

THE HERALD

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Federal Representation.

During the conference of Provincial Premiers recently held at Ottawa, a resolution was presented as our readers are already aware, specially referring to Prince Edward Island's representation in the Federal House of Commons. Our claims for a restoration of an irreducible minimum of representatives was therein clearly and plainly set forth by Premier Matheson. There was a strong expression of sympathy with our cause by the assembled Premiers; but for one reason or another, the resolution was not pressed to a vote. Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, during the discussion explained that in consequence of a resolution passed by his Executive Council, he was not at liberty to vote for a change of basis of representation for any Province; he nevertheless was impressed with the force of the arguments presented in favour of our contention. He promised that when the Quebec Legislature would convene he would set forth his convictions on the matter in a speech in his place in the House. Sir Lomer has kept his promise. At the opening of his Legislature, a couple of weeks ago he referred to the matter in part as follows:

"The contention of the Maritime Provinces that they are entitled to a fixed representation received the fullest consideration at the Inter-Provincial Conference recently held in Ottawa. While the representatives were opposed to a change in the basis of representation, at the same time, if it were a fact that a clerical error had been made in the drafting of the agreement, then it was a matter for the Federal Authorities to redress. Prince Edward Island delegates argued," said Sir Lomer, "there had been an understanding in 1873 that their representation should never be less than six members. The Province entered confederation in 1873, when it was claimed the understanding was that their representation should remain fixed at that irreducible number. At that time the population of the Province entitled them to have but five members, and six members were secured; and the same thing applied in 1881, when the population allowed but five members and six were elected. The actual reduction to five members took place in 1891, and again in 1901 it was reduced to four. According to the last census Prince Edward Island was entitled to but three members." It was alleged by some that by an error in Articles of Confederation the word "irreducible" had been omitted, by which Prince Edward Island had been deprived of the same privilege as was accorded to British Columbia.

Continuing Quebec's Premier said: "We said to them that while we were not authorized to speak for the Province and ask the Federal Authorities to amend their law to have an irreducible representation of six members, on the other hand, if it were true that an error had been committed, then this was a matter for the Federal Government to adjust."

There is good reason to believe that other Premiers have been as strongly convinced as Sir Lomer Gouin, and we

hope we may have the pleasure of chronicling their favorable expressions later on, when their respective Legislatures are summoned for the despatch of public business.

Temperance Movement.

The men of St. Dunstan's congregation assembled in large numbers in the pro-Cathedral in this city on Sunday afternoon last, to listen to a discussion on the temperance question, by his Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, several priests and others. The meeting was held under the auspices of the League of the Cross. His Lordship, the Bishop, delivered an admirable and eloquent address, dealing with temperance and intemperance in their different phases, and pointing out the necessity that existed for improved conditions in our community. In the development of his theme, his Lordship pointed out that man, composed of body and soul, and endowed with will, memory and intellect, suffered in all these faculties when he became addicted to drunkenness. Alcoholic intemperance impaired man's intellect, weakened his will, and destroyed his memory. Perseverance in this indulgence rendered him unfit for anything. His Lordship pointed out that temperance in its proper acceptance embraced, not only abstention from alcoholic excesses; but extended to all other abuses. We should be temperate in all things. Temperance means the subjugation of the passions.

Referring to the spiritual life, his Lordship showed that alcoholic intemperance was disastrous in its effects. It rendered a man absolutely unfit to advance in the spiritual life. The deathbed of the inebriate, he demonstrated, is wretched and sorrowful beyond description. At this awful moment the enemies of the dying drunkard gather round his bed to ensure, as far as they can, his eternal destruction. He has disobeyed the laws of God and refused to observe the laws of man, and even in this awful moment asks for alcoholic drink. This surely, is not a condition any sane man should wish to arrive at. Sensible men, said his Lordship, should abstain from indulgence in strong drink. If they do not they become guilty, not only of ruin to themselves; but of transmitting from father to son this sure means of destruction—even to the children yet unborn. Our forefathers, said the Rt. Rev. speaker, were a vigorous race, who came here from the old Country and carved out a nation; they here laid the foundation of the happiness and prosperity prevailing in this beautiful Island Province. This is the inheritance they have left us; but if their descendants will not refrain from alcoholic intemperance, all this will be undone. His Lordship here described a dreadful case, of which he had knowledge. A wretched inebriate lay down on the railway track, when a passing train cut off both his legs. He was found in this miserable condition and removed to a place where he could have attendance. A doctor and a priest were summoned. The priest arrived first, and seeing that only a short time remained for the wretched man, besought him to prepare for death. His answer was an outpouring of blasphemous expressions. The priest on his knees begged of him, with all the earnestness of which he was capable, for the sake of the eternal salvation of his immortal soul to arouse himself to a reality of his position and make some preparation to meet his God. All was of no avail; he scorned the priest's intreaties, and died with a curse against his Lord

