

Prince Edward Is. Has Special Pact With the Dominion

Concessions Demanded When Island Colony Came In as a Province.

Prince Edward Island has a more favorable position in the confederation known as the Dominion of Canada than Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Prince Edward Island did not come into the Dominion until 1873 and by that time leaders in the Island saw that the Dominion was not following a particularly rosy path, so special terms were demanded and received by the Island. After the necessary preliminaries an order-in-council (as provided for in the original British North America Act) was passed on June 28, 1873, at the Court of Windsor when there were present: The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Lord President, Earl Granville, Earl Kimberley, Lord Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone.

Addresses were presented from the House of Parliament of the Dominion and from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island respectively and each petition contained the terms on which Prince Edward Island was to come into Confederation.

Some of the outstanding provisions of the agreement are quoted from the order-in-council as follows:

"The Dominion Government shall assume and defray all the charges of the following services, viz:

"The salary of the Lieutenant-Governor;

"The salaries of the Judges of the Superior Court and of the District and County Courts when established;

"The charges in respect of the Department of Customs;

"The Postal Department;

"The protection of the Fisheries;

"The provision for the Militia;

"The Lighthouses Shipwrecked crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospital;

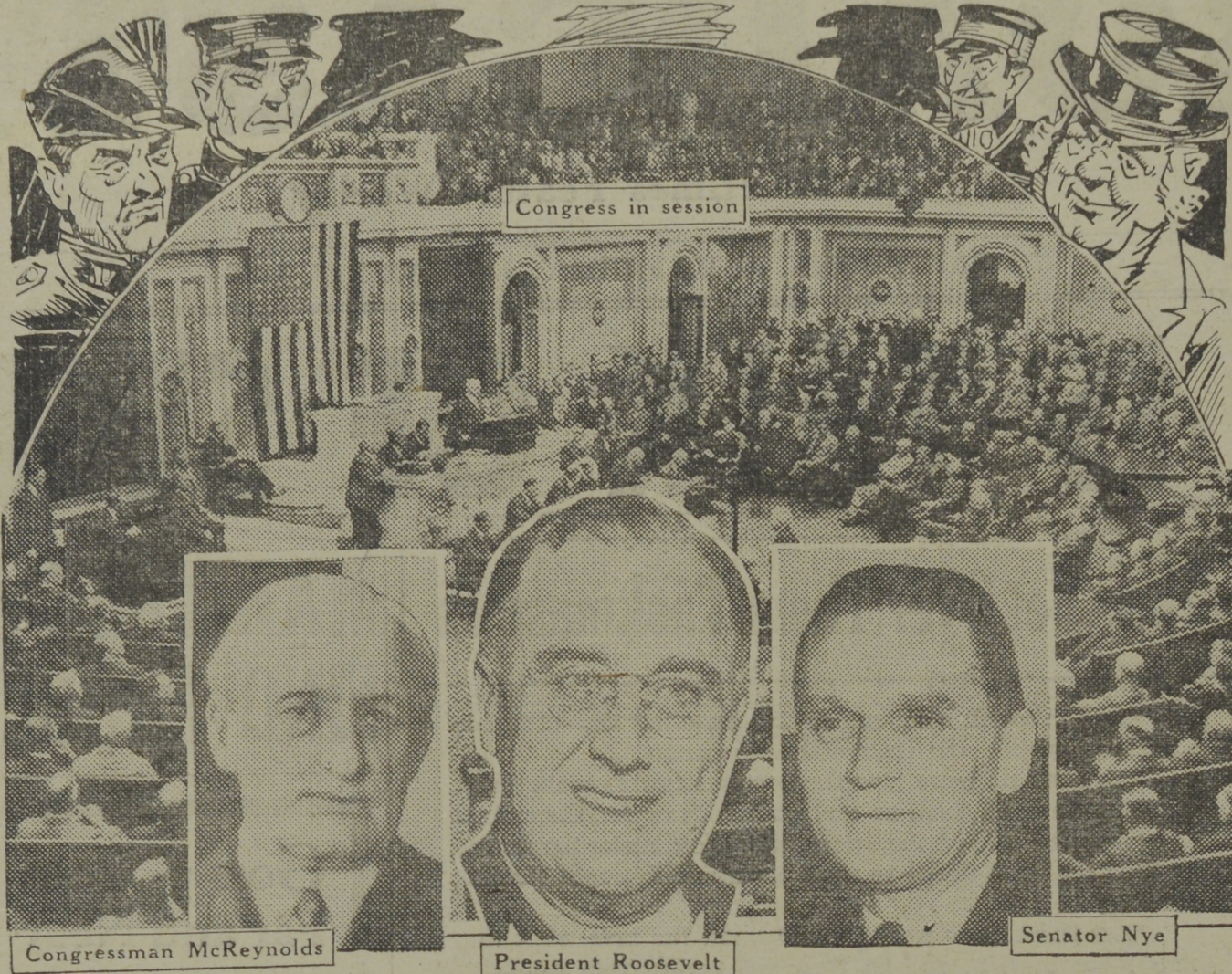
"The Geological Survey;

