THOUSANDS

(Continued from page 1)

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Radio Audidence:" Premier Campbell said when he introduced the speakers.

"We are gathered here today to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the historic meeting held at Charlottetown in 1864, when representatives of our Maritime Colonies met with representatives of the Colony of Canada in the first of a series of meetings and discussions which finally culminated in the confederation of the Dominion of Canada.

"Throughout the week, and particularly on this present occasion, we shall, in spirit, live again the scenes of that memorable conference. For an address of welcome will be delivered by His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, and a response will be made by distinguished representatives of those provinces whose territories participated in the conference of 1864.

"There will also be an address on behalf of the Government of Canada. We had hoped to have this address delivered by the Prime Minister himself, but this has turned out to be impossible. Mr. King has asked me to express his personal regret at his inability to be present, and in so doing may I quote from the last paragraph of his letter, which predicts that the celebration of this week "will do much to keep alive and clear in our own day the prophetic vision of the Fathers of our Confederation."

"The address on behalf of the Dominion will therefore by delivered by the Honourable Thomas A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources. This is particularly appropriate, as a portion of our program this morning will consist of the unveiling of seven memorial plaques, to the memory of the seven Prince Edward Islanders who ranked among the "Fathers of Confederation." These tablets are presented by the "Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada" which operates in association with Mr. Crerar's Department. In that connection, we shall also have an address from Professor D. C. Harvey of Dalhousie University at Halifax, a distinguished son of Prince Edward Island, a historian and archivist of note, and a valued member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board. It has been arranged, as far as possible, that the plaques will be formally unveiled by the nearest living relative of each of the Island Fathers of Confederation.

At this time, I have much pleasure in calling upon the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, the Honourable George D. DeBlois."

LT. GOVERNOR DeBLOIS

"One of the most pleasant duties which an Anniversary brings is, I think, the pleasure of extending a welcome to our guests, "said His Honor Lieutenant Governor DeBlois. "I am very happy that it is my proud privilege to extend such a welcome to our distinguished guests from the sister Provinces of Canada and from the great Republic to the south of us. We have looked forward to this notable occasion for many months and we hope that your stay among us will be very enjoyable and that you will carry with you when you go away many pleasant memories of old friendships renewed and new friendships formed.

"While seventy-five years is a long time in the life of a man, it is a very brief period in the life of a nation yet the achievements of the Dominion of Canada are almost beyond belief since that morning in September 1864 when in this very City of Charlottetown the nation was conceived. Seventy-five years ago there met in the Confederation Chamber in our Province Building delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and of this Province for the purpose of forming a Maritime League. Unfortunately, we have no Official record of that historic meeting, but we do know that, inspired by an even deeper patriotism than that which brought them here, they left that meeting committed heart and hand to a union of all the Provinces of Canada.

"We are all familiar with the story how the delegates went from here to a larger Conference in Quebec where resolutions were drafted which were later approved by Parliament, and submitted to the Imperial Authorities in England. We know that three years later the Bill known as the British North America Act became law uniting Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia into the Dominion of Canada, to which were later united the other five Provinces.

"I like to recall the story of how we got our name—Sir Leonard Tilley, one of the Fathers of Confederation and the father of our distinguished guest, Mr. Justice Tilley of St. John, on the day the selection was made, in his morning family Worship came across the Passage "He shall have Dominion from sea to sea." "What better name" said Sir Leonard "than His Dominion and what better motto" he asked "than from sea to sea" and so we have the name—that name that is so dear to the hearts of all true Canadians—The Dominion of Canada.

Strong In Faith

"On this Anniversary we would honour the men who having strong faith in their country invested their brain power, their strength, their wisdom and their money for the building of our nation; and we remember in a special way the statesmen known as "The Fathers of Confederation" — that noble band of men who first caught the vision of a united Canada and who worked courageously and fearlessly to achieve the goal and, "Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew." We also honor that large army of men and women who by their spirit of sacrifice and determination triumphed over many difficulties and laboured unceasingly so that they and countless others might have a home in this beautiful and fertile land. Today we honour the Clergy and the Missionaries for the important part they have played in the development of our great country who forsaking home and friends, without any hope or thought of material gain, carried the gospel of love, of light and of hope across Canada from sea to sea, serving the rich and the poor alike, keeping us steadfast in the "faith of our fathers." To these heroic and devoted servants of God I humbly pay tribute for their share in building a Christian Nation of which we are so proud. Then, we would honorur our faithful public servants from His Excellency the Governor General down to the officials of our Provincial Governments who by their wise leadership and unselfish and loyal services have established Educational Institutions and political principles which have made Canada the highest type of democracy in the world and her citizens free and cultured—a happy and prosperous people.

