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MONTCALM'S ROLE IN CANADIAN HISTORY

Review of the Three Heroes and How They are Honored For All Time to Come.

When Canadian history comes to be written in a cosmopolitan and philological spirit three French laymen will stand out in the narrative with special prominence: Champlain, Frontenac and Montcalm. Differing among themselves in temperament, in gifts and in achievement, they all had this in common: they were loyal, patriotic, self-sacrificing, and humanitarian. The first of the trio, first in any group of Canadians that might be assembled for purposes of comparison, stands Champlain, all things considered, as deserving of the highest place. It is therefore fitting that the latter should be honored with a monument at his birthplace in France, and that eminent French Canadians should be present to signify the appreciation of his merits by the descendants of the people for whom he started and did so much.

All that a competent general and a brave man could do he did, holding the superior British forces at bay at widely separated points, which were taken from him in detail during the three years of his campaigns: Fort Quebec, Niagara, Oswego, Lake Champlain, Louisbourg, and Quebec. It was fitting that he and his heroic foe, Wolfe, should meet death in the battle that decided the fate and future of Canada, and that they should be commemorated by a common monument on the battle ground. The one charge of bad faith and barbarous treatment of a fallen foe that has been brought against Montcalm is too indignantly untrue to call for refutation. After the surrender of a British force at the capture of Fort William Henry the Indian allies of Montcalm suddenly attacked the unarmed prisoners of war and massacred many of them. To be a party to such a deed of treachery and inhumanity would have stamped Montcalm as a fiend, whereas his whole previous and subsequent career is marked by the loftiest kind of chivalry. Irrespective of race, every Canadian may without misgiving join in doing honor to a foeman worthy of British arms and in cherishing the memory of a great soldier who was also a humane gentleman.

A DISCUSSION ON THE VERACITY OF THE BIBLE

A Sermon By Rev. Meldola De Sola, Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Montreal

"And the word of our God will stand firm for ever." Isaiah XL., 8. The adversaries of Religion are very fond of impeaching the veracity of the Book of books. They point to the achievements of modern research and assert that these prove the Bible to be unreliable. But is it true that modern scientific investigation has shown the Bible to be unreliable? Is it true that present day research has supplied any valid reason for the withdrawal of our allegiance from the Bible as the Book of God, as the Book inspired not only in its ethical teachings, but in its every law, in its every historical statement?

For literary purposes. But Egyptology and Assyriology subsequently proved that centuries even before Abraham was born Egypt and Assyria were alike full of schools and libraries, of poets and prose writers, and of the results of their literary labors. The critics met these facts by attempting to minimize them, but the discovery of the Royal Society of England: The sublime truth of the Mosaic revelation that nature was prepared step by step for the appearance of man is the greatest lesson intended, and Science corroborates this throughout.

Exploration in Egypt has unearthed the remains of cities which, according to De Naville, are proved by inscriptions found to have been built by the Pharaoh of the oppression. In one of these discoveries enormous brick walls and buildings of crude brick were brought to light. Speaking of these bricks, De Naville says: "Many of them are made with straw, or with fragments of reeds, of which traces are still to be seen in some of Nile mud without any straw at all." Who but a follower of the Higher Criticism will fail to perceive in this discovery a striking confirmation of the fifth chapter of Exodus!



REV. MELDOLA DE SOLA.

These are comprehensive questions, but they may be fully answered in very few words. Bible critics of a certain school have undoubtedly formulated theories which, if positively demonstrated, would prove the Bible to be the most monstrous forgery ever imposed upon man. On the other hand, the facts brought to light by archaeological investigation have corroborated the Bible narrative in a very remarkable manner.

Against the Bible we have theories, improved and unimproved, on the side of the Bible we have facts, incontrovertible facts. Let us turn first to the theories. To sum up the theories of the Higher Criticism in a simple discourse is practically impossible for the critics are holed up at variance. The theories of one critic are contradicted by the theories of another critic, the assumptions of one would be discredited by the Bible as annihilated by those of another. We have a veritable chaos, not a chaos of facts, but a chaos of theories. But a chaos of theories, after all, what is it? A speculation, or an hypothesis framed to account for certain given conditions, but discarded the moment a better or more reasonable one presents itself.

