

The Herald

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Redistribution

As will be seen by reference to our report of proceedings in the Dominion Parliament redistribution of the constituencies for the House of Commons, consequent upon the census of 1911, has been enacted. The committee composed of members of both political parties, who had this matter in charge reported on Wednesday evening of last week, after lengthened deliberations, Premier Borden thereupon introduced a bill in accordance with the committee's report. This was passed through all its stages without much delay, and is now incorporated in the statutes of Canada. The new distribution bill provides for a House of 234 members, instead of 221 as at present, an increase of thirteen. Under the bill, as passed, Prince Edward Island gets only three members. Needless to say this is disappointing. In consequence of the strong arguments that had been advanced by Premier Mathieson, and by the Province's Conservative members in the Commons, hopes were entertained that we would have restored to us the right to send six members to the House of Commons, the member given us when we entered Confederation. The strength and reasonableness of our claim in this connection was not seriously denied, and Premier Borden was most sympathetic towards it; but the desire of the Government members of the redistribution committee was to bring in, as far as possible, a unanimous report, and this it appears precluded the inclusion of our claim. The report of the redistribution committee showed, however, that the strong arguments advanced in behalf of our contention were not altogether ineffectual. During the discussion of this matter before going to the committee and also before the committee, Premier Borden, and our other friends, pointed out that no Province should have fewer members in the House of Commons than it has members of the Senate, and the committee in their report recommended that the Imperial Government be petitioned to amend the British North America Act in this direction. Such an amendment would give us four members in the Commons, the number we now have, as we have four Senators. In pursuance of this recommendation, Premier Borden introduced a resolution petitioning the Imperial Parliament to make some amendments regarding senatorial representation, including the one just referred to. Such amendments, passed during the year by the Imperial authorities, would enable the Dominion Government next session to give Prince Edward Island four members, to be irreducible. But our Liberal friends in the Senate determined that we should not have even this partial right preserved to us, as we show elsewhere.

Dishonor and Deceit

The conduct of the Liberal majority in the Dominion Senate, repudiating the agreement entered into between the Premier and the Leaders of the Opposition regarding increased representation in the Senate is described as "a more deliberate and cynical breach of faith than has been witnessed in public life." In all Parliaments and other deliberative assemblies questions arise from time to time,

which are deemed best to be settled by agreement of opposing parties. Honor and good faith are necessary to the carrying out of such agreements, and surely these should be looked for among men in whom the people have imposed a sacred trust. But from the evidence furnished in the case under review, honor and good faith need not be expected from our Liberal friends in Parliament at Ottawa. Honor, good faith and everything else must be subordinated to political expediency, when the opportunity offers. Two questions presented themselves, during the parliamentary session just closed, which the Government thought well to dispose of by agreement between the two parties. These questions were redistribution and increase in the representation of the Western Provinces in the Senate. Premier Borden introduced bills regarding the increased senatorial representation in the four Western Provinces. But when the opposition showed a strong disposition to couple this question with redistribution, the Premier entered into an agreement with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Leaders of the Government and Opposition in the Senate were made parties, to the effect that these bills would be withdrawn and that an address to the Imperial Parliament be passed asking for an amendment of the British North America Act, providing for such increased representation. Another factor of the agreement was that a unanimous report on redistribution should be presented to the House. The Government honorably carried out both these agreements. So far as redistribution is concerned a unanimous agreement was arrived at between the parties with respect to all the constituencies except one, and the question as to that one was by agreement left open for discussion in the House of Commons. Having by means of this agreement, procured every possible concession and advantage in the matter of redistribution, the Liberal Leaders then repudiated that part of the arrangement providing for increased representation in the Senate. Included in this repudiation was a clause that affected our representation in the Commons; that is that no Province should have fewer members in the Commons than it had members of the Senate. The Liberal majority in the Senate do not want the Senate to have more Government supporters, and to attain that end the Leader of the opposition there moved an amendment to the Government's resolution, providing that the arrangement should not come into effect until after the next election. The Government could not accept this amendment and consequently the measure was killed. It was a dishonest and deceitful trick; this Province stands to lose a seat in the Commons, in consequence thereof, but the Liberal advantage is only temporary.