and Saviour on his lips. Cases such as this, he pointed out, should be sufficient to convince us of the necessity of abstaining from alcoholic intemperance.

In conclusion his Lordship appealed to his hearers to resolve to wipe away this foul blot on our community; to arouse the public conscience that a united stand would be made in upholding the great cause of temperance. To bring this about we must not rely on ourselves. We must appeal for assistance, to Almighty God. Our congregation should take this matter seriously to heart.

The Sale of Firearms.

The city of Montreal just now is passing through a wave of violent crime, a condition which occasionally overtakes every large city, yet it is not the fact that cities in this respect profit by the experience of each other. In Montreal's case the record for one week stands as follows: Sunday, Nov. 9.—Humberto Califormo shot at 2474 St. Hubert street. Died last Wednesday. Tuesday, Nov. 11.—Giovanni Luno shot and killed under electric light at street corner on St. Antoine street. Murderer escaped. Monday, Nov. 11.—John Hughes shot at 335 Montcalm street. Sunday, Nov. 16.—Berito Raphael is stabbed and instantly killed in Emar Ward. Murderer escaped. It will be noticed that, in all cases, the murders were committed either with fire arms or knives, and this fact brings citizens of any city face to face with the question, should strenuous measures not be taken to prohibit and prevent the indiscriminate sale of such weapons? The Minister of Justice, Hon. C. J. Doherty, was interviewed on this point by the Montreal Herald and is quoted as follows: "The sale of dangerous weapons should, and could be stopped," said Charles J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, when seen at the Windsor this morning. "Mr. Doherty cited the fact that at the last session of Parliament he proposed a bill which was eventually passed in June this year, and came into effect in September, prohibiting the sale of firearms and other dangerous weapons, which called upon the merchant or salesman to insist upon the purchaser showing a license or permit before making the sale. "This law, made for the Dominion, if put into force properly would put a stop to the great illegal sale of fire arms that is now being carried on," concluded the Minister. "There have been occasions even in St. John when tragic accidents brought forcibly to mind the fact that this city is little better than others of its size regarding the sale of firearms. Youths of tender age, to say nothing of irresponsible men, can, probably, if they desire, purchase firearms or large knives without any embarrassing questions being asked. According to Hon. Mr. Doherty there is a Dominion law preventing such sales, but it belongs to the class of laws which no one thinks of enforcing until some incident or accident shows justification for its existence. It would probably be regarded as a hardship by a merchant to be prohibited from selling a firearm to any young man who had the price to pay for it. Perhaps, in St. John, with our limited foreign population, there is little need to prohibit the sale of firearms to men, but the line should certainly be very tightly drawn in the case of boys and youths.—St John Standard.

Mr. James Landrigan, Principal of Queen Square School, commended the League of the Cross for the good work it was doing for the young. Most of the boys of the congregation pass through the hands of the teachers, and the teachers constantly advise the pupils to be careful of their health. One of the ways of caring for the health is to be careful what they take into the body. What enters there are for the most part, either foods or poisons; and certainly the poisons should be guarded against. True happiness is never gained by injuring the body. It is not known that anyone was required to take a course in alcohol as a necessity for success in life. Preservation is the strong argument. Keep at it is the way to succeed.

