

TO BE ENQUIRED INTO  
(From the Kingston, Jamaica, Daily Gleaner)

A full report of the special meeting of the Council of the Jamaica Imperial Association (at which were present some well known men connected with the production and commerce of this island) appears in our news columns this morning. At that meeting Mr. J. H. Crowe set forth his views on the benefits to be derived from a confederation of Canada and the British West Indies, and this he did succinctly and persuasively: it is not too much to say that he greatly pleased his audience by the simplicity and clearness with which he spoke from beginning to end. He was introduced by Mr. A. W. Farquharson, the chairman of the Association, in a speech which was eminently fair to Canada, but which at the same time was non-committal in so far as this country's attitude and future action were concerned. Mr. Farquharson dwelt on the remarkable progress which Canada has made during the last few years and also on the services which Canada has rendered to the rest of the Empire as well as to herself in the war. But, as he very properly observed after Mr. Crowe had concluded his interesting and informative address, Jamaica was bound to approach this question of confederation from the practical and business like point of view, not from the sentimental. Jamaica, in other words, is compelled to ask "Where do we come in on this—what benefit do we derive?" This is not a sordid question, it is a very reasonable and a very proper question; for, obviously, if there is no practical benefit there can be no earthly reason why there should be confederation. Mr. Crowe has always recognised this; hence in his address on Wednesday night he endeavoured to emphasise the advantages to Jamaica and to the British West Indies of a union with the great Dominion: he painted a very fascinating picture of West Indian progress and prosperity and refused to admit that anything but good could come of such a union. That was naturally what, as an advocate and convinced believer in confederation, he was bound to do; he could well leave criticism and the urging of objections to others. He, therefore, has presented us with one side of the picture; the other side is certain to be given in bold relief by those who will act as critics. It is a side which we ought to have, for any scheme that cannot stand the acid test of criticism must have little of substantial worth to recommend it. In the meantime we think that the step which the meeting took is one that will bring the pros and cons of confederation very clearly into view. The meeting appointed a special committee to enquire into the suggestion, and beyond that it wisely did not go. There is nothing to be lost by enquiry, there is much to be gained by it. To object or accept a proposition in a state of ignorance is emphatically the action of ignorant people; to agree to investigate a proposition is the decision of intelligent men. Even if one is prejudiced against a scheme, that should not prevent one from examining it; even though one may be in favour of a scheme, it is one's duty to see how far the facts support one's beliefs and enthusiasms. Mr. A. E. Harrison pronounced boldly on Wednesday night in favour of confederation, but he spoke in quite general terms. And and general terms would never convince us that far reaching and irrevocable decision ought to be taken by any country. Mr. S. S. Stedman, on the other hand was analytically critical; he wished to know whether Mr. Crowe had come here with credentials from the Canadian Government, and if not, whether it was any use going into the question of confederation at all. This was going a little too far to the opposite of Mr. Harrison; yet the audience must have felt that at any rate Mr. Stedman would never allow himself to be stampeded by a wave of confederation enthusiasm. As both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Stedman are on the special committee which is to enquire into the suggestion, the public will see at once that men of different attitudes of mind, but all identified with the island and its fundamental interests, will conduct this enquiry; and indeed all the members of the

committee are persons who may be trusted to do justice to the subject committed to their preliminary consideration. The members of the committee obviously constitute a representative body of men, and the function they are to fulfil is specifically set forth in the terms of the resolution adopted. They are "to consider and report on the feasibility and desirability of (a) a political and commercial union, (b) a commercial union, (c) the establishment of reciprocal trading relations between the Dominion of Canada and Jamaica." The first (that is, political and commercial union) embraces the rest. The others represent, each a limited connection and relationship with Canada. The committee may decide that political and commercial union is feasible, or that either of the other forms of relationship is preferable. In each case it must give reasons for its belief, must set forth the grounds upon which it arrives at its conclusion; and those reasons and grounds will be common property. Or it may decide that our present relations with Canada had better remain undisturbed. In that case also it must give its reasons for this particular conclusion, and the general public will be the ultimate judge of the soundness or unsoundness of the reasons set forth.

