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BIRTHS

CHANDLER.—On June 29th at the P. E. I. Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Chandler, a daughter.

DEATHS

KELLY.—At Greenfield, King's County, on Saturday, Gregory Kelly, aged 67 years.

RELIEF FUND FOR N.F.L.D. SUFFERERS

- Subscriptions will be received by Worshipful Mayor Sterns and Dr. J. T. Jenkins. Prince Edward Theatre \$54.05, H. H. Sterns \$50.00, W. A. Weeks \$24.00, Prof. V. this \$5.00, G. L. Wright \$5.00, Colonel F. S. Moore \$10.00, The Faithful Circle of King's Daughters (per Mrs. Edward Chandler) \$12.00, A friend \$1.00, B. R. Holman \$5.00, Roger Farquharson \$2.00, Anna Farquharson \$2.00, T. W. Woodman \$10.00, Dr. S. R. Jenkins \$5.00, W. S. Louisa \$5.00, J. H. Hill \$5.00, Hyndman & Co. \$10.00, Dr. J. T. Jenkins \$20.00, W. A. Morson \$20.00, Robert Bell \$2.00, F. J. Holman & Co., Ltd. \$5.00, Thomas Easton, Hampshire, \$5.00, William Clark, North Wiltshire, 7 bags potatoes.

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THE GUARDIAN

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President... A. A. Bartlett Managing Editor... J. E. Burnett

TUESDAY, June 30, 1914.

DAILY OF EVENTS

TO-DAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m. Annual Convention of P. E. I. Women's Institute resumes, 9 a. m. Supreme Court, 10 a. m. P. E. I. Militia goes into annual camp. Prince Edward Theatre, 7.30 and 9 p. m. People's Theatre, 7.45 and 9 p. m.

Wednesday, July 1st, Dominion Day, being a statutory public holiday, The Morning Guardian will not be issued on Thursday, July 2nd.

The Evening Guardian will not be issued on Wednesday but will be published on Thursday as usual. Advertisers will please note these changes.

Table with columns: Date, Day, Time, H't, H. M. FT. for the month of June.

ONTARIO ELECTION

The result of the Ontario elections, a telegraphic summary of which is given elsewhere in this paper, must be a sore blow to Liberal hopes.

The Abolish the Bar war cry, which had resounded unceasingly throughout the province from pulpit and platform during the campaign was a strong appeal, and it was made systematically and scientifically.

In his manifesto to the electors, the Liberal leader, Mr. Rowell, made these definite promises:

"We promise, if returned to power, at the very next session of the legislature to pass legislation completely wiping out all hotel and club licenses in this province, and that no shop licenses will be permitted to issue to replace any hotel or club license wiped out.

"We promise to amend the existing local option law, to permit any municipality to wipe out any shops that remain, on a majority vote, instead of under the three-fifths handicap, as at the present time.

"We promise to make local option county wide (as in the case of the Scott Act, so that a by-law may be carried to close shops in the whole county on a majority vote, and you will have all the benefits of local option provisions for enforcement.

"We promise to impose such further restriction upon any shops that may remain in any municipality as experience may show to be necessary to limit the operations of the traffic and effective to remedy its evils.

He had promised too much; the people did not trust him. Then there were old Liberal sores to wipe out, the Ross Government and its corruption had not been forgotten. And there was the strong, sane administration of Sir James Whitney during the past ten years. "The pilot whom the people took aboard in 1905 still commands the ship of state and he will carry it forward to fresh achievements for the public welfare," this prediction has been verified.

THE SUEZ CANAL

The development of shipbuilding as well as of world traffic is shown in the report of the Suez Canal for 1913, just issued. It tells of a development in the business of the East that means not a little for the business of Europe. The year was not the best in the history of the company. The revenue, which fell short of 120,000,000 francs, was some 14,000,000 francs less than that of 1912. But the total working expenses were under 46,000,000, and

this included an allowance of 3,000,000 for the depreciation fund.

The canal is among the transportation institutions which are operated and maintained and improved for a moderate percentage of the net receipts. It was designed and constructed on lines calculated to ensure this, and much of the money laid out upon its improvement has been for the purpose of enlarging it so as to enable it to pass the larger types of vessels that modern conditions call for.

