

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1927

THE HOLIDAYS.

THE next great event, now that the election is over, is the closing of the schools for the summer holidays, which takes place on Wednesday. Both to teachers and pupils the opening of the holiday season is most welcome. Months of arduous work and anxiety on the part of the former, more or less laborious study on the part of the latter, invest the vacation days with a halo of promise. The seaside, the woods, the green fields never look as attractive as during the last days of school, the days before the holidays. Anticipation is keyed to a high pitch and the rollicking days and the visits to distant friends and new scenes are always being enjoyed. Possibly the holidays are more thoroughly enjoyed in anticipation than during the realization; but, be that as it may, we have a right to hope and, a duty too, to make the best of our vacation.

For the children at least the holidays bring unalloyed joy, freedom, sport, new adventures. They need this change from work to recreation, mind and body need it and parents will do well to see to it that every opportunity is given their children to get all that is possible out of their longed-for holidays. The more enjoyment they get from this rest the better will it be for them when they return to work.

For the teachers also the holidays mean more than cessation from work. They are given an opportunity to see more of their country, to learn much that will be of value to them when they return to their schools. Many of them will go to other provinces, to other cities, some to foreign cities and foreign countries as opportunity may afford. "See Canada first," is a motto that may well be heeded in this connection. It is necessary for the teachers to know much about their own country, and there is no country in the world that is better worth seeing than Canada. We have many of the greatest things in the world. We have the greatest mountains in the world, the greatest falls in the world with possibly one exception; the greatest forests; some of the greatest rivers, the greatest lakes, and some of the greatest coal and mineral mines. Canada is well worth seeing, and to see as much as possible of it is an almost indispensable part of the teachers' education.

Wherever pupils or teachers choose to spend their holidays we trust they will find them pleasant, profitable and healthful, and that they will return to duty refreshed and strengthened for their work.

PRESERVING WILD LIFE.

A New York lady, Mrs. Grace Rainey, has contributed \$150,000 to endow the Paul J. Rainey Wild Life Sanctuary in Louisiana, her late brother's favorite shooting ground. The Sanctuary consists of forty square miles of forest and lake, and the hope is that the wild life of the adjoining states will greatly multiply because of this safe retreat. The gift is the largest ever given for such a purpose.

The hunter and his gun, his traps and other killing devices has made terrible havoc among the denizens of forest and lake and stream. If it were not for the few sanctuaries scattered here and there throughout the world, the few places in which bird or fish or beast know instinctively that they are safe because they had never been molested there, the wild life of the world would be much less in evidence than it is.

In this province we have no sanctuaries at sea or on land, although we have many suitable places on both. For many years the need of preserving our lobster fisheries, for example, has been emphasized, and Richmond Bay has been suggested as a suitable sanctuary. This special sitting of the Assize Court

teemed with lobsters and they eventually found their way into the open sea. We have no doubt that a few years of preservation in this bay would add greatly to the lobster life around our Island.

Our game birds and trout are well cared for by regulations as to open and close seasons, but the "little life" generally has a hard time of it. In Victoria Park, for example, the crows have possession and they have destroyed the smaller birds, while squirrels and chipmunk and rabbits are being hunted by the small boy and the dog. The "little life" in the Park could be greatly multiplied by the placing of bird boxes and safe retreats in suitable places, by feeding the squirrels which, if fed and not stoned, become as tame as kittens. We need the "little life" in our parks and groves, and our boys and girls could do much and find much pleasure in making and placing retreats for them, showing them that they are their friends, and not their enemies.

PLACING CAPITAL IN CANADA.

AMONG the visitors to this country from Britain, says the Mail and Empire, the continent of Europe and the United States, there is a larger sprinkling than formerly of representatives of financial interests looking about for opportunities to invest. These are very welcome. Their presence is an indication of growing interest and confidence in Canada's natural resources, enterprise and property laws. Money is accumulating in the United States, which for years has had a great superfluity of gold in its treasury vaults. Britain is gradually coming back to her old financial reserve power, and hundreds of millions of pounds will be available for investment in the bonds and other securities of good earning businesses. The men who from time to time are sent here by British and American financial corporations to study conditions and report as to prospects in this or that undertaking or field of production are well qualified for their work. If these highly trained, keen-minded experts seem hard to satisfy, that should not be a ground of complaint. Canadian companies that are looking for capital ought to expect to have their statements and the exact position of their affairs searchingly examined, and approved only when a clear case for security and profits is made out. Ventures that cannot stand the rigorous tests applied to them by inquirers on behalf of British capitalists may in given cases be no more than unfortunate. They may have a fine future, but the people who are carrying them on may have to go through some further tribulation before the success is reached that will convince investors of their soundness. Canada wants no further adverse experiences in the way of unwise commitments on the part of British or American capitalists.