NEW YORK SOCIETY WILL PLAUNT ITS FINERY FROM LIGHTED AUTOS. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The promise of the introduction of automobiles into the city, through which will be made of glass, through which will be seen the brilliant raiment of society's richly dressed matrons on their way to the opera and smart functions, foreshadows an era of regal luxury of which the Old World in its days of glories and splendor was never able to boast. The transport equipments will be heated by electricity, enabling the occupants to discard their wraps so that the public may have the benefit of a perfect view of the magnificent draperies of its leading citizenesses. Whirling looking-glasses, operating on the principle of a swinging summer electric fan at the same time will give the proud matron a chance to observe how much notice she is attracting from the different angles of the street. Pleased in the way she looks like a peacock enthroned, she will glide through the streets with all the splendor of a queen.

REV. MELDOLA DE SOLA. That theory has shared the fate of the one just mentioned. According to a third theory of the critics, the account of the battle of the kings in the 14th chapter of Genesis is not historical. That theory, too, has been shattered by the spade of the explorer. Let the fate of these three theories of the Higher Criticism serve as an illustration of the value of the other theories of that school. And what of the independent facts brought to light by scientific investigation which corroborate the Bible narrative? Signifying of the Biblical account of the Creation, a distinguished English scientist states: "Moses describes the process of creation as gradual, and mentions the order in which living things appeared. By the study of nature, geology has arrived independently at the same conclusion." And in harmony with this we have the following statement of a former president of the Royal Society of England: The sublime truth of the Mosaic revelation that nature was prepared step by step for the appearance of man is the greatest lesson intended, and Science corroborates this throughout.

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STAGE FAUNA. "Animals is all right in their place," said the veteran stage manager, "but that place ain't the drama. I bet there ain't a leopards in our union but what rather take a chance peddling' ear buds in summer than go against a animal show."

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BRITAIN THREATENS AMERICAN WATERS. THE HAGUE, Aug. 3.—Sir W. S. Robson, the British Attorney-General, resumed his summing-up speech in the arguments upon the Newfoundland fisheries case before The Hague Arbitration Tribunal yesterday, taking up the arguments advanced by the American representatives. Combating the American point of view regarding the status of bays, he declared that if large bays could be regarded as territorial waters only when other nations agreed to this, America would lose its jurisdiction over Baffin Bay, Chesapeake bays, for if the Court upheld the American claim in regard to Newfoundland waters Great Britain might draw its recognition of the territoriality of those American bays.

ROYAL PRINCES ARE COMING TO CANADA. LONDON, Aug. 3.—Unless there is a change in the plans the Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince Albert will visit the United States during their tour of the empire which is now being arranged. King George, while Prince of Wales, travelled more extensively than any of his predecessors and finds the intimate knowledge he thus gained of his "dominions beyond the seas" is of great value to him now. It is his purpose to give his sons an even wider acquaintance of the great empire one of them in the course of time will be called upon to rule.

GUARDING BRITAIN'S CROWN JEWELS. There has only been one attempt to steal the Crown Jewels from the Tower of London, and that was when the famous Irish adventurer, "Colonel" Blinck, attempted to do so in 1671. The clumsy methods of the notorious "Colonel" are not to be compared with the subtle and scientific way of the modern crackman, but even the latter did he possess the genius of a dozen Raffleses—could he have been able to steal the Crown Jewels from the new Jewel Room, which is now almost completed in the Wakefield Tower of the Tower of London.

FERNIE COUPLE WED OVER A GERM FENCE. FERNIE, B. C., July 31.—A ceremony which was certainly unique in the annals of the mountains took place at the isolation hospital on the hill. Marriages have taken place under strange conditions and in strange places, but this wedding holds the record for the unusual in these parts.

FUNERAL CAPT ELLISTON. VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 3.—Capt. Peter Elliston was buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery here this afternoon with full military honors. His murderer, Gunner Allen, was given a preliminary hearing in the police court today. It is said in police circles that Allen made repeated threats to take Elliston's life, and that his comrades heard those but failed to repeat them.

THE ONLY ONE. The fat man wishes to be thin, The lean man wishes to be fat; Perhaps the dog is often sad, Because he was not born a cat.

THE ONLY ONE. The boy would like to be a man, The man would gladly be a boy; The things we have but seldom see, To bring us pride or give us joy.

THE ONLY ONE. The snail may long to be a bird, The lark may wish to be a wren; How often women may be heard, Regretting that they are not men.

30,000 MINERS WILL STRIKE IN MISSOURI. KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 3.—Negotiations between miners and coal operators of the state after dragging for four weeks ended today with a strike order which issued immediately to nearly 30,000 miners are affected.

THE ONLY ONE. If every man might have his way, What changes would be brought to the stupid ass alone appears To be content to be an ass. —S. E. Kiser.