"The Penitentiary;

"Efficient Steam Service for the conveyance of mails and passengers, to be established and maintained between the Island and the mainland of the Dominion, Winter and Summer, thus placing the Island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Rail-

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EYES OF THE WORLD FOCUSED ON WASHINGTON



International reverberations stirred by President Roosevelt's neutrality message in his Congressional address confirmed his prediction that his words "would not prove popular in any nation that chooses to fit this shoe to its foot." Foreign sentiment in some sections was aroused by his statement that "autocracies" are infernal machines threatening the whole world. The eyes of the world focus upon the current battle in

the United States Congress over the neutrality bill introduced in the House by James McReynolds, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, a bill opposed by Senator Gerald Nye, chairman of the Senate Munitions Committee, who protested the discretionary power it gives the President to decide what war materials should be included in any embargo imposed on warring nations.

Revision Planned For Education In New Brunswick

Modern Text Books To Be Secured For Schools.

Fredericton, N.B.—The initial step has been taken by the Provincial Government for revision of study courses and the adoption of more modern text books in the schools of New Brunswick. At the same time, the situation is being canvassed with the hope of eliminating the matriculation examination as an essential for high school graduates entering university, and also the high school entrance examinations.

"The Government, sitting as the Board of Education," announced Premier Dysart, "took the whole

situation under review and has set machinery in motion to achieve the desired objectives."

A committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. A. S. MacFarlane, chief superintendent of Education, Dr. C. C. Jones, president of the University of New Brunswick and Dr. H. H. Hagerman, principal of Normal School, who will advise on the appointment of a province-wide subsidiary committee of school teachers to report on the matters of school courses and text books.

"The main committee will submit a report to the Government concerning matriculation and high school entrance examination, securing what advice and information may be required from the subsidiary committee."

Commenting on the situation, Premier Dysart stated that there seemed no doubt that drastic changes were necessary. "It is our hope and expectation," he added, "that new text books and

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What High Tariff Means To Users Of Automobiles

Average Price of Car in the Maritimes Is \$1,000; For Export, \$400.

The average selling price of new automobiles in 1934 was \$1,000 for the Dominion, but cars that were exported sold for an average of \$400. In view of this it is with interest that one reads of the controversy which is going on between automobile manufacturers and members of the tariff board relative to the price of cars in Canada.

In a booklet entitled "Facts and Figures of the Automobile Industry," published by the Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Toronto, some interesting figures are made available.

From this booklet it is learned that during 1934 there were produced in the Dominion 92,538 passenger cars, 24,352 trucks and busses—a total of 116,890 vehicles. Of these 31,274 passenger cars and 12,094 trucks were exported to foreign countries. The retail value of the vehicles sold in Canada, not including freight charges to the points of delivery, during 1934, is valued at \$75,872,796, or a little more than \$1,000 per vehicle. The export value of 43,368 vehicles is placed at \$17,203,794, or something less than \$400 per vehicle.

Taking these averages it will be seen that there is a difference between export price and retail sales price in Canada of something like \$600 per car or 150 per cent. increase over export value. The average layman will consider this quite some spread which he must pay due to the protection given automobile manufacturers in Canada.

In 1934 the Maritime Provinces purchased 6,450 new vehicles. If the Maritimes had received these at the export value, the total cost would have been about \$3,000,000 landed in the Maritimes. Taking the average retail price, the buyers in the Maritimes paid approximately \$7,000,000. In both cases freight is provided for.

This indicates that for the people

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famous sportsman and head of the great firm of seed merchants in St. Albans, England, who died suddenly at his English residence. Mr. Ryder presented the Ryder Cup for international competition between British and United States professional golf stars, which is one of the highlights of the sporting calendar.