

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAR 11, 1914.

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The Legislative Session opens this afternoon with the usual formalities. In the absence of Premier Mathison, Hon. W. S. Stewart, acting Premier, leads the House.

Complications In Mexico.

Recent occurrences in Mexico serve to emphasize the unstatesmanlike attitude of President Wilson towards that Republic. As we have pointed out, from time to time, Wilson, contrary to the diplomatic course pursued by other great nations, refused to acknowledge the de facto Government of provisional President Huerta. Not satisfied with that, he has recently furnished evidence that the Washington administration actually favors the revolutionists in Mexico, by removing the embargo on military arms and supplies going from the United States to Mexico. This act enables these freebooters to secure whatever they want in war supplies, so as to carry on their marauding operations against the Mexican Government. This is simply an acknowledgment by the United States of these cut throats, as belligerents.

Right on the heels of this move by the Washington authorities, something occurs that seriously complicates matters. A British subject, named Benton, a large property holder in Mexico, is put to death by General Villa, one of the leaders of the rebels. The friends of Benton declare that he was murdered by Villa, and demand satisfaction. The case is represented to the British Government, and they in turn ask the Government of the United States to investigate the matter. The British Government take this course because the Government at Washington promised to safeguard the interests of British subjects and those of other foreign countries in Mexico. The Imperial Government in effect say to the authorities at Washington; we want this matter thoroughly investigated, and you are bound by your pledge to do this. If you fail to do it, we will be obliged to attend to it ourselves.

Now, we have this situation; the United States authorities, not acknowledging the Mexican Government, cannot ask for any interference by President Huerta; but being the friends of the rebels, they must ask these dear friends why they did this. Messages have passed between Westminster and Washington, and Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, has reiterated his demand that the rebel General fully explain the whole affair. It does not seem, however, that Villa and his superior officer have given any satisfactory answer. What is to be the upshot? It has been the history of British diplomacy that prompt satisfaction has been demanded, and obtained, for the improper putting to death in any part of the world, of the humblest subject of the realm. If the United States should, in this case, fail to force the rebels in Mexico to give satisfaction, will the present Government at Westminster uphold the traditions of the past and vindicate the rights of British subjects?

Panama Tolls Exemption.

Quite in contrast with his Mexican policy is President Wilson's attitude regarding the question of the Panama tolls. He is convinced that the exemption in favor of American vessels is a violation of the treaty in virtue of which the canal was projected.

Following out this conviction the President appeared before Congress, in joint session, on the 5th inst. and pleaded for the repeal of the exemption provision. He tersely asserted that his reason for asking the repeal was that everywhere except in the United States the tolls exemption was regarded as a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and he further asked it in support of the administration's general foreign policy. Initial steps to repeal the toll exemption clause were taken in Congress on the 6th, when the House Committee on Interstate Commerce reported favorably a bill to strike out the provision. In the Senate the committee on Interstate Commerce reported favorably a bill to strike out the provision. In the Senate the committee on Interstate Commerce reported favorably a bill to strike out the provision. In the Senate the committee on Interstate Commerce reported favorably a bill to strike out the provision.

Redistribution.

(Premier Borden's Speech, concluded from last week.) If he is able to state now one single argument ever put forward against the claims of his province which he did not put forward in that speech, I will yield the floor to him and let him state what it is. That his province was debarred by reason of acquiescence, he emphasized over and over again. Mr. J. J. Hughes: Did I make one statement that was not correct, according to the British North America Act? Mr. Borden: I stated that my hon. friend had argued against the contention of Mr. Hackett, and I said he had argued strongly against it. The hon. gentleman himself will not deny that he argued against the contention of Mr. Hackett, and if I do him the compliment to say he argued strongly, surely he ought not to find fault with me.

Building in Canada.

That the eastern provinces better than other portions of the Dominion withstood the effect of the financial stringency and industrial depression from which this country, in common with the world, suffered during the past twelve months, is one of the interesting conclusions to be drawn from the comparative return of the building operations in Canada for 1912 and 1913. This is proved by statistics from forty Canadian cities, twenty-five in the section known as the east, and the remaining fifteen from the prairie and Pacific coast region. Of the eastern cities fifteen showed an increase in building during 1913 compared with the preceding year, while ten reported an adverse condition.

St. John leads all cities in Canada in the proportion of its increases, and it is a curious fact that Sydney is the only city in the Maritime Provinces that did not show a gain. In the West, conditions are different. There, all, with the exception of Medicine Hat, show on the reverse side of the ledger, and in some cases the decrease is enormous, illustrating to what an extent the financial depression caused a postponement of building plans in the cities and towns beyond the Great Lakes.