Under the present Republican regime in France ministries have been short lived; but the ministry of Senator Ribot which came to grief on Friday last was characterized by brevity itself. The Doumergue Government had resigned, in consequence of an adverse vote, a week or so previously, and after several unsuccessful attempts by others, Senator Alexandre Felix Ribot announced his cabinet on Thursday. The ministry met the Chamber of Deputies on Friday and the Premier announced the Government's policy. A motion approving this declaration of policy was defeated. This was followed by a vote of want of confidence. Thus the Ministry was defeated after holding office twenty-four hours. The Government immediately tendered their resignation to the President of the Republic,

The Apostolic Delegate.

As intimated in our last issue, His Excellency, most Rev. Archbishop Stagni Apostolic Delegate to Canada and Newfoundland, arrived at Summerside on Friday evening last, on his first official visit to Prince Edward Island. He received a cordial and enthusiastic welcome from the clergy and people. He was accompanied by their Lordships, Bishop O'Leary of Charlottetown, Bishop McNally of Calgary and Bishop O'Brien of Peterboro Ont. and by very Rev. Mgr. Sinnott Secretary, and a number of our Island priests, all of whom had been attending the consecration of Bishop Louis O'Leary at Chatham. His Excellency was received at the wharf by Rev. Father McLean pastor of Summerside and driven to the Railway station, accompanied by the Bishops and clergy. Here they were met by a grand procession of Catholic Societies and escorted through the crowded streets, accompanied by bands of music to the parochial residence. From the residence a procession of Bishops and clergy marched to the church. Here an address of welcome was presented by the pastor, to which His Excellency suitably replied, and imparted the Papal Benediction. Solemn Pontifical Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed. After the services in the church His Excellency held a reception in the residence. On Saturday His Excellency accompanied by the Bishops already named and several priests drove to Kinkora where he was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the pastor Rev. J. J. McDonald, and the parishioners of St. Malachi's. From here His Excellency and party drove to Kelly's Cross where another warm and enthusiastic welcome awaited them. On Sunday at Kelly's Cross His Excellency held an ordination service whereat he raised Rev. Mr. Kiggins of that place and Rev. Mr. Herrell of Hope River to the holy priesthood. On Sunday afternoon, His Excellency accompanied by the three Bishops, his Secretary and many priests drove to St. Dunstan's College, where he was accorded a cordial welcome. After a brief rest His Excellency accompanied by the Bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries, began his entry into the Episcopal city of Charlottetown. At Elm Avenue, at the confines of the City, His Excellency and entourage were met by a grand procession of Catholic Societies with two bands of music, and escorted to the city and to the pro-Cathedral in grand style. The societies in line included the League of the Cross, the Knights of Columbus, the C. M. B. A., the A. O. H. and the B. I. S. The streets along the line of march were gaily decorated with flags and bunting and the side walks were thronged with people. It was a splendid enthusiastic reception. The line of march was taken up along Elm Avenue, Great George Street, Kent, Queen and Richmond streets, to the pro-Cathedral. Arriving at the church the carriages passed down the line and His Excellency and associate bishops and clergy entered. His Excellency was solemnly received at the church door, by Rev. Dr. McLellan, the Bishops and clergy then, vested in the ante room and the procession to the Altar was taken up, preceded by cross bearer and acolytes. The church was splendidly decorated and the altar was resplendent with candles and colored lights. During the procession the choir rendered the "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus." Having taken their places in the Sanctuary the appropriate hymns and prayers were chanted and then His Excellency imparted the Papal Benediction. His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary now ascended the altar steps, read and presented to His Excellency an admirable address, on behalf of the Bishop and clergy of this diocese. The address breathed reverence, loyalty and affection towards the Papal Throne, respect and warmth towards the Delegate and firmness in the Faith, and expressed the high appreciation and gratification of the faithful of this diocese at the visit; and paid a merited tribute to the high qualities and great work of the Archbishop. This was followed by an address from the Catholic laity, which was read by the Hon. W. W. Sullivan,