Ten years ago, it is stated, vessels recording more than 4,000 tons were not 22 per cent. of the total passing; last year they were over 41 per cent. Ships of over 6,000 tons ten years ago were but one per cent. of the total; last year they were five per cent. The Suez report says with aptness that such growth in the dimensions of ships is the best demonstration of the necessity for the company's continuing the work of improvement. Some of the improvement is sought to attain in the speed with which ships can be passed from end to end of the waterway. In 1912 the average time was cut down 19 minutes, which appears to be by thirty-five minutes to 16 hours nearly the best mark that can be reached, as satisfaction is expressed because it was maintained last year. As 5,085 ships used the canal last year, it will be recognized that expedition in such matter is necessary if the route is to be kept clear.

The year 1913, while the total trade done was less than in 1912, showed a marked gain in the tonnage of loaded merchant ships, which is the strongly hopeful factor in the situation. The quantity of merchandise carried was 25,775,000 tons, a record figure. The heavy business was bound east and south. It included coke from Great Britain, sugar from Adriatic ports, petrol from phosphates from Algeria and Tunisia.

A special feature was the size of the consignments to India and farther eastern ports of worked metals, machinery and railway material. This latter is described as proof of the economic development of the regions served by the canal. Burmah, Siam, Indo-China and East Africa are increasing their trade with Europe. China and Japan are steadily and largely expanding their business, while India has from the first been a main supplier of traffic. The region directly tributary to the canal is also developing new industries.

It was in 1856 that the Suez Canal Company was formed, and in 1869, after many engineering, political and financial difficulties had been surmounted, that it was opened for traffic. It was recognized as a great and useful undertaking from the first; but it is only now that it all means to the world's trade is being appreciated. Its story, and especially this latter chapter of it, suggests that in due time like great results will be noted from the operation of that great waterway which M. de Lesseps's genius put in the way to being constructed, the Panama Canal.

GOLF AND ITS VICTIMS

A spirited controversy is being carried on in the London Times on the why and wherefore of golf and its devotees. The discussion was initiated by a Mr. Bosanquet who vigorously protests against the growing popularity of the game to the detriment of all others, and his letter was followed in quick succession by others fulminating charges of a more or less extravagant nature. The controversy has spread to the editorial columns and to the reviews, until now it shares with the Ulster problem the pride place in public attention.

The charges against golf are varied and comprehensive. It is cockneying the countryside; it is running the manhood of the nation; it is placing Britain's commercial supremacy at the mercy of the foreigner; it is leading to extravagance and waste. People will not drill because they prefer to play golf. The school boy is growing up egotistic, unsocial and unpatriotic because golf is luring him away from the wholesome discipline of team games. Business men are facing bankruptcy with indifference because golf tempts them from their offices three or four days a week. Statesmen, under the influence of its anodyne, are no longer in touch with realities. The man who has once developed golf-madness, is told, rapidly loses all humanity. He might just as well take to drugs or drink. The mournful cry of the "golf widow" rises with distressing shrillness. The Saturday Review tells her pitiful story with moving effect.

"A golfer won her maiden affections. But the honeymoon had hardly waned before a strange restlessness seized him on Saturday afternoons. In a few months happiness had fled. He sought the links at daylight, and came home only to practise his swing in the drawing-room and to tell devastating anecdotes concerning his miraculous put-

ting and the horrible things that had happened to put him off his game. The poor woman's life is blighted and she warns all girls who want to be happy to stout the proposals of a golfer.

"It would really seem that the moral temperance story of Victorian memory should be rewritten to fit in with this modern danger to happy marriage. The first chapter might introduce the pride of the village leaving the ivy-grown parish church on the arm of her lover, a man perfectly respectable but for the fact that during his last fortnight at Brighton he was led by a dangerous friend to go twice round the links. As the carriage passes the local golf club-house his eye wanders furtively from the bonny face of the bride to the spot where a purple-faced colonel is just driving off his second tee. The bride sighs. It is her first misgiving. Then we have the neglected home. The silver cake-basket, gift of a fond mother, has gone—pawed to buy half-a-dozen liquid-cored balls of special make. The mock Chippendale chairs have been sold to pay last year's club subscription. Squalid misery broods over the household. The children ask where father is, while the lonely wife weeps. Then comes the culminating chapter. The dry-rot has bitten deeper. The oppressed wife asks her husband for money to buy mere bread for the children. He is in a bad temper, having failed at the last green. "Bread!" he exclaims, "ask me for bread, when these lazy brats can easily earn ten shillings a day on the links." And then, on the temperance-story plan, he lays out his unfortunate off-spring with a brassie. On which the much-ried wife is stirred at last to indignant protest, and good Alderman Brown, President of the Anti-Golf Union, who has been a silent witness of the sad scene emerges to back up her remonstrance. Finally the husband is touched; with remorse, swears reformation, accepts gratefully good Alderman Brown's undertaking to see the children decently buried, and the story ends on a note of high hope.