A peculiar condition is noticed in the City of Montreal and its environs, Maisonneuve, regarded by some as the great manufacturing centre of the Montreal of the future, was the only city in the district to show a decrease, while Westmount, the aristocratic suburb of the metropolis, exhibited a considerable growth. Port Arthur and Fort William, the "twin cities," are also on opposite sides of the accounting, the first named showing a decline and the other an increase. Also Toronto and the great manufacturing city of Hamilton, with Guelph, Berlin, Brantford and Stratford, famous for their manufactures, declined in building activity, while Ottawa, Quebec, Montreal, St. John and Halifax all gave evidence of good times.

Free Wheat.

According to the United States consul at Hong Kong, there is a fear that Canadian

flour may supplant the United States product in the favor of the Chinese purchasers. The consul at Hong Kong in his report to the United States Government, says: "The United States has lost considerable trade to Canadian mills as a result of a difference in quality in American flour during the past year, as compared with previous years, and of the increasing competition offered by strong Canadian flours generally." In the West Indies there is the same story. The excellence of the Canadian product is winning friends and customers in competition with the output of the great milling industry of the United States.

Milling methods in the two countries are practically the same; consequently the difference in flour quality must be explained by the superiority of Canadian wheat. One of the objections to reciprocity was that the American miller would be able to possess himself of sufficient stocks of Canadian wheat, blend it with his own softer wheat and sell the flour milled therefrom as the product of Canadian wheat. The same objection holds good in regard to the free wheat proposition.

Canada is rapidly winning her way in the markets of the world by the excellence of her product. It is not only necessary to protect this trade but it will soon become a duty to protect the reputation of the Canadian product. Free wheat, like reciprocity would give the American miller the chance he is looking for, to buy Canadian wheat at the cheapest price and use its reputation as the hall mark of quality for the output of his mills. This will hardly appeal to the millers of Canada, whose operations in time are destined to outstrip in value even the gigantic milling industry of our southern neighbor.—St. John Standard.

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Onto and the great manufacturing city of Hamilton, with Guelph, Berlin, Brantford and Stratford, famous for their manufactures, declined in building activity, while Ottawa, Quebec, Montreal, St. John and Halifax all gave evidence of good times. In cities situated on tide water, great public works in course of construction account to a considerable degree for increased activity, but even this does not detract from the fact that the showing is a distinct triumph for the east. The Canadian building industry is a valuable contribution to the arguments in favor of the contention that Canadian prosperity, in good times or bad, is not confined to the West alone. The young men of today have better opportunities in the East than at any time in the history of the Dominion.

Federal Parliament

Ottawa, March 2.—A debate on Asiatic immigration was inaugurated in the House of Commons today by Hon. Frank Oliver, who moved for all documents relating to the immigration of Asiatics having a bearing upon the order in council passed in December last restricting entry into British Columbia.

Mr. Oliver was anxious to know by what form of reasoning the government arrived at the conclusion that it was not desirable to admit Hindus and other races with Chinese and Japanese were still allowed to come in. While drastic measures were probably necessary the passing of this order in council appeared to him to have been based on a feeling of panic. A number of Hindus had been refused admission into British Columbia. They appealed to Provincial Chief Justice, who decided that as the regulations of the immigration department were not in accordance with the statute they were invalid. This meant that the bars were down and quite properly steps were taken to amend the regulations. This having been done there was no necessity for the order in council. The immigration act gave officials full power to deal with immigrants upon arrival.

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evening against F. B. Carvell, of Carleton, N. B., by R. F. Green, of Kootenay, B. C. The debate was upon the miners' trouble at Nanaimo which the opposition brought up again today in the hope of embarrassing the Minister of Labor and to give the labor unions the impression that the Liberal party is fighting their battles. Mr. Carvell seized the opportunity to indulge in one of his most characteristic abusive speeches. He also excelled himself in the matter of misrepresentation. He incidentally admitted that he personally had no sympathy with the laboring man. This just slipped out. Mr. Green, who is a recent comer to the house, began by saying that it was hard for him to keep with in parliamentary language in telling the house what must be the class of man Mr. Carvell was. Carvell had made statements and charges without any decent foundation for them. If there was an insinuation against the character of any man in the public press, said Mr. Green, Mr. Carvell delighted to come to the house and repeat it as a fact. He seemed to wallow in insinuation, and intended against the people who did not agree with him. Carvell did not seem to look for proof for statement, & he had to make concerning his political opponents.