Two ways of doing it. In Paris, Tennessee, a negro shot to death the sheriff who was attempting his arrest. A deputy sheriff took the negro into custody, and shortly afterwards the black was riddled with bullets by a gallant mob of fifty men.

In Winnipeg, Manitoba, a woman and a girl were murdered under circumstances of extreme brutality, and while the city was in a state of tremendous excitement a man was arrested charged with both crimes and linked with them by a chain of evidence pointing straight towards the gallows. He was put in jail, given his preliminary hearing before the magistrate in the regular way, and in the fall he was tried for his life. It was not considered desirable, the Attorney-General said, even to call a special sitting of the Assize Court

to deal with his case. There was never any suggestion that a mob might take the law into its own hands, never the least doubt that justice would be done, never any fear that a bloody-handed murderer might escape adequate punishment through legal quibbles or maudlin sentimentality.

Canadians have faith in their courts, and so far the courts have been worthy of our confidence. While this condition exists we shall not experiment with lynch law.

Ottawa Journal.

Notes By The Way

THE election is over and our next duty is to join the great celebration of Canada's Jubilee. Very fortunately the clouds of discontent which for years past had darkened the sky above the Maritime Provinces have been dispersed by the agency of the Duncan Report and its adoption by the Dominion Parliament. With this favorable change there are brighter prospects before us here in the East than have existed for many years, and hopes that had lain dormant or dead have revived and again become active and inspiring.

The new order of things and the brighter prospects of the present will not repay all our losses of population, industry and wealth during the past half century, but they give evidence of a sense of justice and fair play on the part of the larger provinces that was not apparent heretofore in the administration of the Union into which the Maritimes had first entered with hesitancy and doubt. But other thoughts and convictions than those which first occupied the minds of our people have since been formed.

It is now realized more than it had been that the Union of all British America was a most necessary and urgent step at the time when it was taken and had it not been taken the progress since made throughout the northern half of this continent would have been impossible, and not only our own future but that of the British Empire would have been imperilled. This conviction growing from year to year in the minds of the Canadian people has tended greatly toward the unity and consolidation of the Dominion.

A joyous and hearty celebration of the Jubilee from ocean to ocean is now assured, and in it the people of Prince Edward Island and of the Maritime Provinces will join with a measure of satisfaction and cordiality that would have been impossible but a few years ago. It promises to be the grandest celebration yet held in British North America, one in which nine millions of Canadians young and old will join with heart and voice in joyful acclamation and gratitude.

Those of advanced years, a diminishing number, will rejoice in the Great Event in which at the beginning they shared a part; those of middle life will look back with pride upon the great work their fathers wrought sixty years ago, while the multitude who are yet in life's springtime will look forward in hope that they may live to enjoy the celebration of the Dominion's Centennial year. On the morning of that day, to adopt the sentiment of Daniel Webster, the voice of acclamation and gratitude, beginning here on the Atlantic shore, shall be transmitted westward by millions of the Canadian people till it blends with the murmur of the Pacific Sea.

We may hope that in the next forty years the expansion of Canada in its trade, its industry and population will be greater than it has been in sixty years past and that our present nine millions of Canadian people will have become twenty millions then. What a celebration that of Canada's Centennial promises to be! And what a progress in other multifarious ways will have come over the world in which we dwell.

Already since the Dominion was young, the telephone, wireless telegraphy, telephony and television have come in quick succession; men who plodded on foot before ride swiftly in horseless chariots now, or soar aloft above the clouds "upborne by indefatigable wings," over the continents and oceans, outspeeding the swiftest birds in their flight. The sailor navigates beneath the sea today in calm waters, unmoved by the tempests that howl above its surface.

And these are but a tithe of the wonders that man has achieved in extending his dominion over earth and sea and air in the present generation. What shall be the new wonders yet to be achieved by man during the forty years to come?