So we repeat that what was done at Wednesday night's meeting was the wise and the proper thing to do: we want enquiry, which is the very basis of the scientific method in politics. Canada has made us no offer; Canada, officially, has not said one word in favour of or against the confederation of the British West Indies with the Dominion. But prominent Canadians have made it known that they are, personally, in favour of confederation, though up to now the terms on which such a union must be effected have not been discussed and have not even been positively mentioned. Mr. Crowe has suggested that as Canada is the bigger factor, it would not like to make the first move; that, apparently, must come from ourselves. But it will only come from us if we are thoroughly satisfied that the benefits to be derived from confederation would outweigh possible disadvantages, and we should never forget that, on the whole, Canada needs tropical adjuncts far more than we need the Dominion. That is the salient fact from our particular point of view. And it is just as well to mention it at this juncture.

G. W. V. A.

The Bear River Branch Registers a Protest Against the Citizens

The Bear River Branch G. W. V. A. held their regular bi-monthly meeting, Tuesday evening, July 22nd, Courade G. W. Harris presiding.

There was a large attendance. Six new applications for membership were received and approved.

At this meeting, matters relative to the part this branch is to take in the Carnival, July 24th, were discussed. It was decided that the Veterans parade in uniform in conjunction with the automobile and float parade at 2 p. m. Permission to wear uniform for this occasion was asked for and received. At this meeting it was decided to register a protest as to the unpatriotic part played by the citizens of Bear River as regards Peace Day, July 19th. No notice of this day was taken at all, the stores not even being closed.

The Annapolis Band

The Spectator says: In recognition of the faithful and indefatigable efforts of Bandmaster Yates as leader which have brought the local band to the forefront already as a musical organization, the members last week decided to engage him for another year at \$15 a week. The townsfolk cannot fail to realize the prestige that this implies and that they now enjoy a band superior to anything west of Halifax, Yarmouth not excepted.

They Have Since Accomplished It

The former Kaiser on an occasion when he was entertaining the late King Edward of England selected a hundred picked men from the Prussian Guard and asked: "Do you think you could find a hundred men in England to beat them?" "I don't know," was the reply, "but I could easily find fifty Englishmen who would try."

49,000 CANADIANS STILL IN ENGLAND

21,000 Are Soldiers and Remainder are Wives and Children

PORTLAND, (Me.) July 23—The hospital ship Essequibo is reported due here Friday noon with six hundred and fifty one wounded Canadian soldiers.

OTTAWA, (Ont.) July 23—Apart from the thirty eight hundred officers and men being brought to Canada by the Regina and the Winnifredian, the former due at Halifax, there still remains in England, including soldiers' dependents and unattached women, approximately 49,000 Canadians who must be brought home before the task of demobilization is complete. Unmarried soldiers and officers still to be returned number 10,000 and married 11,000. Wives, children and unattached women swell the total to nearly fifty thousand.

Although the homeward movement of Canadians is not at present as heavy as formerly it is shortly expected up and it is anticipated that by the end of August the Canadians and their dependents will be back in Canada.

ARLINGTON

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mitchell and family spent Sunday at Mr. Edward Marshall's.

Mrs. M. E. Charlton is spending a few weeks at the home of her parents in Cape Breton.

The Misses Gertrude and Emma McLaughlin, Halifax, are spending a few weeks guest at Mr. Allister Banks'.

Mrs. Chas. Lovering, of St. Paul, Minn., and Mrs. Harry Wilson, Kansas City, are spending a month with their mother, Mrs. Easson and sister, Mrs. Philbrick.

Recent guests at Mr. Adelbert Johnson's were Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Banks and family, Inglisville, Miss Nina Banks, of Lawrence town, and Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hall and Mrs. Naomi Banks, St. Croix.

Mrs. Morse G. Brown and little son, of Port Wade, are spending a few days at Mr. Larry Hines. Other guests at the same home last week were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Brown and son Vernon, Wolfville, and Mr. Otto Saunders, Clarence.