Dr. W. J. McMillan expressed his satisfaction at being present. He regarded this as the beginning of a great movement, much needed in our community. During his brief practice in this city he had seen more drinking than he had seen in the great city of Montreal during the four years of his medical course. Alcohol was the greatest enemy he had to contend with in his profession. Formerly, in the medical course, the use of alcohol was encouraged as very useful; but now this theory does not hold. Other drugs are substituted. Alcohol predisposes to pneumonia and tuberculosis; in need tuberculosis has no greater friend than alcohol. If alcoholic intemperance were enforced we would not have so much Bright's disease, pneumonia and tuberculosis. There is no point upon which the great insurance companies examine so rigidly as on the use of alcoholic liquors. In the household of victims of alcoholic intemperance the doctor and the clergyman encountered their most serious problems. He trusted this movement would go on and prosper. It would be a great thing for this Province if the importation of alcohol were prohibited. He thought it was a pity there was any three per cent limit, or any per cent at all, recognized by the law. Doctors are not now bothered for prescriptions to get liquor, as formerly. They are not required now; liquor can be procured without them, he said.

Dr. S. R. Jenkins said he saw a good deal of the evil effects of intemperance in his 20 or 27 years of practice. He also knew that alcohol was now very much less used in the profession than formerly. Alcohol has a very demoralizing effect on the young and growing genera-

tion. From conception to adult years alcohol has an influence for evil. He had attended, that very afternoon, a case developing pneumonia. The patient has been a drunkard and he would not unlikely be a victim.

Rev. Pius McDonald, expressed the hope that the emphatic and burning words of his Lordship and the other speakers would be the means of inaugurating a movement to stem the intemperance evil in our city. The magnitude of the intemperance evil is manifested by the fight going on against it in every civilized country. In this city the League of the Cross is engaged in the combat. Its work is principally among the youth. The members of this society acknowledge their indebtedness to it for many blessings. Total abstinence is the perfection of the virtue of temperance. This is what the League of the Cross facilitates. All who come into this society will find themselves in the best possible environment. Sobriety and morality were the ideals of the League of the Cross.

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (5 lbs.), white oats (4 lbs.), barley (5 lbs.), and field peas (5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm—at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail.

Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain (or potatoes) as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted. If two or more samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent.

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early; but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thorough and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late.

All applications for grain (and applications for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications, for potatoes, from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that province.

J. H. GRISDALE, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

Train Strikes Boulder.

Winnipeg, Man. Nov. 23.—While tearing along the brow of a cliff that overhangs Lake Superior, 178 miles east of Fort William, at 2 o'clock this morning, the first section of the C.P.R. east bound Imperial Limited, travelling forty-five miles an hour, dashed into a gigantic boulder which had been hurled down into the track from far up the cliff side. The engine was hurled from the steel into the waters beneath carrying in its magnified mass to a watery grave Fireman Ernest O'Connell of Schreiber. The engineer escaped miraculously as the train was struck, but his warning cry to his fellow workman was too late.

Luckily the engine broke away from the rest of the train before it plunged into the water. Three cars only left the track and the train held the foremost from following the engine into the lake. No one else was injured in any event the death rate would not have been high as the train was composed only of transcontinental mail, express and baggage car with a first class passenger coach at the rear occupied by but one man. There were however besides the engine crew a conductor, two brakemen, a mail, clerk and baggage and express agents on the train.

Montreal Nov. 21.—An official statement given out at the Canadian Pacific Railway general offices here tonight says that at 2:40 a.m. the first section of the Imperial Limited, which consisted only of an engine, express and baggage car conductor, engineer, fireman, express and baggage clerks but no passengers, when nearing Angler, Ontario, between White River and Schreiber, on the north shore of Lake Superior, ran into

a pile of rocks on the railway track.

It had been raining very hard in that district the previous day and evening and it is to be anticipated that the rocks were washed away from an overhanging ledge.

The baggage and express cars were derailed, and remained on the roadbed while the engine toppled over the embankment and plunged down into the lake. The fireman is missing and it is believed that he went down with the engine. The water in this place is seventy feet deep, and no probing has yet been undertaken to establish whether the engine went to the bottom or lodged on the rocky ledge that marks the edge of the lake. None of the other members of the train crew were seriously injured, and the engineer and others escaped with a few scratches.