Chief Justice, and reiterated the sentiments contained in the Bishop's address. His Excellency replied to the addresses, at some length. He expressed his heart felt thanks for the demonstrations and manifestations of affection and reverence of which he had been the object ever since he had landed on our hospitable shores a few days previously. He knew that these were the evidences of the genuine feeling of Catholic faith deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. His movements through the country since he landed had been honored in a way which he could hardly have anticipated and could hardly have been greater if the Holy Father himself had been our guest. All these demonstrations of loyalty, affection and veneration were intended, he said, for him, whose humble representative he was just now in this country. Having traveled all over the Dominion he could say that hardly any diocese was superior to the diocese of Charlottetown. All the regard, respect and reverence of which he had been the object had deeply touched his heart, and he would have some occasion of reporting this to the Holy Father. The knowledge that such warm hearts and loyal Catholic souls are found in Prince Edward Island would be a consolation to the Holy Father, in the midst of his trials. His Excellency said that a larger church, our Cathedral, would have afforded greater opportunity for larger numbers to be present at these ceremonies; but any lack in this respect was made up for by the demonstration outside. We should feel proud—in the right sense—to be members of the great Catholic family. I am deeply grateful, said His Excellency, for this demonstration of respect and loyalty and affection to the Holy See. Your Bishop spoke very kind words regarding myself, and the other address also which was read on behalf of the laity by Mr. Chief Justice touched me very deeply, and although those words were most agreeable to me, it was not necessary to spend so many words to convince me. Here I am in the midst of true, good children of the Church who are devoted to their faith, who prize their faith as the most cherished treasure, who prize all their Catholic truths handed down to them by their ancestors all the dearer because they know how much their ancestors had to suffer for their faith, even in this lovely island of yours. Although it is hardly necessary, I beg you therefore to persevere in this loyalty to the Church. Let me thank you also for the solidarity—I thank you in the name of the Church for the solidarity which exists here between the people the clergy and the Bishop. Referring to the rebuilding of the Cathedral he said it was an onerous undertaking; but he was told of the courage and generosity with which the work had been endowed even by those who we might consider not obliged to do so. He concluded by repeating his grateful thanks for the kindly and friendly affection exhibited and again bestowed upon all a blessing in the name of the Holy Father; not only those inside but the great throng outside. Pontifical Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, his Lordship Bishop O'Leary officiating, with Rev. Pius McDonald, as deacon, Rev. Frank McQuaid Sub-deacon and Rev. Dr. McLellan Master of Ceremonies. After the services in the church, the procession reformed and escorted His Excellency and entourage to St. Anthony's Villa on the Esplanade. The Villa and adjacent Hospital grounds were gay with bunting and Chinese lanterns. On Monday his Excellency, accompanied by the visiting Bishops, Mgr. Sinnott and many of the diocesan priests were entertained to dinner at St. Joseph's Convent, by his Lordship Bishop O'Leary. On Monday afternoon his Excellency, accompanied by his Lordship Bishop O'Leary and very Rev. Mgr. Sinnott went to Souris, where a cordial reception was tendered them. On Monday night the party took steamer for the Magdalen Islands. They return to Charlottetown by the end of the week.

The bill to repeal exemption of American coastwise shipping from Panama Canal tolls has passed all its stages, and is now a statute of the United States. A bitter fight was waged over the bill in both branches of Congress, especially in the Senate. It passed the House of Representatives some time ago by over eighty majority. Its fate in the Senate was more problematical, where the parties are more evenly divided. After a long struggle the bill passed the Senate on the 11th, inst, by a vote of 50 to 35. It then went back to the House for the ratification of an amendment. On the 12th, the House after a brief debate, without a formal conference, accepted by a vote of 216 to 70 the Senate's amendment specifically reserving all the rights the United States may have under the Hay Pauncefote Treaty. On the 15th, the last stage was reached when President Wilson signed the bill.

Federal Parliament.

