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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MORNING DAILY EOUNDED 1891 WEEKLY (NOW EVENING DAILY) 1887 | "THE LATEST NEWS | CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1912 | FIRST OF ALL" | 25c A MONTH BY MAIL IN ADVANCE $2.50 PER YEAR BY MAIL IN ADVANCE

CANADA THROUGH A PUNJAB MISSIONARY'S EYES

Many Interesting Facts of Particular Interest to Prince Edward Island Told by a Well Known Divine.

(Through the courtesy of both sender and receiver, the Guardian is permitted to publish the following personal letter, from the Rev. P. Ireland Jones, giving his impressions of a recent visit to the Dominion.)

Prince Edward Island,
Canada, September 29th, 1911.

My Dear Wigram,

I have not sent you a line for some weeks, and much has happened to us in the interval. We found our son from Saskatchewan, not met for over 6 years, could not come to see us in England, so we resolved to come here to meet him ere we turned our faces Eastward again, with all the changes and chances of life and service there before us. You know what such reunions mean. We sailed from Bristol on September 6th in the "Royal George," a fine Canadian liner of 12,000 tons. We had over 1000 passengers and more than 500 in the steerage, including 54 S. A. Emigrants, under an S. A. Captain in the 2nd class, and a "Times" Correspondent seeking "Copy" as to the conditions of steerage life on a Canadian liner for emigrants, and as I heard, well satisfied with his experiences. We had too on board the 8 officers and the gunners of the Royal Canadian Artillery who had done so well in competition with the Home batteries of territorials. An Atlantic voyage is too short to enable ane to get to know anybody well. But we made many acquaintances, some friends, and learned much from well-informed persons, as to Canada, her politics, economics, commerce, trade, railways, prospects, relations to the Empire, Church life and Missions. We had on board some distinguished Canadians whose fulness of knowledge greatly impressed me. One in particular from Ottawa, with the help of his 1909 Government map, of great dimensions, spread out in the ship-library, gave me information on Canada, her achievements, possibilities and prospects, such as I could have gained in no other way. We had on board old settlers returning after revisiting the home country. One couple from Ontario had not been in England for 52 years. He sailed from Plymouth in a sailing-vessel and took 37 days for the voyage. The mail boats now take 6 days. We carried 500 bags of mails. On Sunday morning, September 10th, we had a full attendance in the 1st saloon-service, which I took, alone, no other clergyman on board. A 2nd service arranged for 8 p.m. in the steerage, was anticipated by the S. A. Captain, and I joined them before his was over, and cancelled ours. A cornet-playee among the S. A. did yeoman service throughout our voyage. On some stormy days on those grey seas his music, with strong voices, singing in parts, came floating over the decks, with "Abide with me," "Lead Kindly Light," "Nearer My God to Thee." On Sunday morning he played for half an hour before breakfast and it was like church-bells at sea. I thanked him for his help to us all, as he gripped my hand. I had asked a Baptist brother to read the lessons in our morning service, but he was on his back in his bunk when the time came. We had rather a trying time of wind and sea, with dark fogs off Newfoundland and an iceberg, ghostlike, drifting past us, in the mist, very near by, and others were not far off, as the Captain feared, for we steamed only 15 miles in four hours, slowed down, testing the temperature of the water. Our type of emigrants, if a fair average, was remarkably good. An American passenger said to me that he had never seen such good specimens in American and German liners for the States. The Canadian Government exercise a watchful supervision over all incomers, and this may insure the exclusion of undesirables. U. S. A. does the same, but they appear to draw more continental emigrants, and Canada, British.

Our ship was bound for Montreal, 10 hours beyond Quebec, up the great St. Lawrence, 2000 miles long, but we landed at Quebec, with its wonderful beauty of situation on high cliffs above the river, and its historic memories. We had 16 hours there. It is a very French city, and 90 per cent are Roman Catholics. We visited the spot on the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe fell in the moment of victory, September 13th, 1759; Montcalm's statue, his gallant French rival-General, and the fine obelisk put up by Lord Dalhousie, to their joint memory. The inscription is all good, but I recall only this, "Mortem Virtus communem, Famam Historia, monumentum Posteritas dedit." We had 500 miles rail along the southern bank of the St. Lawrence to Prince Edward Island, through flourishing settlements, wide-spreading farms, and beautiful woodland scenery, rivers, hills, valleys. The red and orange maples in Autumn tints, and the dark green firs, made a frame to an unending vista of delightful sea and landscapes. The straits which divide P. E. I. from the mainland are 38 miles across. The population of The Island is over 100,000 (note the emphasis on the) and the whole country is like the Surrey downs at their best, cattle, horses, farm produce, all of a high standard of excellence. The green pastures, with hedges, are very home like, and contrast with the 7 mile fields of the far North West. The red soil reminds us of Somerset or N. Devon, and the snug homesteads, barns, and houses, all built of wood are dotted all over the country-side.