Debt of Gratitude

"Then, my friends, let us not forget the tremendous debt of gratitude we owe to the dear Mother Country for the freedom we have enjoyed under the protection of the British Flag and for the guidance and assistance she has so willingly given us in the working out of our destiny and lastly, I would remind you that there is still another to whom we owe a debt of gratitude, for all that we have accomplished would have been much more difficult had it not been for the kindly and sympathetic understanding and the stimulating encouragment of our friendly neighbours the United States. Had we been obliged to fortify our borders along the 4,000 miles of our frontier we could not have accomplished so much in so short a time. We owe them much and long may we continue to say in the immortal words of the late President Harding "Our protection is our fraternity, our armour is our faith. The tie that binds more firmly year by year is ever increasing acquaintanceship and comradeship through interchange of citizens, and the compact is not of perishable parchment but of fair and honourable dealings which, God grant, will continue for all time." And so on this Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Birth of the Confederation of Canada we may well pause to express something of the respect, of the admiration and of the affection which we have for our good neighbours and valued friends of the United States. I am very fond of quoting these inspiring lines which so truly describe the two nations living so peacefully side by side—

"Two Empires by the sea,
Two people great and free,
One anthem raise.
One race of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith we claim,
One God whose glorious name
We love and praise."

Behind us lie seventy-five years of progress as one nation and, believing that there lies before us many years of happiness, peace and prosperity, let us go farward with courage, with absolute confidence in the power and wisdom of God, with renewed faith and pride in our British heritage and in the land of our birth, with love, honour and patriotism in our hearts determined to do our part in making Canada the great country she is destined to be. May we ever sing with heart and voice—

"Our loved Dominion bless
With peace and happiness
From shore to shore
And let our Empire be,
United, loyal, free,
True to herself and Thee
For evermore."

HON. A. L. MACDONALD

I must first of all thank Your Honour for the very kindly and sincere welcome which you have tendered to us today. I am no stranger either in blood or in spirit to this Island and I know something of the boundless hospitality that prevails here. May I say that your Honour's words of welcome are the outward and audible expression of that quality of kindness for which your people are so renowned and which amply vindicates your right to that title of which you make such good use in some of your descriptive literature, "The Friendly Island."

It is a very great pleasure to be here today and to carry to the people of this Island the good wishes of their near neighbors and old friends, the people of Nova Scotia. May I congratulate you Mr. Premier and the members of your committee on your decision to mark in an appropriate way the important event in the history of this province and this Dominion with which this city is so closely associated.

Seventy two years ago four provinces in British North America embarked on an experiment in Government—an experiment which had as its cradle this beautiful city of Charlottetown.

It was a great venture and even if the rosy dreams of some of the advocates of Confederation have not been realized, one cannot but be profoundly impressed by the heroic stature of many of the Fathers themselves and the grandness of the conception which they held of a Canadian nation. If changing times have brought about changed conditions, if some of the terms of union have now to be altered, we can admit the necessity of alteration without reflection upon the idea of Confederation itself nor upon the characters and abilities of its advocates.

The Task of Government

There are few if any countries in the world where the task of government is so great as it is in Canada. The effort to harmonize the diverse elements of the Canadian mosaic, the task of preserving national unity, the effort to continue our allegiance to a Federal Government while maintaining our devotion to our own provinces—all these present great and challenging burdens. I believe that they are burdens not beyond our power to bear. We may assume them with greater confidence if we recall some of the contributions that we have already made to the theory and practice of Government. We were the first of all British countries to evolve and to put into practice the idea of a Confederation. We achieved that Confederation without war or revolution. We have welded together under one sovereignty and in one country the two greatest races of the world. We have been pioneers in the type of government which more than anything else has led to the establishment of the British commonwealth of nations. We have given to the world the example—never more needed than it is today—of a century and a quarter of peace with a great and powerful neighbor.

In the light of these achievements and actuated by the spirit which inspired the Fathers, we can succeed in maintaining this country intact if we all seek for policies which will take account of the interests and welfare not merely of this or that portion of the Dominion but of all its parts, and which will endeavour to provide so far as Governmental measures and policies can provide, equal opportunity for the citizens of every Province of Canada.

PREMIER DYSART

"We are assembled here to commemorate a great historic occasion." said the next speaker, Hon. A. A. Dysart, Premier of New Brunswick. "At this time, particularly we do honor to those distinguished gentlemen of Prince Edward Island who with a group of compatriots sent by the legislature of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, planted the seed which has sprung into the great nation of which we are all proud to be a part.