IN MEMORY OF KING HUMBERT. ROME, July 29.—The tenth anniversary of the tragic death of King Humbert, who was assassinated at Monza, July 29, 1900, by (Cesario) Bresci, an anarchist, was observed today by commemorative services throughout Italy. Rome was the centre of the observances, and there were thousands of visitors here on a pilgrimage to the tomb of the late King in the Pantheon.

DIVING FOR A FORTUNE. PORT LOVER, August 3.—Captain James Low, Jr., returned this evening with his tin row, where he has been engaged in search of the wreck of the paddle steamer Atlantic, wrecked in 1852 by collision with an unknown vessel, attended by great loss of life, many passengers not even having time to get out of their state rooms. Captain Low reports that a man was caught on the wreck lying in one hundred and fifty-eight feet of water, with one paddle box showing. One hundred and twenty-nine feet, the extreme depth, necessitates the use of special diving suits, and the most friendly feeling possible between the divers and the surface crew was maintained. The wreck was held for four hundred thousand dollars in gold.

WOMEN IN AUSTRALIAN POLITICS. They are getting ready for a general election in the commonwealth of Australia. The Melbourne Women's Political Association has decided to nominate a Miss Goldstein as a candidate for a seat in the senate. As the Australian women have votes they could easily elect Miss Goldstein if they chose, but the question whether a woman can legally sit in a British Parliament would still remain to be decided. The last time she stood for the senate Miss Goldstein polled 52,000 votes, most of them sporting masculine ones. Since then she has been lecturing a good deal and presiding as "speakeress" over an amateur feminine parliament in Melbourne. She is a good orator and a Jewess who has conformed to the Church of England.

OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES OF COLLEGE BASEBALL. In other ways, however, the imitation of professional baseball in the college has been a loss, not a gain. Perhaps the most harmful feature of the professional game which the college boys have adopted is the part of the players as soon as the pitcher takes the ball in hand and gets ready to deliver it to the batter. Every player on the nine gives tongue, and the spectators are treated to one continual shower of puerile and silly cries. The professionals do this partly with the idea of rattling their opponents, but chiefly with the purpose of covering up a complicated set of signals. Even in the professional games the practice is wholly inexcusable and takes away from the game, but when introduced into the college games it is vulgar beyond expression. Such games as, for example, the last Harvard-Princeton matches are enough to disgust the ordinary man with the whole game of baseball. Not only is the audience subjected to a continual chorus of yells

from the players, but the audience itself is encouraged to take a hand in the game by concerted cheering and calls. The result is that the visiting nine not only has to play against the home nine, but it has to play against the home audience. This whole process is absolutely unfair, and it is vulgar to the last degree. The college games of the old day, when each man did his work without screaming, were infinitely superior to the games of today in that respect, and they offered just as good an opportunity for team-play as can be afforded by the indiscriminate yelling, had by the abuse and vulgarity of the college baseball of today have come from the importation during the last twenty years into the college of the professional game. Some of the best professional players of the times he is an alum outside, sometimes he is a stretch of courtesy an amateur; but generally these two breeds of coach do not greatly differ.

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THE GUARDIAN'S WEEKLY SHAKESPEARIAN SERMON

On Blessed Are the Peacemakers on Earth, From Henry VI, Act II, Scene 2.

(Copr. 1909 by Bradley-Garretson Co. Ltd.) For blessed are the peacemakers on earth. Henry VI., Part II., Act II., Sc. 2. Shakespeare lived in a fighting age. He was just sixteen years old when Drake returned from his celebrated voyage around the world after plundering and humiliating Spain on many seas. He no doubt as a young man mourned the chivalric death of Zutphen of that romantic poet and soldier, Sir Philip Sidney. He was just beginning his great career in London when the Spanish armada was gloriously defeated and destroyed and all England thrilled with the news of the valiant deeds of her sons. It is somewhat astonishing that neither in his dramas or poems does Shakespeare allude to the deeds of Drake or the magnificent victory over the Spanish Armada. The truth is that Shakespeare was a lover of peace.