Ottawa, Ont., June 8—The bill to reimburse the depositors in the defunct Farmers' Bank was defeated in the Senate this evening by thirty-two to twenty-five. The defeat of the measure was not unexpected, but it was anticipated that the division would be on party lines. The reverse was the case. The vote of the Conservatives was evenly divided, while fourteen Liberals voted for the measure. The following was the complexion of the division: Conservatives for six months hoist, Bolduc, McKeen, Daniel McKay, Ross of Middleton, Corby, Murphy, Lariviere, Curry, Sir MacKenzie Bowell and Montplaisier—eleven. Liberals for six months hoist, Beique, Fiset, Legrin, Thibodeau, Godbout, Kerr, Dandurand, Power, Thompson Forget, Jaffray, Tessier, Roche, Farrell, Dessalles, Choquette, Yeo, Beith, Gillmor, Cloran and Lavergne—twenty-one. Conservatives against, Loughheed, Baird, Mason, Gordon, McLaren, Taylor, Pope, Smith, Donnelly, McCaul, Deboucherville—eleven. Liberals against, Mitchell, David, McHugh, Domville, Casgrain, Bostock, Derbyshire, DeVeber, Young, Watson, Ross of Moose Jaw, Ratz, Boyer and Talbot—fourteen. The two party leaders, Messrs. Loughheed and Bostock, both voted for the bill, while Sir MacKenzie Bowell, the old Conservative premier voted against it. Ottawa, June 9.—After a somewhat dull session the Liberals sprang into life tonight over the naval question, the text being the Naval Volunteer Force. This was opposed vigorously by the Quebec Liberals. Sir Wilfrid Laurier leading the attack. The Liberal leader saw in the movement the coming by degrees of a permanent navy policy, but his chief point was the assertion that Canada having no navy of her own, this was simply a plan to secure men for the royal navy to fight the battles of Great Britain. He especially opposed the policy of training a naval volunteer force on the Great Lakes and argued that the government should rather use its influence towards inducing the United States government to abandon its naval militia policy on the lakes. Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal member for Red Deer, then arose. He thought perhaps that the fact that Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Lemieux were human would justify them trying to take some little party advantage unto themselves out of the proposals before the House. For himself he had learned his politics in the old land and always endeavored to view foreign policy in a non-partizan light. He therefore arose to congratulate the government on its new policy, as far as he understood it. Mr. Lemieux had said that the government was receding from its position. Well, there had been considerable receding all around. He did not notice any particular enthusiasm now for two feet units. This keen thrust at his own leader was received in silence by

the opposition and with Conservative cheers. "I hope," proceeded Dr. Clark, that this is a step towards a policy which will be creditable to the country, towards a policy which will be worthy of a self-reliant people." He protested against taking a partizan view of the question. When the naval idea emerged a few years ago Mr. Foster wore a lot of war paint, and his own "right honorable leader" was attired in colors hardly less glaring. He had warned them then against stampeding the country into a naval craze. He was glad to note a sane return to a safe point in national history. In closing the member for Red Deer rebuked the member for Rouville for his partizanship. He told him that he had "shown no excess of the generosity which should characterize a brave man in his hour of triumph." The eloquent Red Deer member received applause from the government benches as he took his seat. Premier Borden received the usual ministerial cheers. He began by cleverly twitting Mr. Lemieux upon his speech. The member for Rouville had given the House considerable scrap book history. He had not given them any reminiscences of the young man who years ago so strongly opposed doing anything for naval defence at all, who uttered a strong rebuke to the members of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce because they dared to express the sentiment that this country should do something in aid of the motherland. Had Mr. Lemieux no recollection of all this? Did he forget the literature which his party circulated in Quebec in 1896? Ottawa, Ont., June 9—The bill to give effect to the agreement which was entered into between the government and the Canadian Northern Railway, whereby the government will guarantee the bond issue of that railway which is necessary to raise funds to complete the system, and in return for which the government receives a forty million dollar interest in the MacKenzie and Mann hundred million dollar concern passed the senate today by a vote of 35 to 20. The majority was not so great as that by which it was given second reading, the vote being forty-one to seventeen, and probably this is accounted for by the fact that Senator Choquette made a violent speech in condemnation of these Liberals who had voted with the government. Thirteen Liberals voted in favor of the bill on the second reading. They were Ross of Moosejaw, McHugh, Frost, Thibodeau, Edwards, Derbyshire, DeVeber, Young, Watson and Talbot. All the Conservative senators voted in favor of the measure except Senator Montplaisier. He is one of the oldest members of the upper chamber having been appointed to the senate in 1891 by Sir John MacDonald. Four Liberals who voted for the bill on the second reading, but voted against on the third reading were Senators Fiset, Beith, Dessalles and Ratz. The analysis of the vote therefore is that thirteen Liberals and twenty-two Conservatives voted for the bill on the third reading by nineteen Liberals and one Conservative against. In the above estimate Sir Lyman Melvin Jones is counted as a Conservative. He has voted with the government since his announcement that he had left the Liberal party. On the second division seventeen Liberal senators and all the Conservative senators voted with the government. Senator Choquette moved the reference of the bill to the railway committee for investigation of MacKenzie and Mann's resources. His motion was defeated by thirty-five to twenty. For the second reading: Senators Hon. Mr. Loughheed, Sir MacKenzie, Bowell, McKeen, Mason, Bolduc, Mitchell, Pope, Currie, David, Daniel, Baird, Gordon, MacLaren, Taylor, Sir Lyman Jones, McHugh, Murphy, Corby, Smith, Girroir, Fiset, McKay (Cape Breton), Ross (Moose Jaw), Frost, Thibodeau, Donnelly, Lariviere, Edwards, Bostock, Derbyshire, DeVeber, Young, Watson, Beith, Montplaisier, Dessalles, Deboucherville, Talbot, Ratz, McKay, Ross (Middleton). Against second reading: Senators Beique, Godbout, Legris,