"Here on the walls of your legislature, seven plaques have been placed in tribute to the memory of those splendid men who represented Prince Edward Isl. at the Charlottetown Conference of 1864. At that momentous gathering they heard the solicitations of public men from the old provinces of Canada now Ontario and Quebec for a union of all the provinces of North America. Promptly the consideration of a legislative union of the three Atlantic Provinces for which the gathering was originally assembled was abandoned and almost immediately plans were set afoot for a wider conference at Quebec in the fall of the same year. Two years later the scene shifted to London and there Confederation was consummated and the resolutions of the London Conference endorsed and given effect by the imperial statutes—the British North America Act 1867 and the Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867.

"These men whom we honor today lose no lustre from their fine accomplishments because of the fact Prince Edward Island did not participate in the London Conference or become one of the original partners in the Confederation. The fact that this Province did enter the unions six years later under agreement with the central government ratified by Imperial Order in Council is in itself an early recognition of the vision and sound judgement of its authors and reflects due recognition upon those men whom we honor today and those from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who sat together in this City in Sept 1864 and sowed the seed which gave birth to Confederation.

"We do well to pay them the homage of this generation. How fruitful was their work even we seventy-five years removed are unable to grasp fully; the perspective of a later posterity will be needed to appraise and weigh the fast moving rhythm of this short three-quarters of a century. In the life of a nation this is but a breath yet in that brief span we have grown from a few scattered British Provinces strong in spirit but weak in power parts of it in danger of being lost to the Empire as a co-partner in the British commonwealth of nations equal in status with the mother country and a recognized power of the first magnitude in the world of Trade, Industry and Commerce.

Danger From Within

"Our future may become beset with external hazards. That is largely beyond our control. What we can and must guard against however are the menaces that threaten from within.

In certain fundamentals we may have departed from the design and intentions of our founders. It may be necessary in some instances to retrace our steps to remove misunderstandings and promote the cohesion and solidarity that provide the life blood of the nation. That need not be disturbing. The sound sober judgment that has so successfully directed our destiny to this point may reasonably be relied upon to detect weaknesses and provide remedies to insure our uninterrupted progress upward and onward.

"The recent visit of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to all the Provinces must have removed definitely any doubt that may have existed anywhere in the world that we in Canada are lukewarm in our allegiance to the Crown and our adherence to the commonwealth of nations.

"This Dominion wide demonstration to Their Majesties gives conclusive evidence that we are of the one mind in this particular; the bonds which unite us with the British Family cannot be severed.

"The years that lie immediately ahead are years of consolidation for this Confederation each and every one of us must do his part to make Canada greater and greater. The dissolution of Confederation is as unthinkable as the dissolution of the British Commonwealth and our domestic problems will be solved in the same spirit of understanding and sympathy which has characterized our people in all the Provinces and we may look with confidence to a still stronger Confederation that will in the words of the British North America Act conduce to the welfare of the Provinces and promote the interests of the British Empire."

HON. COLIN CAMPBELL

Hon. Colin Campbell, Minister of Public Works for the Province of Ontario, spoke as follows:

"I consider it a great honour to represent Ontario at this historic unveiling at which, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we are gathered together to pay tribute to those great men whose foresight, courage and determination made Confederation possible. I wish to express the regrets of Premier Hepburn on being unable to attend this memorable function and also I regret my inability to express as only he can the sentiments of the people of Ontario regarding the Fathers of Confederation and their great work.

"In St. Paul's Cathedral in Old London there is a tablet to the Builder, Sir Christopher Wren, which states: 'If you wish to see his monument, look around you.' As I look around me here and see the representatives of our Canadian Provinces from Coast to Coast, I realize that it is the Dominion of Canada itself which forms a monument to those founders—a monument which will grow greater and more illustrious as the years go by.

"The terrific obstacles which confronted these pioneers of the Dominion 75 years ago should be an inspiration to us all today. We are facing many difficult and perplexing problems but not so great as those which the Fathers of Confederation struggled with and overcame. Probably one of the hardest and bitterest tasks was that faced by Dr. Tupper of Nova Scotia, who in the first Dominion Election was the only suvivor of the wave of Anti-Confederate feeling that swamped all his followers, yet he carried on the fight to win against what seemed overwhelming odds. Dr. Tupper's motto was 'Hope is my Strength", but a biographer remarked it might more fittingly have been 'Strength is my Hope.'

"I would suggest that if we tackle our present-day problems with purpose and strength we may hope to see them solved. But hope without action will not get us anywhere. That is one of the main lessons that should remain with us all as we do honour to these men who were, above all, **men of action.** They debated, they quarrelled, they had their differences, as we may have them today, but they knew the direction in which they were going and they were willing to make great personal sacrifices to ensure that the goal was gained.

