

THE HERALD

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Our Federal Representation.

As briefly stated in our last issue, the redistribution bill was presented in the House of Commons, by Premier Borden, on the 10th inst. It received its first reading and will very likely come up for second reading some of these days. After that it will be committed to a committee of seven members, four Government supporters and three from the opposition. This committee will arrange the boundaries of constituencies and other details of the bill, subject, of course, to the decision of the majority in the House. The bill as presented to Parliament indicated the number of members each Province is to have under the redistribution, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. In the case of our Province the space for the number of members was left blank and is expected to be filled in by the committee. We are, therefore, not likely to know how many members this Province will be entitled to in the next Parliament, until the committee reports to the Commons.

However our cause will fare at the hands of the committee, thus far we have had the sympathetic support of the Prime Minister. As intimated in our last issue, Premier Borden admirably presented our case. Among the strong points in our favor which he emphasized were the following: Our Province refused to enter the union until, as our delegates believed, we were guaranteed a minimum representation of six members. We were given six members in the Commons at the beginning although our population, strictly speaking, would entitle us to only five. In the redistribution after the census of 1881 our representation of six was not reduced, although on the strict enforcement of representation by population we could only claim five. He further pointed out that it is the custom to allow representation in the rural sections on a lower unit than in the cities or urban districts, and Prince Edward Island being largely rural we should have the benefit of this lower unit of representation. In addition to all these considerations, Premier Borden emphasized the fact that our Senate representation was fixed at four and a reduction of our present membership in the Commons would bring it below the number of our Senators. This, the Premier said, was an anomaly without precedent in any British Legislature.

For these reasons and many others, Premier Borden strongly deprecated the idea of reducing our representation in the House of Commons. Referring to the presentation of the matter before the conference of Provincial Premiers, Mr. Borden declared our case had been admirably dealt with by Premier Mathieson and his associates. He did not think it could have been better presented.

Whatever may be the outcome, it is a matter of great satisfaction to know that, so far, our case has been most admirably advanced. Premier Borden has shown himself our good and true friend. He has advocated our cause and stood up for our rights in the most earnest and determined manner. It is a matter of extreme

satisfaction to realize that, in this matter, as in others we have such a warm friend at court.

\$40,000,000 of Public Money Stolen.

The greatest public scandal in Canada's history and the largest steal of public money ever unearthed are revealed in the report of the commission, appointed by the Borden Government to investigate the building of the National Transcontinental Railway, under the Laurier Government. The report was tabled in the House of Commons by Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, last Thursday afternoon.

In concise and pointed language, the commissioners say: "We find that without including the money which was unnecessarily expended in building the railway east of the St. Lawrence River, forty million dollars at least was needlessly expended in the building of this road."

It is pointed out that when the bill for the construction of the railway was being discussed in Parliament, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, stated that he had been advised by experienced railway men that the cost of such a railway from Quebec to Winnipeg, 1,344 miles, would be \$35,000,000, or a total of \$47,000,000, and that the cost from Moncton to Quebec, 460 miles, at \$31,250 a mile, would be \$14,375,000. The total cost, according to Mr. Fielding's estimate, was \$61,415,000.

Canada to the Front.

Whatever may be the result of the efforts still being made to have Great Britain adequately represented at the Panama Pacific Exhibition to be held in San Francisco in 1915, it is certain that the Dominion of Canada will play a part second to none in the big exposition. Final plans for the Canadian pavilion were accepted on January 21st and the actual work of construction is probably under way before this, under the supervision of Colonel William Hutcheson of Ottawa, the Canadian Exhibition Commissioner.

The pavilion at San Francisco will be the largest and most ambitious ever erected by a Canadian government. It will be 340 feet long, 240 feet wide, and 50 feet high. The whole sum to be expended upon the building and its contents will not be far from \$750,000. Housed as it will be, magnificently, the matter composing the Canadian display will also be thoroughly representative of the varied resources of Canada, probably to a greater extent than anything of a similar sort previously attempted. All the fine Canadian exhibit shown at Ghent, Belgium, will be placed in position and in addition particular attention will be paid to Canadian agricultural resources and live stock.

It is hoped in this connection that these provinces will receive due attention and that the whole display will not tend to the glorification of the great Canadian West without the varied and wonderful resources of the Maritime Provinces coming in for their fair share of display. As the immigration into Canada from the United States has been rapidly increasing there can be no doubt that Canada will receive a great deal of valuable advertising from the venture. That a start has been made so soon on the building which is to house the Canadian exhibit speaks well for the probability that it will be in shape for the opening of the exposition and that from the very first day the resources and attractions of Canada will be placed before the very large number of visitors from all over the world that the next great world's fair is certain to attract.