"In my boyhood days," said Mr. Green, "I was taught to look out for the man who did not have a clean mind," and pointing his finger at Mr. Carvell, he continued, "that man who is always ready to accuse his neighbor, you had better look out for."

Mr. Carvell in his speech had charged that "an unwholly allied" had existed in this matter between the C. N. R. and the British Columbia government and the federal Minister of Labor. Mr. Green described this statement as "the most distorted view that could be possibly given."

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Paton's Big, Bright, Beautiful Store Is a Credit to the Firm

The Interior has been Remodelled, Renovated, Refitted and Artistically Repainted. Some Notable Improvements have been Installed Including a Modern Cash Carrier System.

The contractors have finished their work of remodeling and improving Paton and Company's store. The painters are now putting on their finishing touches, and now this well known establishment stands forth in its new dress one of the most attractive dry goods stores in the Maritime Provinces. Both the main store in front and the large department in the rear have been fitted with new shelves. These are a foot high and twenty-four inches wide, double the depth of the old ones. The new style of shelving now in place of the old style is a great improvement. The rearrangement of the shelves has enabled the windows also to be rearranged, so that additional space is provided. The silent salesman has been removed to the Gentle Furnishing Department, the cash box in the cashier's office will be removed altogether, and modern stands will be used to display the goods instead of the old flat tables. The most notable feature of the new equipment in the store is the installation of each carrier. These are of the most modern make, and were built in by the Gipe Hazard Store Service Company, Limited of Toronto. This is purely a Canadian organization. The company have given a life time to the carriers, and they have anticipated the requirements of the merchants by furnishing an improved carrier which is one of the most economical and efficient on the market. The car is propelled by opening the wires between the wheel and the car, all rollers, cords and springs used in the old style carriers being discarded. The system is installed both down

stairs and upstairs, and there are seven stations. The longest line is ninety feet. All the cars, of course, are seat to the cashier's desk where the change is made and returned to the customer. In a few seconds from any part of the store the cash can be carried, and as quickly returned. There are no curve lines and one bridge, which carries the system over the partition without going through. There is a very ingenious contrivance by which the cars are carried down through a chute into the cashier's cage. The system was installed by Mr. H. B. Deike, a representative of the Company. The whole interior downstairs has been finished in white, beaver-board being used for the walls and ceiling. The former have received three coats of paint and one of enamel, and the ceiling four coats of paint. The rear department is fitted with new counters, topped with genuine cherry wood, and new store furniture including ladies wardrobe cabinets. Customers will notice in the main store that the central staircase has been removed, and access is obtained to the upper story by a stairway in the side of the building. This removal of the stairway has given additional space upstairs part of which is utilized for the cashier's cage and a rearrangement of the advertising office. The book-keeper's quarters, the cashier's and the advertising office are all now in line. The removal of the stairway has also given below an additional area of one hundred and thirty five square feet which admits of a new department being established. Repairs in the carpet room were completed some time ago, and the department now contains a complete new stock. All the goods are absolutely new, because all which remained after the

fire, damaged and undamaged, were disposed of at the big clearance sale. The big Clothing Department upstairs has also undergone transformation and improvement, and is now fitted with a big varied stock of hats, caps and other goods. The store has also been fitted with a system of electric lighting, by which it is brilliantly illuminated, and another improvement worthy of special mention is the installation of the intercommunicating telephone system, whereby all departments can communicate with each other, and can be connected any time, with the regular line. The contractor for the general remodeling of this store was Mr. Parkman the painters were Currie and Murraghan, and the painting was done by Mr. Patrick Barke. It will be remembered that the fire which occurred in the store made it necessary to have extensive repairs made to the building. This work was done by the Brown Estate, but the new fixtures and new store furniture of course were installed by the firm. The big furniture room is stocked to the ceiling with new goods, and the firm are fortunate to have these brought in before the increase of railway freight rates. The millinery room, which also suffered from the fire, and the dress making rooms conducted by Miss Power, have also been restored, and are now in better shape than ever. Paton's big, bright, beautiful store with its new stock of goods displayed to splendid advantage, with the interior renovated, remodelled and artistically painted, with magnificent equipment embodying the latest ideas in store serving, is certainly a credit to Charlottetown and to the enterprising firm.