Ontario Fathers

"While we in Ontario hold in high regard all those who took active part in the moulding of Confederation I feel I would be derelict in my duty if I failed to pay tribute to those from our province who joined with other great men to make it possible. Ontario or Canada West gave Canada its first Prime Minister, Sir John A. McDonald. His well known ability as a humorist and his great tact in handling men of conflicting opinions probably contributed more than any one single factor towards aiding these men to reach an unanimous decision. His work, however, is probably overshadowed by the sacrifice made by George Brown of Canada West. A sacrifice for the moment but a determining factor in making Confederation possible.

"We in Ontario also have learned in our public schools the great part played by D'Arcy McGee, Alexander Galt, Wm. McDougall and Alexander Campbell who joined Brown and McDonald as the representatives at the Conference 75 years ago.

"If we are to continue the great work they started it may be necessary for us to make sacrifices. If we are prepared to face the problems of Unemployment, Defence, Transportation and National, Provincial and Municipal Debt with the same courageous spirit displayed by the men who organized and effected Confederation, I am quite sure that we will break down and overcome all obstacles as they did, and in that task, the Province I represent is again prepared to play its full part.

"After all, Canada is one of the most favored nations on earth. If there is any place in the world where citizens should be able to live in happiness and contentment, establishing their homes in peace and security and developing our great natural heritage it is here. As we are without the conditions of other parts of the world, with their outbursts of racial, religious and material hatreds we should count ourselves fortunate, indeed, that we can live here in tolerance and amity. Compared with the problems of these other countries, our own problems, large as they may seem, become insignificant and we should take courage from the example set by our forefathers.

"I wish to express Ontario's appreciation and thanks to the Government of Prince Edward Island and the Committees for arranging this commemoration, and with history repeating itself, the representatives of the provinces, once again meet in surroundings which should inspire us all to return home with renewed determination to our tasks of making Canada greater and more illustrious."

HON. O. GAGNON

The next speaker, Hon. Onesime Gagnon, Minister of Mines and Fisheries for the Province of Quebec, delivered his address in both French and English.

"Seventy-five years ago, men of high character and vision gathered here prompted by a noble purpose, he said." Impressed by the gravity of the enonomic and political difficulties which confronted them, they laid the foundation of a Confederation of the British Provinces of North America, and thus started to build a united Canada where different races could live in friendly terms and keep unimpaired their respective character, religion, traditions, language and aspirations.

"On coming to these shores of the "Garden Province of Canada" I could not help recalling with emotion the stirring adventures of the early French discoverers and pioneers, Jacques Cartier, Nicholas Denys . . . and of the first Acadian settlers, whose names and deeds are inseparable from the history of this beautiful Island. And today, I am happy on behalf of the Province of Quebec to join with you all in honouring some of Prince Edward Island's most illustrious sons, and to associate in the tribute of admiration and love paid to their memory, the names of the statesmen from my Province: Cartier, Darcy McGee, Alexander Galt, and Langevin, who have shared their strenuous work and now share their glory and have also to an equal degree deserved the gratitude of future generations The spirit which illuminated their hearts is the same which inspired the discoverers, pioneers, soldiers and early builders.

"These great Canadians realized that the unity of Canada, could best be achieved in maintaining the structure of every Province. Sir Alexander Galt had previously emphasized the necessity of "preserving to each Province the uncontrolled management of its peculiar institutions." Cartier and his colleagues from Quebec were adamant in their opposition to a legislative union. Their views ultimately prevailed and the building which the Fathers of Confederation have striven to erect, is still solid, strong and challenges the flow of times. They meant to weld its component parts with the cement of justice, tolerance, and fair play.

"And now the examples they have set are to Canadian parliamentarians an enduring lesson and inspiration. On this eventful commemoration day, the voice of the past is still ringing in our hearts. Let us understand throughly what is meant by "unity in diversity."

Quebec's Atttitude

"We from Quebec understand that Canada as a nation is what every Canadian Province makes her. We loathe secession as much as molestation. We profess that each and every Province is under the strict obligation of attaining all that human perfection can produce for the welfare of one and all.

"Furthermore, we hold as unquestionable that our language and soul, culture and civilization add charm and variety to Canadian life. Mindful of the rights of others, we cherish our own.

"Quebec like Prince Edward Island is proud of being part and parcel of Canada as an autonomous entity devoted to the public weal. If Prince Edward Island somewhat delayed entering Confederation, it is not through lack of courage or vision. You wanted, gentlemen, certain of your rights and prerogatives to be guaranteed to the fullest sense. Thus, you have laid an unmistakable stress on some of the present actual provincial problems and questions and you have set in a better light the sacred principle of autonomy.