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That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

A FEEDING EXPERIMENT

Three California physicians tried an experiment in feeding that should be of interest to everybody, particularly to parents. Forty-seven children in an institution underwent the experiment. Thirteen were given one half pint of milk each, daily extra at lunch time, thirteen were given one medium large orange each, ten were given four pulled figs each, and eleven were not given anything extra at all. All the children were served the same regular meals throughout the institution dining room.

After fourteen weeks, the milk, orange, and fig groups had all made about the same amount of improvement, but those who had not been given this extra food had increased only about one-fourth as much as the other three.

Now what about this? If a farmer wants to increase the weight of any animal be it cow, horse, or fowl, he gives it an extra supply of food. Nothing is thought about this because it has always been done.

The same thing applies to children. If extra food is eaten, you can rest assured that the weight will be increased in nearly every case.

However, if you'll notice the type of food that was given you'll see that in addition to having the usual five classes of food, that is protein, starches, fats, salts and water, these extra foods, milk, orange juice, and figs, all contain vitamins. As the immediate effect of vitamins is apparently to help foods to combine completely with one another, then the system can absorb the full value of all the food eaten.

An average of all these gains shows the orange group first, the fig and milk next, and those without extra food last.

So if your youngster is not gaining steadily it might be worth your while to try some of these extra foods. It might be well also to vary them, because youngsters will tire of milk, of figs, and perhaps also of oranges.

The figures given above certainly command our attention.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "I am not overly anxious to go," say "very anxious."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: semaphore. Pronounce sem-a-for, e as in "men," a unstressed, as in "more," accent first syllable.

OFTEN MISPELLED: veterinary; in.

SYNONYMS: necessity, need, requisite, emergency, essential, requirement, exigency.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: NON-COMMITTAL; not having or not expressing a decided opinion. "He gave his answer in a non-committal way."

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Porch Pillows

If olecloth is used for an inside cover of the porch pillow, and wash material for the outside, rain cannot injure it in any way.

Removing A Rusty Screw

Heat a poker or spike red-hot and apply it to the head of a screw that is rusty and obstinate. When the screw has become hot it can be removed very easily.

When Boiling Vegetables

When boiling beans or other starchy vegetables, put a teaspoonful of butter in the water, and it will prevent the lid from bouncing, or jumping off.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

June 28, 1927

A GREAT SCHOOL MASTER.—O God, thou hast taught me from my youth; and hitherto have I declared thy wondrous works. Psalm 71:17.

PRAYER.—Teach me, Lord, even me, that I may teach others to know Thee.

"NOW I LAY ME"

"Now I lay me down to sleep"—'Twas years and years ago We knelt to say the simple words In daytime's afterglow.

The crickets joined us in our prayers, And sang themselves asleep.

And sang themselves asleep from

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT

Sir,—The Guardian is to be congratulated on the spirit in which it has received the verdict of Saturday. If all persons who desire the prevalence of temperance in city, town and country will but act the same spirit, there will be a betterment of conditions. We all expect that officials will now do their duty in respect to the Liquor Evil, or be given a walking ticket by the men responsible to the people for the enforcement of the law.

I am, Sir, etc AN ABSTAINER

NOW FOR ENFORCEMENT

Sir,—A small majority of the electors has decided that Prohibition (made more workable) shall continue to be the law in Prince Edward Island.

In accordance with that decision, all residents of the Province are to continue to be prohibited from dealing in and partaking of any intoxicating liquor as a beverage; and it will be the special duty of the incoming Government to see to it that the law shall be effective to that end.

That the verdict of the majority was arrived by means of gross misrepresentation, persisted in until the end of the electoral campaign, does not matter; that the result is inconsistent with the personal liberty of the people, to eat, drink and do that which is not inconsistent with the rights, interests and welfare of the public, does not matter; that nearly half the electors who voted on Saturday last voted for the temperance policy proposed by Stewart does not matter;—the will of the electors is to be obeyed, and the duty of the people's elected representatives, as of all those who voted for them, is to see to it that it shall be obeyed.