Claim New System Means More Traffic.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—Representatives of the principal railway companies of Canada, with the exception of the Canadian Pacific met Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster General, today and discussed the question of the new parcel post system from the transportation standpoint.

The absence of the Canadian Pacific representatives from the conference is understood to be due to the fact that this company claims to be upon a different footing from the others and for that reason holds that it ought to be given special treatment from the department.

A general discussion took place today. Vice president William Wainwright of the Grand Trunk and R. S. Logan assistant to the president, appeared for the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the New York Central.

George H. Shaw was present for the Canadian Northern and Mr. Walsh for the Quebec Central.

The conference lasted some hours and adjourned to be resumed some day next week.

The chief point to be settled between the government and the railways is the question of compensation.

The Dominion now pays the railways annually an amount somewhat in excess of two million dollars for carrying the mails. The companies have been insisting for some time that this sum, in view of the great increased volume of mail traffic, and for other reasons ought to be increased. With the prospect of very considerable additional postage, by reason of the parcel post system, the railways are now said to be asking for a very substantial increase, amounting to nearly double the amount now paid. This would work out to about six millions annually for the carriage of mails, including parcels, for the land service alone. The task now before the postmaster general is to strike some reasonable medium which will be satisfactory to the railways without entailing too heavy a strain upon the postal service or prejudicing the success of the new parcel post system.

Minard's Liniment cure Neuralgia.

JAMES H. REDDIN

Barrister, etc.

Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.

Collections attended to. Money to loan.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911—61.

Montague Dental Parlors

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Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

A. J. FRASER, D. D. Aug. 15 1906—3m

As the end of the year 1913 is almost upon us, we desire to remind our friends that remittances for subscription to THE HERALD are now quite in order. We have fairly kept our part of the annual contract and have sent out the paper every week since the beginning of the year, and have not troubled our subscribers to any great extent, about money. But this is the time of year when these matters are usually attended to and we shall be pleased if those, who have not already paid, will be so kind as to remit as soon as convenient.

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Makes no matter of difference what your want in overcoats may be, we can do a little better for you. This mens department has the NEW goods. It has the RIGHT goods, selected by men whose business is to know about the right clothes.

It has the clothes that fit, that express style in every line, that insure comfort warmth, wear.

Overcoats made of Melton, Shetlands, Chinchillas, Friezes, Tweed, and all the rest. Every good color, every size. Plain velvet collars, convertible collars. "College" collars, "Two-way" collars, and "Shawl" collars are all shown. Plain backs, half belted, models and some full belted models. \$10 to \$30 Nov. 5th, 1913.—d.

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Beautiful And Bright Now Thoroughly Renovated

It is completely stocked with fresh new goods secured as soon after the fire as money and the telegraph wires could secure them.

Handsomely Renovated

The whole store, department after department, has been thoroughly renovated, painted, and tinted in a most artistic manner.

Bargains Still Giving

As the firm's buyers could not visit the different markets directly after the fire they immediately got in touch with the manufacturers who rushed forward to them samples in their different lines so that Paton's bought even more liberally than had they visited the market, with the advantage of being permitted to retain the samples, in many cases at a big discount. Customers will profit by this.

Winter Fur Fashions

All kinds and styles of fur goods are to be seen in Paton's great fur room. Here the most fastidious lady can be suited with anything she wants in the fur line.

Ladies Department

Not only in furs; but in all other lines can customers be suited at Paton's. Ladies suits; ladies skirts; ladies undershirts; Christmas linens; teddy bear coats, blankets and comforts are on hand in abundance.

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Men's ready to wear clothes in abundance and of the very best quality are on exhibition in Paton's large clothing department. Maunish college coats; mens hats and caps and everything else in the clothing line that a man wants. Boys clothing too, in endless variety and styles.

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The furniture department is now a revelation. No one need be without furniture, when the variety, the abundance and the low prices of this department are considered.

Everything New

New millinery; new corsets; new kimonos; new motor caps; new angora sweaters; new ladies blouses; new stockings and gloves. Everything of the newest and at greatest bargain prices ever recorded. Call and see for yourself what is in store for you at

PATON'S Nov. 5th, 1913.—tf.