"May this commemoration lead to a revival of the Charlottetown spirit which inspired our forefathers at the Charlottetown and Quebec conferences and throughout the negotiations. The spirit of the Confederation pact has never been more beautifully emphasized than by Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, when laying the corner stone of the Supreme Court of Canada, she said in French: "Voir vos deux grandes races avec leurs legislations, leurs croyances et leurs traditions differentes, s'unir de plus en plus etroitement, a limitation de l'Angleterre et de l'Ecosse, par les liens de l'affection du respect, et d'un ideal commun: tel est mon desir le plus cher." "See your two great races with their different legislation, faith and traditions, unite more and more closely together with the bonds of affection, respect and a common ideal, thus imitating England and Scotland, such is my earnest desire."

"Gentlemen, may that illuminating spirit ever prevail from sea to sea in our beloved Canada.

HON. T. A. CRERAR

"My first words must be those of regret which I was asked by the Prime Minister of Canada to convey to you today, of his inability to be present," said the next speaker, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Federal Minister of Mines and Resources.

"The task faced by the Fathers of Confederation," he continued, "was indeed a great task. The Psalmist described the human span as being three score years and ten; scarcely more than that has passed since our country came into being. At that time there was no communication between the Maritime Provinces and the Provinces of Canada West and Canada East, other than by water. At that time the great West was unknown; the great land between eastern and western Canada had been traversed only by the fur trader and the missionary. Indeed, a great part of Canada was held by a company of gentlemen adventurers trading into Hudson's Bay. On the Pacific Coast a small colony had endeavored to establish itself. In the arts and sciences, Canada at that time had made comparatively little progress.

"While there were those who recognized the value of the things which attach to the intellect and spirit, they found little scope for expression in the four scattered colonies of what was then British North America.

"Today we note with amazement the progress which has been made in seventy-two years. Canada today is a strong and virile nation. Twenty years ago, scarcely more than fifty years after the formation of this Dominion, Canada equipped and sent overseas more than 500,000 men who waged battle in the greatest struggle of human history.

"In material things we have made great progress. This country which came into existence in 1867 today stands 4th among the exporting nations of the world. It stands fifth among trading nations of the world; it has built railroads across the continent. It has developed educational institutions, and a strong and virile press. It has marched forward to things of the spirit. Here we have a freedom-loving people, with all the essentials of material progress, with all the attributes of intellectual and spiritual life. As we contrast this great achievement with what existed in Canada seventy-five years ago, we may well take a pride in the work of the Fathers of Confederation.

"Our problems are not all solved, it is true. Reference has been made to that repeatedly. The Fathers of Confederation laid down a constitution for the country which was adapted to the needs of those days. But nations like Canada have a strong and living entity, and changes require to be made to meet the changes in the conditions that have come about. But the problems in that direction are no greater—indeed are not so great, as those that were solved by the Fathers who met first in this City, who drafted the terms of Confederation in Quebec and in London saw their labours brought to fruition.

"Canadians today must think of these things. We must take pride in our country. We must endeavour to maintain our traditions of freedom and liberty. And may I suggest to you that those traditions cannot be maintained on a purely material basis. Great as has been our progress in material things, we must not overlook the things of the intellect and the spirit. We must let the winds of the spirit blow freely. Man does not live by bread alone, consequently we cannot progress toward those ideals of the Fathers of Confederation unless we give attention to those things which are of enduring value in the life of a nation."

DR. D. C. HARVEY

"I have the honour today to represent the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada which has provided the seven tablets about to be unveiled in memory of the Fathers of Confederation who represented Prince Edward Island at the Quebec Conference of 1864," said Dr. Harvey. "But before proceeding to that part of the programme and making specific reference to those statesmen, I wish to make a few general remarks about the character of the people of the Island at that time and the factors, both geographic and social, which determined their attitude towards both Maritime Union and Confederation.

"The first factor is a geographic one, its insularity. I was once asked by the wife of an Oxford don why Prince Edward Island was an island, and not for a moment losing my presence of mind, as the old novels of adventure would say, I replied, 'Because it is surrounded by water.' 'Oh, I know that,' said she, 'but isn't it part of Canada?' 'Yes,' I conceded, 'but so is the Gulf of St. Lawrence which surrounds it, and both were very reluctant to come under Canadian dominion until the handicap of isolation was overcome by the promise of continuous communication both summer and winter.' The fact that this Province was an Island then and liable to be icebound in winter made its people independent and self-reliant in spirit, somewhat aloof and suspicious of any movement that would threaten their independence and particularly their hard won institutions of self-government. That is why they were unalterably opposed to a legislative union of the Maritime Provinces and none too enthusiastic at first about even a federal union, although they finally accepted the latter whole-heartedly when satisfactory arrangements were made with the Dominion government in 1873, seven years after Confederation.