One good result of the transfer of Prohibition into Party Politics is that the Party in power is to be held personally and directly responsible for its enforcement. To be consistent, the members of that Party must not drink themselves, and they are to be held responsible if those who violate the Prohibition Law are not duly punished. We may therefore hope and expect that there will be less intemperance in the future, and a more rigid enforcement of the Prohibition Law. Officers of the law who have heretofore been lax in their duty will now do their duty or give place to those who will do it. Bootleggers, who have lately increased numbers, prosecuted their unlawful business, will now give it up or suffer the penalties prescribed by the law. Magistrates, constables, policemen, all will be performative and careful in their respect to prohibition; for those who have the power to depose them, the representatives of the Prohibition Party and the members of the Prohibition Government, will be held responsible by the people if the law should not be carried into effect.

The will of the country, having been expressed, it is to be expected that the governments of the incorporated towns will be constrained to require of their officials a more watchful, active and efficient performance of their duty in respect, particularly to the enforcement of the Prohibition Law. The disgraceful and disgusting conditions reported by the detectives who visited Charlottetown a short time ago should not be considered. Liberalism in positions and office here will be expected to insist on the enforcement of the law, now that a majority of the people of the Province have voted for improved prohibition and that their representatives in Legislature and Government are responsible for its continuance as the law of this Province.

I am, Sir, etc

TEMPERANCE

Charlottetown 27th June, 1927

Belated swallows passed our panes. Some baker's twines were more; They had the sunset on their wings. Each dimmer than before. And we could scarcely keep apace Of stars that flocked our window space; In dreams we lost the score.

"I pray the Lord my soul to keep" He has kept that peace quite new. Put safe away with childhood things We left when we were through. So all the years can never spoil With mellowing hopes or rusting toll

That blessedness we knew. —Robert P. Trifram Coffin, in "Dew and Bronze."

Appomattox After 62 Years

(Condensed from Current History (April, '27) Arthur H. Jennings)

The little hamlet of Appomattox Court House, where on April 9, 1865, the tremendous epic of the Confederacy ended, has all but disappeared. Although now and then it is proposed to preserve and properly mark this historic place, nothing definite has yet been done except by patriotic bodies in Virginia, particularly the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who have placed markers and kept some soldier graves in good order.

The most conspicuous houses in the village at the time of Lee's surrender were the Court House itself, now entirely gone and its site marked by a tablet, and across the road, the hotel, which still stands. Two and a half miles north of the Court House there is another striking little town of Appomattox, on the Norfolk & Western Railway.

At the time of the Civil War this was merely Appomattox station, where Sheridan swooped down and captured four trainloads of provisions sent from Lynchburg to meet Lee's army, and thus put the scamp Lee to grace to a situation which had passed beyond human endurance. Lee and Grant went into conference in a room in the McLean house of which nothing now remains but a few piles of debris. It was torn down in 1893 to be transported and re-erected at the Chicago's World's Fair, but for some reason the plan failed and the piles of brick and boards were left there.

When Lee entered with his staff Grant was waiting there with Colonel Marshall. Lee was Grant's senior by 16 years. His hair was silvery gray and he wore a full beard also gray. He wore a new uniform, richly made, with a sword of gold, set off by jewels here and there—a sword of ceremony, not for use on the battlefield. His boots were polished and he wore handsome spurs—some accounts say golden spurs. As he sat in the room a pair of long buckskin gauntlets and a felt hat, matching his uniform in color, lay on the table. Grant says of his own costume: "I wore a rough traveling suit, the uniform of a private, with the straps of a Lieutenant General. I must have contrasted very strangely with a man so handsome, dressed, six feet high and of faultless form." Lee's costume was partly his concession to his ideas of punctilious courtesy and good form and partly because his headquarters wagon had been lost. Grant was due to the fact that for several days he had been in contact with his headquarters, so far as being able to secure clothes was concerned.

Horace Porter says that Grant began the conversation by saying: "I met you once before, General Lee, while we were serving in Mexico. I have always remembered your appearance and I think I should have remembered you anywhere." Lee replied: "Yes, I know I met you there; and I have often thought of it and tried to recollect how you looked, but I have never been able to recall a single feature."

There was some further talk about Mexico, and then Lee raised the question of the moment. They had a short talk about the terms of surrender. "I think our correspondence indicated pretty clearly," said Grant, "the action that would be taken at our meeting, and I hope it may lead to a general suspension of hostilities and be the means of having further life."

Lee inclined his head as indicating his accord with this wish, and General Grant went on to talk a some length in a very pleasant vein about the prospects of peace. Lee was evidently anxious to proceed to the formal business of the surrender, saying: "I presume, General Grant, we have both considered carefully the steps to be taken, and I would suggest that you commit to writing what you have proposed."