The people, many of whom have never been on the mainland, live the simple life, and are strenuous, industrious and most loyal to the British throne and flag. I saw in Charlottetown, the busy sea-port Capital of P. E. I. (12,000 population), a fine bronze statue to Canadian soldiers who fell fighting at Paardeberg, South Africa, February 1900. The inscription is a brief testimony, eloquent of the spirit of the Canadian people. "To manifest to all the world the ability and willingness of Canada to share with the Motherland the duties and responsibilities of Empire." Is not that a true Imperial note? As Mr. A. Fisher, the Australian Premier said lately, "the relation of the Dominions to one another and to the Empire is as that of the Planets in their orbits, round the central sun, each with their own functions, and with their centripetal relation."

I have been here in this momentous recent general election. I drove in with our host, Mr. F. W. Haslam, brother of our Kangra fellow-workers, to the polling booth on the 21st. Scores of settlers from the whole country-side were there on the same errand. The Dominion has all her elections on one day, and the general results are known by mid-night of the same day, and this is in a country so vast as this, with a population of something over 7 millions. You have long ago heard the result. It has astonished the world, and not least the Canadians themselves. After 15 years of office, Sir W. Laurier and his cabinet are out of power, and 6 of the ministers, including Mr. Fielding, the most prominent, who negotiated reciprocity, are unseated. Few Canadians but recognized the advantages of "Reciprocity," and free trade in many products, and lowered tariffs on others, with the U. S. A. But Canada, while quite friendly with the States, would forego all these inter-trade advantages, rather than risk her possible independence in too close political relations with U. S. A., endangering as many feared her close union with the Mother Country. Not a few have said to me, "What will England say?" I believe it is an act of fine, unselfish Patriotism. The interest in the election has been remarkable. Thousands of life-long Liberals have voted for the Conservatives on this occasion, and the majority of the latter over the Liberals in votes has been over 50,000, as compared with the 17,000 majority polled by Liberals in 1908. In this Island they have total prohibition of intoxicants for sale, by a general Plebiscite of the people. Temperance meetings abound to keep the voters up to the mark. I attended one such with over 300 present, and had to ascend the platform, and make a reluctant speech on A. T. A. work in India, of which I should know more. Automobiles are forbidden too. The roads are narrow, and the chauffeurs were indifferent to public safety, so that the Island legislature (for there is one) repressed them wholly.

Our Church does not hold the front rank numerically in these Maritime Provinces. She has devoted clergy, numerous church members, and a growing work, but the Presbyterians and Methodists outnumber her. A proposal to unite the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationals is now a-foot. People respond heartily to the Church services provided for them and I have been present at well-filled church services. In Charlottetown, we had the privilege of calling on an honored member of St. Paul's Church, of which the Rev. T.W. Murphy, Mrs. Haslam's brother-in-law, is Rector. This church member has been for 75 years connected with St. Paul's Sunday School, from 4 years old to 78, as pupil and superintendent, the generous supporter of all good causes in Canada. As he said to me himself he must be one of the oldest of those who all their lives have been members of the same Sunday School. There can be few others of similar long membership, anywhere, in the Church of Christ on earth. Education is efficiently carried on. I have been in some of the schools, large, well-appointed, well-staffed. Education up to a good standard is free, and so far as distance from a school will permit compulsory. I was much pleased with the bright intelligence of the school children in the various grades, and the science of education in its most modern phases is cultivated to produce the best results, by the best methods. Distances are immense. We travelled by sea some 2600 miles from Bristol to Quebec. Our son travelled by land railway about the same distance from his far off home in Saskatchewan to come and meet us here. You could put down the Atlantic Ocean between here and his home. And beyond his present home base in the West, are other Provinces lying further to the West, and the Pacific Ocean, is beyond. What a destiny this vast country with its room for population may have before it.

We hope later to visit Montreal, the great commercial capital with its half million of people, and Toronto, a University city, with 300,000. We sail from New York in late October, if all be well.

Have you read Miss Montgomery's "Anne of Green Gables," and "Anne of Avonlea"? Both give an admirable idea of life in this Island community. To us everything is of great novelty and interest. I think I have wearied you enough with my long letter, but I hope it may be of interest to hear more af a land which has given Missionaries to Japan and China and to us in the Punjab where we have valued fellow workers from these shores, and the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Indore has many friends in the Dominion.

With our affectionate greetings to yourselves and all fellow-workers whom we daily remember.