"Even the Micmacs showed this same aloofness on July 1st, 1534, when Cartier landed at Cascumpec and tried to tempt them with European commodities; and all through the second half of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century the British settlers were repeatedly alarmed by suggestions of annexation to Nova Scotia. Consequently, when the proposal of Maritime Union was made in 1864, the Island legislators looked at it very suspiciously, argued that as communication was liable to be interrupted in winter, there should be no legislative union, unless the capital were at Charlottetown and the members from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick who were so anxious for union should make their way across the straits as best they might. That is why the first conference was held in Charlottetown rather than Halifax or Fredericton; and thus it came about that the insular aloofness of the people of that day won for the Island the honour of becoming the Cradle of Confederation.

"The Cradle"

"If that wife of an Oxford don were to ask why the Cradle of Confederation, I should reply, 'Because the ancient Micmacs called it Abegweit Island, or the Island cradled on the waves, and therefore the British settlers have always regarded the Island as the cradle of everything that lands upon it whether ideas or realities.' They do not claim that the Island Fathers of Confederation conceived the idea of union; but they do insist that they provided the cradle in which the Canadians placed their baby of federal union, fed it many bottles of champagne, told it alluring bedtime stories and rocked it into a troubled sleep.

"But there were other factors than mere insularity that affected the outlook and character of our ancestors, though these too could sacrcely have happened to a larger territorial unit and must in a measure be ascribed to the influence of geography upon history. It was the fish that teemed in Island waters which brought the first French settlers to our shores, it was the importance of the fisheries that led the British to subdivide the Island in 1765 and reserve 500 feet of the shore for fishing lots, it was fish that brought Americans to our coasts in such numbers, 2500 landing at Malpeque for a picnic on one occasion when there was not a policeman on the Island, and finally it was because the Canadian government feared that these Americans would use the Island as a fishing and smuggling base that they offered every possible inducement to bring it into Confederation.

"Curiously enough, though the potentialities of the fisheries had such an influence upon the external relations of the Island, the British settlers did not become great fishermen themselves; and this can be explained only by the fact that it soon came to be known as the Garden of the Gulf. In other words, the Island was so obviously adapted to agriculture that its inhabitants could make a comfortable living without the risks of following the sea.

"But in this Garden also a serpent had appeared tempting the British government to establish a system of absentee landlordism alien to the democratic instincts of this continent. Consequently the Scots and the Irish who came here to better their lot felt frustrated and constantly protested against the system. For forty years before Confederation the land question was the burden of almost annual petitions to the Imperial government, it coloured all legislation of the period, and it was not until the British government finally rejected all petitions for redress that the Island consented to treat with the Canadian government.

"Such, then, was the Island in 1864, peopled by French, Scottish, Irish and English agriculturists, most of whom were native born. They were independent in spirit, democratic in outlook, jealous of their hard won privileges and institutions and determined to surrender none of their prerogatives. As a hospitable people they entertained the delegates to the Charlottetown Conference both Maritime and Canadian, and as a courteous people they sent seven delegates to the Quebec Conference, but though they later rejoiced in having been the cradle of Confederation they rejected the Quebec Resolutions, refused to send delegates to the Westminster Conference and rejected every overture of the new Dominion until the land question was settled, a railway built and the continuous communication, winter and summer, foreshadowed. Then they celebrated July 1st, 1873, with enthusiasm surpassed only by our celebrations today."

(Canadian Press Despatch)

HAMILTON, Ont., July 17.—Carl H. Vinnicombe, of Charlottetown Prince Edward Island has passed solo examinations under the Defence Department's scheme for augmenting the Royal Canadian Air Force personnel it was announced today.

Mr. Vinnicombe is a son of Mrs. Edna Vinnicombe of Charlottetown and graduated from Acadia University this year.

ROMANCE

(Continued from page 1)