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Federal Parliament

(Continued from page 6) Kerr, Casgrain, Power, The Jaffray, Tessier, Roche, Prowse, Choquette, Cloran, Gillmor, Lavergne. On motion for third reading Senator Choquette, Quebec an amendment providing that the bill should be sent to the committee of the Senate and the committee should have power to summon witnesses require evidence to be given. Senator Choquette's motion voted down, thirty-five to

Ottawa, June 10—The resolution bill was given its second reading in the Commons evening. As the committee had charge of the bill brought a unanimous report it is that the discussion on the reading of the measure will not be prolonged. The next house there will be members an increase over the present house of 13. Quebec provides the unit of representation will have 65 members Ontario will have 82, lost Nova Scotia 16, losing 2; Edward Island 3, losing 1; Alberta 15, gaining 5; Saskatchewan 16, gaining 6; British Columbia 13, gaining 1; Yukon 1 as formerly.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Prince Edward Island constituencies are: 1. The County of King's form and constitute the electoral district of Kings, and shall return one member. 2. The County of Prince form and constitute the electoral district of Prince, and shall return one member. 3. The County of Queens form and constitute the electoral district of Queens, and shall return one member.

Ottawa, June 11—The address to His Majesty asking for amendments to the British North America Act to permit the increased western senatorial representation and to secure for Prince Edward Island four members in the Commons was moved by Mr. Broden at the opening of the next session. Mr. Broden after pointing out that the way was open for the inclusion of Prince Edward Island in the Dominion, was desirable that any approach to such union should be made by the colony itself.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier who did not endorse all the principles involved in the resolution did not to oppose it. W. F. McLean took occasion to criticize the senate, declaring it was an irresponsible, undemocratic, un-Canadian, un-British, popular body. In this he was strongly supported by Major Sharpe of North Ontario made particular reference to the action of the upper house in giving the Farmers' Bank Bill a second reading. Mr. A. A. M. protested against giving Sir Edward Island less than original six members, and afternoon gave notice of a motion to preserve this representation.

Hon. William Pugsley to the address should provide the increased senate representation should not come into effect redistribution, since if there be an increase in the representation of the crown, it coincides with an increase in representation of the people. Premier Borden could not say that Mr. Pugsley's remarks applicable to this case.

Sir Wilfrid endorsed the remarks of Major Sharpe's remarks morning, and said that both parties had long been invited to senate reform the way was nobody had yet been work it out.

Sir Wilfrid thought the no use in asking the Imperial Parliament to be wiser than the of Canada. If a measure of could be secured by which appointments would not be together on party lines—Wilfrid did not think it intended at Confederation they should—this might be the desired change.

Mr. McLean made an appeal for action, stating that action of an irresponsible blocking progressive legislation Great Britain had brought country to the verge of collapse.