land; and many of these refugees, who in character, conduct and energy were the fine flower of France, came to Ulster. The men of the North welcomed the exiled Huguenots and exiled the unwelcome King. Of all the unequal exchanges ever made surely this is the most amazing. The Ulstermen possessed courage and determination—that they proved to all the world. But they received in the first decade of the 18th century hard-working men of business, sober and patient; and these qualities were impressed upon the artisan of Belfast. The Celt, the Scot, and the Frenchman all assisted in making the northern province what it is today; and to this intermingling of kindred races observe, trace the energy and the enterprise so often characteristic of such blending of blood. Many of the best men in Ulster come from the strong stock of the Huguenots, from Puritan ancestors who scorned delight and live laborious days, doing unremissly what their hand found to do, forming a type of character which constitutes the greatest of national assets.

That the influx of fresh blood was urgently required is clear from the report of Louis Cromwellin. He found the inhabitants near Lisburn entirely ignorant of the art of managing and working flax, spinning the yarn, and whitening the cloth; they had little practical acquaintance with looms and other indispensable machinery. In spite of these drawbacks they quickly adapted themselves to the employment, and cloth advanced in price from 12d and 15d to 8s. and 9s. a yard. The majority of the workers were dissenters, and the authorities watched with jealousy the practical methods by which the Presbyterians extended their influence. William King points out that 'the arts by which they keep up their party are to take no apprentices that will not engage to go to the meetings with them, to employ none nor trade with any that are not of their own sort, if they can help it.' Irish weaving had been markedly inferior to the French, and France supported the English market. Of course, the coming of the Huguenots led the way to many improvements. Before the days of the Industrial Revolution skilled labour was more important than capital in improving backward manufacture like that of linen. Though the refugees did not bring much property with them, their nimble fingers and their busy brains were more than compensated for this deficiency. There were many difficulties in the way of the acclimatization of the linen industry. The farmers were obliged to import flax seed, and this proved a costly process. Cromwellin, however, persevered in his efforts and formed a company. The machinery was valued, and each operative was assigned his share of capital in proportion to the estimate of the worth of his tools. The growth in capital was accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of the immigrants. In the year 1702, 389,382, while in the year 1714 the amount was no less than 2,188,272 yards. The efforts of the immigrants were successful, but it took them a long time to love the new home. These settlers, like the Cromwellian planters, were terraried and remained somewhat apart from their neighbours, long cherishing the hope that one day they might return to their beloved France.

Henceforth manufactures were developed. Today the northern metropolis proudly claims to have the largest linen mill in the world. Belkinds have improved upon the example of the Huguenots, and have four other establishments ranking as the largest in the world; these are the largest ship-yard, the largest mineral water factory, the largest tobacco factory, and the largest saw-mill. The farmer was fortunate in

possessing a certain amount of security of tenure for his land by the custom of the country. He was no less fortunate in finding industries for his younger sons. The troubles of Ireland at the present time are largely economic, and this means that they are agrarian. If there had been manufacturers in the south as there are in the north, the land question could never have become as acute as it has proved to be. For if agriculture were depressed, thriving industries like those in Ulster, might have compensated for the deficiency; but the paucity of manufactures in the other three provinces rendered this source of relief out of the question.

The merchant princes received little help and much hindrance from the Government of the day. Not a few were discontented with the workings of the Test Act. By it all serving in any capacity under the authorities, all practicing in the law courts, and all acting in any town council, were obliged to attend the Holy Communion service of the Church of Ireland. A Presbyterian could not serve in the militia when a Jacobite invasion threatened Ireland in 1715; nevertheless he was then allowed to enter the service. The Government, however, was obliged to pass an act of indemnity to free him from the penalties he had incurred by serving his country and breaking the Test Act. Some landlords forbade the building of meeting-houses in the terms of the leases. As a result of this oppression the Presbyterians began to emigrate to America in 1718 and 1719. In 1728 there were over 4000 emigrants and in 1729 about 1000. Of the 6388 emigrants who landed at Philadelphia in 1729-555 were Irish Presbyterians. The emigration had been hastened by the famine which broke out in 1728. The discontent of the Ulstermen were greatly augmented by an increase of the hated tithe. Those who had not sufficient money for their passage to the colonies raised loans on the understanding that they would repay them after four years' work in the New World. The extent of this emigration may be gauged from the fact that the whole population of the country was in 1714 less than two millions. In consequence of the famine of 1740 the volume of emigration swelled to an annual average of 12,000. Locky estimates that from 1721 to 1773 the total emigration from Ulster was some 30,000, of whom 10,000 were weavers.

When the American War of Independence broke out, the Ulster emigrants were among the most resolute opponents of George III. As their ancestors had saved Europe by the sacking of Derry and by the battles of Aurhram and the Boyne, to they did more than their share in resisting the pretensions of the English Government. At the meetings and banquets held in preparation for the elections of 1776 in Antrim and Down, the old toast of 'The Glorious and Immortal Memory of King William' was duly honoured; but so too were the toasts to 'The Protestant Interest All the World Over' and to 'Washington and Purgess' the American Assemblies. But the farmers and artisans of Ulster had no intention of shaking off British rule. When the French landed at Carrickfergus in 1760, Thurot met with no popular enthusiasm; the ballads of the time demonstrated this point. The suggestion of French interferences revived old memories of 'Popery, Brass Money and Wooden Shoes,' with which things the stout-born north would have nothing to do. At the same time it fanned its grievances. The Presbyterian to North in 1774, 'who in their hearts as Americans, are gaining strength every day, and by letters written by designing men whom I could name, from your side of the water, have been repeatedly pressed to engage Ireland to take an adverse part in the contest.' Chatham maintained that on this question Ireland was with America to a man. Arthur Young visited Ulster in the years when the American War was beginning, and he noted the remarkable interest in the contest.

In addition to religious grievances there were agrarian and industrial ones. The nonconformists naturally disliked paying tithes for the support of a church to which they did not belong, and they resented their stricter enforcement. As in France, the roads were kept in repair by the farmers. The result was that 'the smaller farmers were compelled to backward manufacture like that of linen. Though the refugees did not bring much property with them, their nimble fingers and their busy brains were more than compensated for this deficiency. There were many difficulties in the way of the acclimatization of the linen industry. The farmers were obliged to import flax seed, and this proved a costly process. Cromwellin, however, persevered in his efforts and formed a company. The machinery was valued, and each operative was assigned his share of capital in proportion to the estimate of the worth of his tools. The growth in capital was accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of the immigrants. In the year 1702, 389,382, while in the year 1714 the amount was no less than 2,188,272 yards. The efforts of the immigrants were successful, but it took them a long time to love the new home. These settlers, like the Cromwellian planters, were terraried and remained somewhat apart from their neighbours, long cherishing the hope that one day they might return to their beloved France.

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