The feature of the trade of Canada for the twelve months ending last November is the growth of the export of Canadian products to Great Britain. During the twelve months Canada sold to Great Britain goods to the value of \$216,517,874 an increase of forty-four and a quarter millions over the previous year. Goods to the value of \$188,731,853 were sold to the United States, an increase of forty and a quarter millions. Goods imported from Great Britain amounted to \$141,428,651, an increase of about eleven millions, and goods imported from the United States were valued at \$438,459,955, an increase of twenty-four millions. Thus, while Great Britain is our best customer we do not reciprocate, but buy considerably more from a country which does not purchase our products to anything like the same extent. The aggregate trade shows that we are well over the billion dollar mark.

Federal Parliament.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Liberal speakers representing Halifax and Carleton, N. B., in the persons of A. K. McLean and F. R. Carvell gave a thrilling illustration today of the sectional partisan sort of guerrilla warfare that has been the stock in trade of the Liberals whenever any question affecting more than one section of the country has been under discussion.

The exhibition strikingly demonstrated to what small ends has the Liberal party fallen. All session they have been more dead and alive, watching with incompetent sleepy eyes the serious minded statesmen on the government benches shaping the destinies of the nation, but with never an action or a thought of their own that would show them capable of grasping anything but straws. Today they were at the small business again. A. K. MacLean of Halifax, led the way and showed his rating. When opposed to men of the calibre of the Premier, Mr. Pelletier and others, as he was today, he is as flat as a flounder from the Bay of Fundy. He protested against the Royal George and the Royal Edward making St. John their port of call. He said it was unjust to Halifax and he accused Mr. Hazen and Mr. Pelletier of being the bad men who had forced the C. N. R. to send vessels to St. John. He also blamed the Premier as member for Halifax, for allowing such an enormity. It was small business. Blustering, blundering, bellowing Carvell was his first lieutenant in the petty stuff. Hon. Mr. Pelletier, the Postmaster General, protested against the two Liberal members stirring up miserable petty local jealousies and pre-

judices and he told them plainly the situation. The Liberals of St. John were trying to say that the government was acting in favor of Halifax and the Liberals of Halifax were trying to say that the government was in favor of St. John, while the truth was that the government was trying to create a great public service for the benefit of the whole people of Canada. Mr. Pelletier condemned the steamship companies for the unfair way in which they had treated St. John. They had advertised in the St. John papers, he said, that St. John would be the port of call and then they had changed their minds and gone to Halifax. He told the house that he had made use of his opportunity to tell the people who did that what he thought of them. The explanation of the Royal Line finally going to St. John was simply because they saw the others going to Halifax. The government had absolutely nothing to do with the arrangement.

Premier Borden with his usual mastery summing up of a situation showed that MacLean was endeavoring to make out discrimination against Halifax, while Carvell was endeavoring to make out discrimination against St. John and he pointed out that it was not a desirable thing to stir up and dwell upon local jealousies and differences.

Mr. Borden explained that hitherto the facilities both at St. John and Halifax were not adequate for the traffic of the ports, but now terminals were in course of erection at both ports which when finished would make them the equal of any ports on the Atlantic or in the world for that matter. The companies concerned had decided objections to call at both ports, they wanted to call at one port or the other and so the government did what it was only right to do, left it to the companies to decide what port they should call at.

Such a debate could hardly take place without E. M. MacDonald showing his quality. He refused to believe the premier's statement that he had not discriminated against Halifax, but Hon. Robert Rogers was on him in a flash, and asked him point blank if he refused to accept the premier's statement. It was too much for the member for Pictou, he quailed and said he accepted what Mr. Borden said. One can't blame E. M. MacDonald exactly for climbing down as fast as possible, it wouldn't be nice to be made mince meat by the minister of public works.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 10.—The much heralded measure of redistribution, regarded by the political prophets as the one fighting prospect of the session, made its appearance in the Commons today. It was ushered in with one of those eminently fair and common sense speeches that the country has learned to expect from Mr. Borden, was given a first reading which is only a formality, and will be given its second reading and sent to a committee of 7 members of the Commons for drafting within the next ten days or sooner. If the principles laid down by the Prime Minister are followed there will be no room for anyone in truth to cry "Gerrymander" or for the Senate to throw out the bill on the ground of injustice.