General Grant, calling for his manuscript book, proceeded to write the terms. He did not pause until he had finished the sentence ending with "officers appointed by me to receive them." Then his eyes seemed to rest on the handsome sword at Lee's side. He felt that it would be an unnecessary humiliation to require the officers to surrender their swords and a great hardship to deprive them of their personal baggage and horses, and after a short while he wrote the sentence: "This will not embrace the side arms of the officers nor the private horses or baggage."

Grant said of this moment: "The much talked of surrendering of Lee's sword and my handing it back is purest romance." Lee read the terms attentively. Occasionally he made some remark to Grant concerning some small omission or adjustment he desired. The most important matter was the extension to privates of the privilege of taking their own horses or mules home with them. Grant quickly assented. "That will have a very happy effect upon our men," said General Lee. "Grant introduced each member of his staff to Lee. There was considerable conversation before the terms and acceptance were finally signed and delivered, and the company present prepared to separate. Lee went to the porch of the house and directed that his horse be brought up. As he waited he gazed sadly and silently in the direction of the valley where his remnant of an army now reposed. He 'smote his hands together in an absent sort of way,' says Porter, "and seemed not to see the group of Federal officers in the yard who rose respectfully at his approach. General Grant stepped down from the porch and saluted him by raising his hat. He was followed in this act of courtesy by all our officers present; Lee raised his hat respectfully and rode off to break the sad news to the brave fellows he had so long commanded."

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Confederation And After Sixty Years Of Progress

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND CONFEDERATION

Prince Edward Island was visited by Jacques Cartier in 1534, but he thought it part of the mainland. It was first called Isle St. Jean (St. John Island) and this name it retained until 1789. The Indians called it "Abegwek" (Cradled-on-the-Wave). Champlain took possession of the Island in the name of France, in 1603, and it was formally ceded to the English in 1763.

The Island is about 145 miles long and in width from 4 to 35 miles. It has an area of 2,184 square miles. Save for some boggy and swampy land the whole Island is cultivable. Its development was steady, and in 1871 it had a population of 94,201—the densest in any part of British North America. There was growth in population until 1891 when it reached a maximum of 109,078, but the population steadily declined until 1921, the time of the last census and it was then only 88,615. At first glance a bad showing, but it was due largely to the introduction of machinery on the farm. The Island had no large cities or large factories to absorb the population thus released. Unfortunately three-fourths of the emigrants went to the United States and were lost to Canada.

In 1864 the question of Maritime Union was under consideration at the Charlottetown Conference. This scheme was not found to be practicable and visiting delegates from Canada induced representatives of Prince Edward Island to attend the Quebec Confederation Conference. But the Island was flourishing. It had a government system to its liking, import duties were low, and it had no public debt. The leaders of public thought felt it would be wise to let well enough alone, and in 1865 the Assembly by a vote of 23 to 5 decided to refuse to accept the Confederation scheme. In 1866 and 1870 the Assembly again went on

record against Confederation. But the Island began railway building. The Government, in 1875, found itself in a precarious financial position. The Dominion Government made Liberal offers regarding the land question and the railway and the Island accepted "better terms" and joined the Canadian family.

Although there has been a decrease in population, there has been a steady increase in wealth. The sea continues to yield a rich harvest of fish, the fertile land yields large crops, particularly of oats and potatoes. Unfortunately there are few factories and those mainly to supply local needs, thus a large home market is absent.

The Island is the home of a quite recent industry, fox-farming. The first experiments in fox-farming were carried on in 1837. The work gradually attracted wide attention and by 1909 a number of farmers were engaged in the business. The war brought hard times for the fur-farmers and there were many failures. But the industry is now once more on a sound basis. In 1913 there were 277 farms on the Island and in these farms 3,130 foxes; in 1904 the number of farms had increased to 488 and foxes to 13,990. The demand for Prince Edward foxes and pelts is extensive, both in Europe and America, on account of their superior quality. In 1924 the value of silver foxes on fur-farms was nearly \$3,150,000. Much attention is now being paid to scientific farming, dairying, cattle-raising, and wool production; the fisheries are being conserved; population is once more on the upward trend and the future of the "Garden of the Gulf" is exceedingly bright.

By the use of a Swedish invention a telephone message is taken on a phonograph record in the absence of a person called, to be reproduced when he returns.

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