T. D'Arcy McGee—Lloyd Manuel.
J. McCully—Harold Gillespie.

The Provinces And Their Notables

Ontario—Margaret Collings.
Laura Secord—Winnifred Phillips.
Gen. Sir Isaac Brock—Earl Carmody.
Quebec—Iphigenie Arsenault.
Montcalm—Raoul Reymond.
Wolfe—Gordon McQuald.
Habitant—J. A. Lawson.
New Brunswck—Imelda McLellan.
Riverdriver—Frank O'Neil.
Nova Scotia—Edith Hill.
Evangeline—Virginia Large.
Prince Edward Island—Marianne Rogers.
Farmerettes—Bernice Wood, Norma Dalziel, Pauline MacDonald, June MacPherson, Marion MacDonald.
Manitoba—Alice Garrett.
Trapper—Sam Vail.
Saskatchewan—Connie Coyle.
Royal Canadian Mounted Police—Lowell Hancock.
Alberta—Margaret MacMillan.
Five Cowboys—Edward Morrison and Companions.
British Columbia—Isabel Storey.
Pauline Johnstone— Mrs. Hugh Miller.
Yukon—Jean MacDonald.
Snow Queen—Marguerite Cudmore.
Robert Service—V. C. Smallwood.
Pioneer Family—Mrs. A. Henry, Fulton Adams, Melda MacNeill, Elinor Murley, Baby Murley.
Pioneer Preacher—Canon Malone.
Soldier—Lieut. Col. Fred I. Andrew, M. M.
Nursing Sister—Ina Gillan.
Fisherman—Patrick McTague.
Fishwife—Frances Holl Trainor.
Sailor—Adison MacDonald.
Nancy Lee—Mary Trainor.
Extra Soloists, Mrs. H. S. Henderson, Mr. Roy Smallman.

CHORUS

(Directed by Albert Dinnis)

Sopranoes

Mrs. H. S. Henderson, Mrs. J. A. Lawson, Elizabeth Brown, Jacqueline Macdonald, Lorena Semple, Naveta Haywood, Hilda McLaughlan, Susanne MacKinnon, Olive MacDonald, Olea Whitlock, Mrs. R. Raymond, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. C. Webster, Edith Sterns, Ruth Puncher, Evelyn Hazzard, Hattie TarBush, Nan MacKay, Davida Baker, Betty Duff, Audrey Gillis, Marion Andrew, Annabel Lawson, Mrs. S. McLean, Mrs. N. MacPherson, Daisy Swan, Margaret Ross, Alice Sutherland, Helen Callbeck, Marion Saunders, Dorothy Black, Dorothy Kirwin, Margaret Stuart, Florence Gillispie, Elizabeth Cox, Emma Thomas, Mrs. Svendsen, Sally Wood, Lelia Morris, Thelma Ramsay, Edith Craswell, Flora Rogers.

Altoes

Mary Whale, Margaret Webster, Claire MacMillan, Mrs. J. F. Lafferty, Mrs. Walter Brown, Louise Manning, Marie Walker, Mildred Cox, Mrs. Ida Brown, Irene MacDonald, Thelma Burns, Jessie Kemp, Berna Huestis Alexa Prowse, Gracie Campbell, Helen Lawson, Elizabeth Wood, Katherine Spencer, Ruth Stead, Viola Thompson, Ena Hunter, Lyma Wright, Ada Harris.

Tenors

Roy Smallman, Percy Williams, Earl Cooke, Harry Craswell, Harry Yorston, Victor Shaw, Jack Taylor, Connie LeClair, Jack McLeod, Jack Cameron, Harvey MacPherson, Lyle Robinson, Samuel Doyle, William Trainor.

Basses

Vernon Dennis, Gordon McMillan, William Butler, Chester Shaw, Victor Shaw, Jack Sterns, Peter Small, Leigh Dingwell, Malcolm MacKinnon, Arthur Farquharson, Arthur Hale, Norman MacPherson, Joseph Callaghan, Preston Beck, Lowell Brehaut, George Tweedy.
Accompanist —Miss Rena Wood.

Orchestra

Director—Vera Malcolm Campbell Mus., Bac.
1st Violin—M. Leavitt, Wm. Rogers, E. Boutilier, T. Teed, K. Hornby, R. Raynor.
2nd Violin—E. McLean, M. MacKay, J. MacKay, O. Kenny, E. MacDonald, H. Farquharson, N. Hermans, H. Lawson.
Clarinets— R. MacGregor, L. Chaisson.
Brass—L. Ward, K. Richards, J. Beer, T. Arsenault, M. Dew, E. Doiron.
Drums—D. Garnham.
Piano—Miss Rena Wood.

SUPERVISING OFFICERS

Lighting Effects —E. S. Chandler.
Stage Manager —A. Menton Whitlock.
Wardrobe— Mrs. Benjamin Rogers, Jr.
Make-up —J. Austin Trainor, C. D. A., and Mrs. Trainor
Supervisor stage and lighting by B. B. Salmon.

The Piano was supplied by Miller Bros, the P. A. System by W. R. Godfrey. Scenery and Costumes by Malabar Costumier, Montreal, and Provincial Plaques by A. Menton Whitlock.

Bloodhound Leads Searchers To Body

HALIFAX, July 17 —(CP)—A Royal Canadian Mounted Police bloodhound led searchers tonight to the body of Mrs. P. A. Dawson, who disappeared after setting out on Five Islands Lake early today to look for a lost rowboat.