Ever yours affectionately,
(Sd.) P. IRELAND JONES.

AN AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN ISSUED

Furnished By Prof. Ross of Charlottetown

Proceedings of the sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, 1912. No of pages 54.

This Association receives a Government Grant of $2000.00. It corresponds to the Central Farmers' Association of our Province.

After the usual addresses of welcome &c., &c., a lengthy discussion of the usefullness of the Provincial Exhibition held at Halifax took place. It was resolved to ask the Exhibition Commission to shorten the time during which live stock must be kept on the grounds; to provide better accomodation for exhibitors and attendants of live stock &c., &c.

The Agricultural College and Agricultural Societies and Horse Breeding Legislation also received some attention. It contains two excellent addresses by J. H. Grisdale, Director Experimental Farms, and synopses of addresses by Principal Cumming. G.H. Barr, Chief Dairy Division, Ottawa, W.T. Ritch, Dominion Sheep Commissioner, G.E. Sanders, Entomologist, Department, Ottawa and others.

A copy of this report can be had from the Secretary, R. B. Bryan, Durham, N.S.

Importance of Entomology in the Developement of Canada being the evidence of Dr Hewitt before the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization 37 pages.

It deals in a general way with the objects of the Division of Entomology and its importance. It then takes up in detail, Plant Lice the Saw Flies, The Warble Fly which annoys cattle to such an extent, San Jose scale, Wire Worms, June Bugs, Cutworms and other insects and the best way to deal with them. Insecticides are then taken up.

It is full of valuable information and should be of great assistance to farmers in dealing with these pests.

Copies of it can be had from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

RECOLLECTIONS OF 67 YEARS AGO.

The following interesting history of this Province sixty-seven years ago was furnished The Guardian by the late James Grigg, of West Devon:—

I spent my childhood days at my father's home in Trout River, Lot 13, P.E.I. When nearing my majority I thought of looking out for a home of my own and acting on the advice of Greely, "Young man go West," I started on my westward journey. The first four miles were very crooked and rough and reached the westward road, newly made, that extended from Miscouche to Tignish, a distance of about forty miles. When I had gone about five miles on the road I came to a small tent about large enough to shelter one man. It appeared that the man had at the time deserted his improvement. But in a few years he returned and commenced clearing land for the farm which is now in the possession of John Smith. Two miles further on I came to a large barren that had been burnt over by bush-fire. Probably the men who opened the road had started the fire. The place is now covered with a woods. A little further on, about a mile, I came to a lake. It covered about 3 acres and was 6 feet deep with about the same amount of mud under the water. The lake is situated about half-way between Portage River on the west and Percival River on the east, 3 miles from water to water. Some fifty years ago, when juniper roots were in such great demand for shipbuilding purposes, I saw a lumber yard on the lake ice. The workmen would root the trees out, cut them the proper length and haul them in the rough. Broad-axe men would then dress them for shipment. They were taken all sizes and sent to the United States. Two miles further on a man was building a small log-house for the accommodation of travellers. The place was named Traveller's Rest. This man was an emigrant from England. He landed in Charlottetown and had then gone to Little York where he spent some time working for the farmers. He had been a farm laborer in the Old Country. During the fourteen miles I travelled I don't remember seeing one individual on the road. At the end of the next six miles I came to a grist mill. It was owned by Peter Carrel, a mill-wright, who came from Charlottetown. His customers had to travel by water route for there was no roads at that time. A mile further on I came to the Cholern road. Another six miles through the woods and my attention was attracted by a grove of large, tall, maple trees in the midst of which was a very rough camp. I did not see the occupant of same as he was at the shore farms threshing. He spent a good deal of his time working at the shore. There were no threshing mills at that time. Coming to the end of the road it was a pleasant sight to see the water of the Straits after travelling so many miles through the monotonous woods. It was about eight miles from the West Point. Travelling along the shore road I had a better view of the beautiful Straits of Northumberland and made acquaintance with a number of the widely scattered settlers, three families of Dumvilles, Matticks, McWilliams, Brooks, Kinleys, Lidstones, Fish, Howards, Griffin and a shipwright, Jeremiah Dalton. Mr. Dalton had worked in the shipyard of the late Messrs. Pope of Bedeque and had, on coming to Lot 7, followed the trade of boat-building. He put out some very fine craft, too. After taking a last look at the Straits and the lofty cliffs of Lot 7 I pursued my homeward journey and at Lot 10 I looked around for a place to settle on. The extensive marsh in this Lot induced me to make my home here as new beginners required marsh hay to feed their stock. I reached home safely and started to Charlottetown to interview the land agents, Morfet and Emory, for the required liberty to work my stake. The agents applauded my courage in facing the woods. The late R. B. Stewart had not yet come to P. E. I. I then took an axe and left on return to Lot 10 where I felled the woods until I had cleared about two acres of land. I left it until October to dry. In October I had a bonfire which gave me plenty of work piling and burning the wood to make a place for a house which I soon began building with hewed logs. Twenty-two by twenty was the size of my first building. There were a number of French families settled along the rivers who understood house-building. I employed some of them to assist me. I caulked between the logs with dry moss. It makes a very warm and comfortable house. There were no shingle mills so I gathered old pine logs, cut them to the required length and split them with a frow and tapered them with a draw-knife. When my homestead was finished I occupied it. My spare time was taken up enlarging my clearance so that now I have a clear farm on which all kinds of machinery can be used. I am well satisfied with P. E. I. The late Mr. Robinson came from Rustico Island and settled in Lot 13, on the Western Road, where he made a clearing and built a house for the accommodation of travellers from his house to Lot 10. There was only one other settler about five miles to the west, a Fred McDonald. He cleared a farm which is now in the possession of John Smith. Mr. McIntosh settled next neighbor to Mr. Robinson. The late Mr. McKinnon of Canoe Cove made a clearing and built a valuable property. The late Robert Stewart made an opening in the woods. It is now owned by his son Charles, who evidently has not been idle, for he has increased the value of the property. Many more farms were started and now the vicinity is settled by thriving farmers. In addition to improvements to the roads many new ones have been opened, two to Ellerslie, to McNeill's mills, Aldouse, Lafferty's, Tory road and to Gough Bridge. But there had to be built a bridge which was done, giving good travelling on that route.