"with pillage and robbery." Its tongue to his ears was "harsh and boisterous." On the other hand it was the speech of peace that bore "such grace." "In her days, every man shall eat in safety, Under his own vine, what he plants; and sing The merry songs of peace to all his neighbors." In drawing his hero king, Henry V., he created a warrior who was essentially a peacemaker. In the very "finest moment of his youth" when urged by the bishops and venerable statesmen to invade France, Henry hesitated on account of the awful nature of war. He fought only in the interests of peace. "The man who is instrumental in bringing about peace without bloodshed is more deserving of a victor's crown than the greatest warrior the world has ever produced. There are few wars that have disgraced mankind that could not have been avoided. Dwelling in peace is a common practice of the Gentlemen, like savage beasts, settled their disputes by blood-letting. Disputes are quite as frequent now as they were in ancient days, but the Anglo-Saxon world, the most highly civilized, has forever banished duels, and towards are no commoner than they were of old. War between nations is as insanely foolish as was duelling between individuals. In several of his plays Shakespeare clearly states his attitude towards peace. In "Henry IV., Part II., he writes: "A peace is of the nature of a conquest; For then both parties nobly are subdued, And neither party loser."

NEW THEORY OF EVOLUTION. A man may have a gorilla, a chimpanzee, an orange-outang or a gibbon for an ancestor, according to Dr. F. Melchers, a German biologist. In an article on the descent of man, published in the Zeitschrift, Dr. Melchers presents a theory, the essence of which is that mankind is divided into four great race groups, each of which is descended from one of four race groups of anthropoid apes. Dr. Melchers describes the difficulty hitherto met in solving the missing link problem and tracing the genealogy of the human race to the attempt to trace the human race to one patent stock. This, he says, is due to the Old Testament story of a single race surviving and impressing itself on modern evolutionary theories. Instead of searching for a single ancestral ape type it is necessary to find four, of which the above named are representatives. Basing his argument on a large number of physical peculiarities both of men and apes, Dr. Melchers classifies men and apes in the following relations: From a gorilla type are descended the race which he calls West Congo, the Guinea-Sudan negro, the Bantus and the Zulus, the last two being mixed races, and also the fair-haired, red-haired northern races, including the Finns. From the chimpanzee descend busman, Lapps, Berbers, some Turanian races, Libyans and southern Europeans. The "orange-outang" is the ancestor of the Malays, the Australians, the Papuans and short headed Germans, while all the races known as Mongolians, as well as Malays, Polynesians and Siberians, descend from the gibbon.

Dr. Melchers contends that each of these groups has differentiated on physical peculiarities which correspond exactly to the physical peculiarities of the ape with which he classifies it. DREAMS THAT CAME TRUE. Andrew Lang has recorded two true dream stories exactly like that of the forgotten ledger entry. In one while walking in a wood near her house in Ireland, dreamed that she saw it lying at the foot of a certain tree. Next day she found it there. She supposed her eye must have seen it at first, dropped it, though her own mind had not instantly noted it. Just the same was the theory of a barrister who went out late at night to post his letters, and upon undressing missed a cheque for a large amount received during the day. He dreamed he saw it curled round an area railing not far from his door, woke up, dressed, went out and found it exactly as he had dreamed. The mind registers at times what it does not instantly report.

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HIGH PRICES AT BRITISH ART SALES

LONDON, July 31.—The extravagance of the prices paid for paintings and objects of art at auction rooms, an extravagance which Sir C. Purland Clarke denounced in an interview, is proceeding at Christie's. At the sale of the Meinertzhagen collection of engravings nine mezzotints, all of which were originally published for about \$5 each, brought \$47,500. An undated proof of Ward's engraving of "The Frankenstein portrait" of "The Frankenstein Daughters" brought \$5,750. Its previous sale realized \$3,500.

Since April 7, when a series of important sales of pictures began at Christie's, eleven collections have realized \$2,763,380. The sale of Baron Schroeder's collection of paintings, engravings and jewels, precious and semi-precious, brought the total of \$690,290.

Below is a table showing the results of the sales of eleven other collections at Christie's:

The Young collection (June 30, July 1 and 4).....	\$770,345
The Waller collections, pictures and drawings (June 10).....	13,170
Porcelain, furniture, etc. (June 7, 8, 9).....	269,195
Modern pictures, various owners (June 3).....	196,245
The Buckley collection of engravings (May 30).....	56,070
The Coope collection of Marjolia, etc. (May 3, 4, 5).....	270,175
The Maddock collection of modern pictures (April 30).....	37,405
The Falcke collection of bronzes, etc. (April 19, 20, 21, 22).....	186,150
The Theobald collection of etchings and engravings (April 12, 13 and 25-30).....	173,090
The Guest collection of plate porcelain, etc. (April 11, 12, 13, 14).....	3,370
Etchings, etc. (April 7).....	47,340