The body of the 54-year-old woman lay in shallow water near the edge of the lake. Apparently she had landed on the shore opposite her home and, tripping, knocked herself out and rolled into the water to drown.

She and her husband operated a group of tourist cabins on the shore of the lake.

A coroner's jury tonight returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

OTTAWA, July 17—(CP) —Customs and Excise collections during June totalled $23,959,326, a decrease of $1,857,756 from the same month of 1939, a statement issued by Revenue Minister Isley said today.

For the three months of the current fiscal year the Department collected $62,799,568, which was a drop of $4,904,781 from the corresponding first quarter of the last fiscal year.

Must Serve From 10 To 30 Years

NEW YORK, July 17 —(AP) — Three men convicted of participating in the $427,000 rural armored car holdup in 1934—the world's biggest cash robbery—today were sentenced by County Judge William O. Dwyer to prison terms ranging from 10 to 30 years.

Stewart Wallace, 59, was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment. He is already serving a 30-60 year term for bank robbery.

Thomas Quinn, 40, and Joseph Karasick, 32, each received 10-30 year terms.

Pilot Uninjured In 'plane Crash

PORTSMOUTH, England, July 17—(CP) —A Royal Air Force plane out of control zig-zagged crazily among a fleet of yachts anchored off the Isle of Wight today and finally crashed in the water near the French Liner Normandie. The pilot, who was alone, escaped uninjured.

The plane fell at the outset but as it struck the water the pilot regained some degree of control and managed to zoom back into the air.

The pilot veered widly a few feet above the surface, barely missing several of the small boats. When his machine again dived into the sea just short of the Normandie, the pilot was rescued unharmed, by the Royal Air Force Launches.

Strikers To Return To Work Wednesday

HARLAN, Ky., July 17 —(AP)— Soldiers herded 260 men and women—arrested after a gun battle between Union Coal Mine Pickets and National Guardsmen last week—into court today and a circuit judge passed the cases along to a special grand jury meeting July 25.

Each of those arraigned was charged with "banding and confederating," an all-inclusive Kentucky charge. George Titler, Secretary-Treasurer of the Harlan District of the United Mine Workers of America, a congress of industrial organizations union, also was charged with sedition, forcible rebellion and attack on national guardsmen.

Two men have died and six others were injured in the skirmish preceding the mass arrests.

Historical Parade

(Continued from page 1)

The Saskatchewan float was the execution of the Indian treaty at Fort Qu'Appelle in 1874. The characters were Hon. David Laird and two other ministers, an Indian chief and his family. The fort was shown along with a small church in the background.

The Overland journey by Alexander McKenzie was shown on the British Columbia float. The scene was a reproduction of the famous MacKenzie rock at Bella Coola inscribed with his name and date of his arrival. The characters were Alexander MacKenzie a group of Indians, and a member of the MacKenzie party.

Sailors who took part in the parade were from the French hospital ship Ville D'ys, the U. S. S. Hamilton, and the H. M. C. S. Skeena. The Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island Highlanders, the P. E. I. Medical Corps, the No. 6 District Signals, and the P. E. I. Light Horse were the military units.

Bands included the massed pipe band of the Highlanders, the L. O. A. pipe band, the Light Horse band, the Summerside band and the League of the Cross band.

Soldiers dressed in the costumes of famous old Canadian regiments were also in the lineup.

BIRTHS

DOLLAR—At Brookfield, July 16, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Golden Dollar, (nee Ada Stevenson) a daughter.

WOOD—At Rollo Bay West, July 3, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wood, (nee Marguerite Dixon), a son.

BRADLEY—At 192 Grafton St., City, on July 13, 1939 to Mr. and Mrs. Austin Bradley, a son, Francis Joseph.

MARRIAGES

VICKERSON-SAUNDERS — At the Baptist Parsonage, Charlottetown, on July 15, 1939, by the Rev. H. L. Denton, William Vickerson and Ada Saunders, both of Charlottetown.

DEATHS

LIBBY—On July 14, 1939, at Presque Isle, Me., Mrs. Merton Libby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gillespie, Clyde River.

PICKERING—At Clinton, July 17, Mrs. Katherine Pickering aged 91 years. Funeral from her late residence Wednesday, July 19 at 2 P. M. Interment Margate.

MCCANNELL— At 139 Hillsboro Street City, July 16, 1939 Hector McCannell aged 76. Remains are resing at the Cutcliffe Funeral Home until Tuesday when a short service will be held at 1.30 P.M. thence to Long Creek Baptist Church for service at 3 P.M. Interment St. Catherines Cemetery.

N. D. MacLean
UNDERTAKER
EMBALMER
Charlottetown and North Wiltshire
Phone 149