Prince to Pay an Official Visit to Washington

LONDON, July 23—The Prince of Wales will visit the United States next month as a guest of the American government. King George on behalf of the Prince, has accepted an invitation sent the Prince by President Wilson to visit the President in Washington.

After his visit to Canada the Prince will go to Washington for a few days as a guest of the American government and later will make a brief visit to New York, where he will live on board the British battleship Renown in New York harbor, although still a guest of the government.

An Unpleasant Explanation

A British tobacco manufacturer explains the present scarcity of tobacco in this way:

"Most people fail to appreciate the huge number of cigarettes consumed by women. Recently two girls about to start on a fortnight's holiday called on one of our customers for 2,000 cigarettes, which they hoped would see them through."

It is this increase of smoking amongst women that caused the mistaken impression that the manufacturers were turning out an even shorter supply than during the war. The chief difficulty is the shortage of machinery.

The trouble with this explanation is that it discloses a state of affairs which, if true, it is not pleasant to know about.

Germany's Colors

(Lowell Sun)

It would seem as if Germany might have selected better colors for her new flag than black, red and gold. We observe this because we would think the black would remind her people of the misery and mourning her ruler created for the world, the red would remind them of the menace of socialism still existent in her confines and the gold of the reparations money which must be paid to the Allies as the price for allowing Wilhelm to try to be king of the world.

A Real Hog

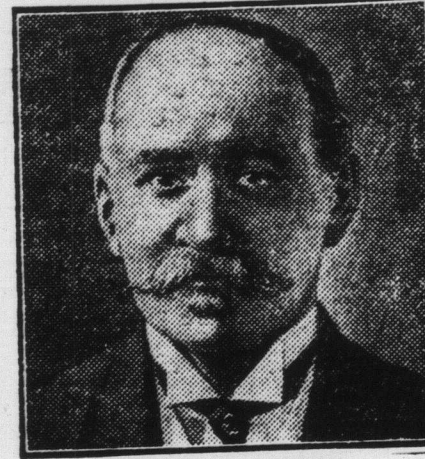
A widow lost a hog. We do not refer to the death of her husband. She lost a real hog and advertised for it. The editor says the hog must have read the paper, for he came hiking home on the dead run as soon as the paper left the post office. This is not the first instance where a hog has read a newspaper and incidentally forgot to pay for it.

It's an unpardonable sin to steal an umbrella—on a clear day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

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NEW ISSUE  
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Coupon Gold Notes

DENOMINATIONS:—\$500 and \$1000. Dated 1st June, 1919. Due 1st June, 1922.

WHERE PAYABLE.—Principal and interest payable in Gold Coin at the option of Bearer (or Registered Holder) at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Halifax, or Montreal, or at any Agency of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in the City of New York.  
INTEREST.—Interest Coupons payable 1st June and December.

REDEMPTION.—The Company reserves the right to redeem the Notes on June 1st, 1920, or later before maturity at 101% and accrued interest, upon 60 days' notice.

TRUSTEE.—The Eastern Trust Company, Halifax.  
LEGALITY.—Messrs. Cvert, Pearson & McNutt and Messrs. Hall & Jones, Barristers, Halifax, have passed upon the legality and correctness of the issue. The Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities for the Province of Nova Scotia have approved and authorized the issue.

PRICE.—Par and Accrued Interest  
Yielding 7 Per Cent

GENERAL INFORMATION  
(Furnished by the President.)

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Purpose.—To provide an extended and improved street car service, together with plant extensions, to cope with the rapid growth of Halifax.  
Security.—The present issue of Coupon Notes is a direct obligation upon the Company, and ranks senior to its Preferred and Common Stock.

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I hereby apply for ..... Dollars (\$.....) of Nova Scotia Tramways & Power Co., Ltd., Three Year 7 per cent Coupon Gold Notes, dated June 1st, 1919, maturing June 1st, 1922, and agree to pay for same at Par (100 per cent) and accrued interest on presentation of securities at .....  
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