All these charges against golf are far from novel. The other day a gallant general protested against the 'lazy swine' who spent their Saturdays on the links instead of at drill. Four centuries ago the Scottish Parliament was equally severe on devotees of the 'unprofitable sport' who neglected the patriotic pastime of archery on its account. It was resolved that golf should be 'utterly cryt down.' Nevertheless golf survived the Scottish Parliament—survived even the fulminations of John Knox. It was stated to the discredit of Mary Stuart that she played golf within a few days of Darnley's murder. She was a true golfer. But one suspects the enthusiasm of Charles I., for it is recorded that he broke off his game at Leith on receiving news of the Irish rebellion. That might put a modern golfer off his stroke, but would hardly tear him away prematurely from the links. For, whatever else may be said of it, golf is probably the most absorbing game we have. Hence its value as a relaxation for busy men. Hence, too, a certain danger that with some it may cease to be a game and become a vocation. That a man may dawdle over golf, without being slack, is its

great recommendation for young and old. We confess we have dawled after our drive at the fourth tee at Bramshott; we have dawled also at the burn at North Berwick. But it is a game on which younger people may waste a vast amount of time if they overdo it; and the tendency to overdo it can scarcely be denied. The schoolboy wants a more strenuous game altogether—something in which he stands a chance of being knocked well if the old idea still held good about. On the whole, it would be

NOTES Even the Ottawa "Free Press," the most partisan of Liberal journals, is pretty well satisfied with the new redistribution of seats. "There are not many objections to the new ridings," it says in a headline, "redistribution can hardly be called a jerry-mander this time."

There was a movement in educational circles in New York to have the public schools kept open all the year round. The idea is to keep the children off the streets and occupied. As the juveniles are the ones who would be chiefly affected were the change made, they should be given a voice in the matter. Perhaps they would vote to abolish the long summer holidays! Perhaps not.

A wildcat having been caught in Argyleshire, the London Chronicle remarks that such animals are now rarities in Europe. The same cannot, with truth, be said with respect to America. On this continent there are still many wild cats of the fourlegged kind. There is also another and inanimate species that every now and again appears even in thickly populated places and costs some people a lot of money. The wildcaters profit by it at the expense of the innocent.

It is asserted in the Scientific American that the Great Eastern, the Leviathan of a half century ago, was practically unsinkable. She had a double hull, a longitudinal bulk-head (alias a partition running lengthways down her middle from bow to stern) and numerous cross bulk-heads. Instead of improving on this or even holding to it, modern builders have retrograded. Double hulls are rare; longitudinal bulk-heads are unknown.

The Aquatic Government has found it advisable to make a reduction in the amount of income tax it proposed to collect from the super-wealthy and also to withhold for a year certain proposed grants from the treasury in relief of municipal rates. The situation is awkward for the ministers.—The reduction will not win them the friendship of the millionaires, and the withholding of the local grants will vex the democrats who wanted the millionaires' hides to show to their admirers.

MARCONI FOG-GUN A MARVEL AT SEA. LONDON, June 27.—Guglielmo Marconi has added two new important improvements to his wireless invention. These are gun-firing by wireless and his new Marconi system of fog-signalling.

Official announcements of these two important discoveries will shortly be made. In the meantime, some particulars have been learned by the New York American correspondent, which may be of more than passing interest. It is known, in the first place, that the Marconi experts have for some time past been testing an apparatus for distant control. One thing has led to another. The distant control machine was combined with an automatic fog-gun, called the Stevenson-Moyes acetylene gun.

The latter was left on an isolated elevation in mid-ocean, where it had been erected and had been left unattended for weeks at a time in all kinds of wind and weather. It was thereby subjected to the "jamming" from the wireless signals received from ships passing nearby.

These tests have, however, proved satisfactory, as whenever the coast-guard had a transmitting apparatus set up, the gun was fired at intervals of about twenty seconds, giving both a loud report and a brilliant flash.

The gun contains a sufficient supply of acetylene gas to allow for continuous firing, at the rate of three flashes and reports per minute, for from two to three weeks. This transmitting apparatus which has been operated by the coast-guard consists of a simple switch with "on" and "off" positions.

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Children's colored lisle, in sky pink and tan at 35c, any quantity. Children's sox, assorted colors, at 14c and 25c, any quantity.

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