THE RECORD Fox and Fur Company, Ltd. (To be Incorporated) Offers to the public an opportunity of investing in Fifteen (15) Pairs Choice Dark Cross-Bred Foxes Capitalized at \$50,000.00 Divided into 2,000 shares of \$25.00 each. PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS S. B. Jenkins, M. D., M. L. A., President D. A. McKinnon, Vice-President Capt. Ernest Kemp, Sec'y-Treasurer Chas. Lyons, Mayor of Charlottetown Samuel Craig, Charlottetown Robert N. Tomlins, Charlottetown A. J. MacAdam, Charlottetown Bankers—Royal Bank of Canada Record Fox Company

The foxes owned by this company are now mated, and comprise fifteen (15) pairs choice dark cross-bred animals, procured from litters containing a large per centage of pure blacks. They have been selected by experts thoroughly qualified to judge of fur values and show from 50 to 90 per cent. black. With the phenomenal advance within the past few months in the price of fur from such stock, resulting in active demand for the live animals as breeders; also from the probability of a high price for the skins, there is every prospect of a handsome dividend from them by next September. Only a limited number of shares are being offered, so if interested it would be well to communicate without delay with any of the Provisional Directors, or with the Secretary-Treasurer, Capt. Ernest Kemp, 115 Rochford Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Terms 50 per cent. in cash to accompany application. Balance in 30 days. Prospectus will be mailed on application.

Investigate the Connaught Fox and Fur Proposition

The Connaught Company is founded on the future—they are sure that the present prices of pelts will always be high and that the company that can produce valuable and desirable pelts will always earn a pleasing profit. The company owns 15 pairs of pedigree Island Black Foxes and negotiations are under way for the purchase of marten, fisher, mink and skunk. If you are interested write, call or phone for a prospectus and information. Connaught Pedigreed Black Foxes, Limited. Phone 484 Cameron Block Box 54 March 11, 1914—1f.

McLean & McKinnon Charlottetown, P. E. Island Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law D. C. McLeod, K. C. — W. R. BENTLEY McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Federal Parliament.

(Continued from page two)

Canada" was not upon the same footing as the speaker Great Britain for the reasons mentioned by Sir Wilfrid Laurier also because in Great Britain was not customary to contest election to parliament of speaker. In Canada, since speaker did not retain office more than one parliament, election was contested like that of any other member. He was placed in a rather peculiar position, because while not supposed to pay any attention to politics must face a contest there as a general election.

Mr. Borden referred to a deputy which took place in 1897 when the deputy speaker was criticized for not having taken part in politics but for absenting himself when the house was in session. Sir Wilfrid on that occasion had said that when parliament was not sitting a deputy speaker is much of a partizan as any one. Borden stated that Dr. MacDonell who was deputy speaker from 1900 to 1904, had not restrained his political activity, and that the election of 1908 Mr. Char Martell, then deputy speaker, had addressed a number of meetings in Nova Scotia. He remarked that if one deputy speaker was not allowed to participate in politics it followed that he should be immune from attack. He did not consider that any difficulty had yet arisen in Canada which would warrant the adoption of such a rule now, although the matter might with propriety be considered when the rules of the House are next received. Mr. Borden closing asked Sir Wilfrid to press the motion, but to let the matter stand.

Job Printing at the Herald Office

St. Patrick's Day

1825 1914

The Benevolent Irish Society of Charlottetown will celebrate St. Patrick's Day on

Tuesday, March 17, 1914

By the usual Grand Parade of this Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the morning at 10 o'clock at the Pro-Cathedral, where services will be held, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion will be delivered; after which the Societies will re-form and parade the principal streets. Also on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 17 and 18.

The R. I. Society will present the Grand Comedy Drama

"THE KERRY GOW"

In the People's Theatre at Eight o'clock Under the management of Mr. Frank Oliver.

Special Irish Scenery has been secured for the occasion. The People's Theatre Orchestra will be in attendance. Plan of Hall Saturday morning, 10 o'clock. Admission tickets for sale at Reddell, Brose, and Foster's Drug Store. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Price of tickets 25c, 35c, and 50c. A Special Train will run from the Station Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, p. m., returning after the play. J. A. CRONIN, Secretary March 11th, 1914—11

Tenders For Annandale Ferry

Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, March 4th 1914. Sealed Tenders will be received at the Department until noon on MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1914, from any person or persons willing to contract for carrying passengers, baggage, vehicles, horses, cattle, sheep, calves, swine, grain, flour, meal or vegetables over and across the Annandale ferry for the term of one year, or three years, from the 1st day of April, 1914, in terms of the Act, 3, William 4, C. S. Tenders must express the rate of freight. Service to be performed with a Gas engine Boat, and not to the approval of the Department of Public Works. Particulars tendering to state the size of the barge giving its carrying capacity and the rate of speed it can maintain. The name of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the service must accompany each tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works March 11, 1914—21