Mr. Borden pointed out that there were two different principles which he followed in drafting the measure. The principle of following municipal boundaries and the principle of equalizing as far as possible the population of constituencies. This he believed would be done in a manner that would be just and equitable to all. Mr. Borden followed the precedent set by Laurier in 1903.

In the course of his speech the Premier devoted considerable time to an analysis of the claims of the Maritime Provinces for increased federal representation. While sympathizing strongly with their position and attitude, the government could not, he said, in view of the decision of the interprovincial conference of premiers last

fall, take any action in regard to the matter.

With the claim of Prince Edward Island he dealt separately. The Island Province, he pointed out to the house had refused to come into confederation till it received representation beyond that to which it was really entitled. It received six, when upon the basis of population it was entitled to only five. The redistribution measure of 1882 did not diminish its representation though it was then entitled to no more than five, but this might be due, he thought to the fact there was no previous census of the Island with which to compare the census of 1881. Prince Edward Island had now four senators, and if the letter of the B. N. A. act was followed, it would have a representation in the Commons of no more than three. It was an incongruous position for a province to have a smaller representation in the Commons than in the Senate. He was not aware of any legislative body in the Empire where the representation of a province was less in the lower than in the upper house. Another important fact to be considered in the case of Prince Edward Island was the fact that we had a higher unit of representation in the cities than in the rural constituencies thus giving representation to those on the land. The Island was almost wholly rural and upon any previous basis its population although less than 100,000 would if any other province assure it of a representation of at least four. Because of these considerations, Mr. Borden thought that Prince Edward Island should be given special consideration and he left blank the number of members it should receive. This could be threshed out by the committee.

It had been urged that the representation which Prince Edward Island had enjoyed at confederation, namely six members, should be fixed as a minimum for all time. Mr. Borden said that the number of members for Prince Edward Island had consequently been left blank in the bill for the reason that the government wished the committee to which the bill would be referred to consider the request of P. E. I. The Island now had four members, and it would have only three if the provisions of the constitutional act were rigidly followed. It seemed somewhat incongruous that any province should have a smaller representation in the House of Commons than in the Senate. Moreover, Prince Edward Island was the rural province, and it had been the practice to fix a rather higher unit for urban communities than for rural communities. If the rural population of Prince Edward Island, a little less than a hundred thousand, were placed in an other province it would have at least four members in the Commons.

The allotment of membership to the various provinces will be as follows: Ontario, 82, a reduction of four; Quebec, 65, unchanged; Nova Scotia, 16, a reduction of 2; New Brunswick, 11, a reduction of 2; Prince Edward Island, left blank; Manitoba, 15, an increase of five; Saskatchewan, 16, an increase of 6; Alberta, 12, an increase of five; British Columbia, 13, an increase of six; Yukon one, unchanged.

Premier Borden announced his decision to appoint a committee of seven members of the house, four representing the government and three the opposition, to confer and report on the allotment of the constituencies in the various provinces.

Job Printing at the Herald Office

Foxes for Sale

Fox Sale at Hilcrest Ranch, Mount Edward Road, all kinds of Foxes, two good Black Pairs, some good Patches and some cheap ones.

J. C. MACKENDRICK Office 145 Euston Street. Phone 428. Dec. 10, 1913—tf

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown. Barristers, Solicitors etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgeown. July 26, 1911—tf

MOORE & McLEOD

The Busiest Store on Charlottetown's Busiest Street.

Enormous January Clearing Sale

Discounts 20 to 50 per Cent in Every Dep't

Women's Department

During the days of this great sale you will have an opportunity to secure in this department your choice of the best assortment of coats, suits, dresses, waists, and other ready-to-wear garments that has ever been shown in this Province. It is the policy of this store to clear out in its own season every garment bought. That is our main reason why we offer in this great sale a discount of

25 Per Cent.

Now is the Time to Buy Furs

Twenty per cent off muffs, twenty per cent off all neck pieces, twenty per cent off all fur caps, twenty per cent off all children's furs, twenty per cent off all corsets, twenty per cent off all white wear, twenty per cent off all aprons, twenty per cent off all undershirts. There never has been such an unparalleled opportunity to secure what is best and newest in your ready-to-wear goods, at real reductions such as these.

You know that a sale means here, that the prices are actually reduced exactly as we say. That has always been our policy, and always will.

All Dress Goods and Suitings Yours at a quarter less than regular price.

This whole great stock of dress goods is offered you at a complete price reduction of 25 per cent. There are in this section up to the minute fabrics of a score of different kinds—and a great range of each. You may choose today at a quarter less than the marked price in each case.

25 Per Cent Discount Off Silks

There are good silks of every kind—and any lady will tell you that the best silks for the money—any time and all the time are shown here. Come in, get your new dress—please do not ask for samples—and please do not say "charge it," we have lost our piece of chalk, and won't find it till after this sale is over. Shop early each day.

One Third Off Lace, Neck Wear, Veiling

The majority of all the goods offered in this department is not more than two to three months old—new—direct from the maker in most cases.

25 Per Cent Discount Off All Wash Goods

Here is where you pick up a bargain in flannelette, Molleton, Duck and the rest.

Call and see the extraordinary value offered in all lines at these reduced prices. Come early and have your choice of the immense stock offered. Jan. 7, 1913—tf

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

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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 producing some black pup, 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 Rochfort Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Terms 50 per cent. in cash to accompany application. Balance in 30 days. Prospectus will be mailed on application. Jan. 7, 1914—tf

Parcel Post System

The Parcel Post System is in effect on the 10th. throughout Canada. At 12 O'clock on previous night the system was inaugurated by the first parcel to the Governor General, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, angulated the system by post the first parcel to the Governor General, it being a special mail bag for carrying the mails between the Post Office and Rideau Hall. The local service opened at 1 O'clock Tuesday morning the 10th.

The regulations were placed in the hands of the post office by the postmaster here on the 1st in order that they might have sufficient time to peruse them and understand the regulations before the service commenced. As there is a special rate within a radius of 20 miles of Charlottetown, the postmaster prepared a list of these offices which is posted on enclosed board in the Post Office Hall and may be referred to any time by the public. Provision is made for teams to deliver the parcels within the city and an employee of the Post Office will accompany the driver on a trip.

Five pounds will be the limit weight until May 1st after which parcels weighing up to eleven pounds will be accepted. During this period parcels cannot be insured but they may be registered.

There are cards provided to be attached to fragile or perishable articles and these parcels will receive special care. Matter being the "fragile" or "perishable" cards will be as far as possible placed in separate sacks and where there are several parcels for one office they will be placed in sacks labelled directly for the office of delivery. In fact the general regulations and local arrangements seems to be complete and the post-office management is to be congratulated. Being so well prepared for the opening of the services, the seem desirous to do everything possible to facilitate this new introduced parcel post system in order that it may afford the greatest convenience that it is intended to before the public service.

With reference to parcels local delivery a special fee of 5 cents will be charged in addition to the regular postage during February, March and April of this year, after which this fee will be discontinued.

The rates of postage are as follows:

- (a) 5c for the first pound and 1c for each additional pound, to four pounds and 2 cents each subsequent pound within radius of twenty miles.
- (b) 10c for the first pound and four cents for each subsequent pound for any post office within the Maritime Provinces.
- (c) 10c for the first pound and 6c for each additional pound for points beyond the 20 mile radius with an additional charge of 2c per pound for each Province that has to be crossed to destination.

Parcels may contain eggs, fruit, meat, fruit, vegetables, groceries, greases and liquids, excepting intoxicants.

The general limit in size is inches in length by one foot depth or width.

Parcels should be opened to be easy of examination at Post Office.

It is desirable that anyone wishing to mail a large number of parcels would give early information to the post office.

The postmaster invites persons desiring detailed information to call at his office which will be cheerfully given.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Until further advised "Ocean Limited" between Montreal and Halifax will be discontinued after trip leaving Montreal and Halifax, Sunday, February 1st, 1914. February 4, 1914—41.

The Market Prices

Butter	0.28
Eggs, per doz.	0.36
Fowls each	0.50
Chickens per pair	0.85
Four (per doz.)	0.00
Beef (small)	0.10
Beef (quarter)	0.08
Mutton, per lb.	0.08
Pork	0.10
Flour (best)	0.20
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0.20
Straw	0.05
Wheat	0.40
Rye	0.11
Calf skins	0.00
Sheep pelts	0.00
Onion (per doz.)	0.05
Turnips	0.12
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.20
Pressed hay	12.00
Straw	0.05
Ducks per pair	1.50
Lamb Pelts	0.00