REVENGE IS SWEET.

The rivalry at the annual cricket match, Police vs. Publicans, was keen, and when the last batsman, Policeman Robinson, went in, the police required only two runs to win.

He batted with due care until a loose ball came, and hitting this past mid-on, he started for an easy run. He got home comfortably before his wicket was thrown down, but to his disgust he was given "out."

"Why," exclaimed the indignant constable, "I was a yard past the wicket."

"Maybe," said the umpire, "but it ain't what you say, it's what I say, and I say you're out."

"But——" began the irate Robinson.

"Now, do you remember," interrupted the umpire meditatively, scratching his nose, "saying to me about six months ago, "Don't argue with the law!' Well, you was the law that time, and I was run in. Now," he added, triumphantly, "I'm the law and you're run out!"

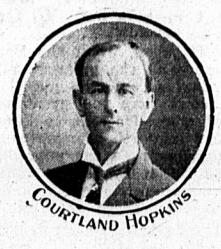
The Colonial Stock Company

Manager Hopkins of the above favorite organization returned from New York the first part of the week bringing with him four new artists for his cast. If the writer is able to judge—Mr. Hopkins has been more than fortunate in his selection. Miss Louise LaMonte, is a petite brunette with large soulful brown eyes and a winsome smile, that lights up a most expressive face, and she is both animated and vivacious. Nature has well fitted her for the ingenue roles she is called upon to portray. Miss LaMonte comes to The Colonial Stock Company direct from Cohan and Harris' number 1 "Fortune Hunter" Company, a show that enjoyed the distinction of spending thirty eight weeks equally divided between Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia.

And if one can credit the critics of these three centers. Miss LaMonte will prove one of the most pleasing ingenues that the Maritime Provinces has ever seen. Her first schooling in histrionic work was acquired in Charles Froman's school of acting. The States with a full English cast, with the exception of Miss Proctor by Bedini and Arthur. With a record like this she should prove a most valuable acquisition to the Colonials.

One of the new actors is George Roche, a juvenile man of an exceptionally striking appearance, measuring five foot eight, and weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds. He comes with one of the best schoolings possible for an artist to secure, having for the past six seasons played the juvenile roles in the following companies. "Music Hall Stock Co., Norwalk Conn., Meridian Stock Co. Meridian Conn. Poli Stock Co., Meridian Conn., Poli Stock Co. Norwich, Conn. and Albee Stock Co. in Providence, Rhode Island, from where he went to Fred W. Peter's and Co. in his greatest success.

Unquestionably, Nature has well qualified George Roche for his profession and the writer feels confident that the many friends of The Colonial Stock Co. will greatly enjoy his work.



COURTLAND HOPKINS

J.W. HARTMAN

EDITH WARREN, THE COLONIAL STOCK CO'S LEADING LADY.

American Academy Of Dramatic Art, where she displayed so much ability that Mr. Froman sent her at the end of the course to Vaughn Glaser at Detroit Mich. for ingenues for his Stock Company in that city. She remained there for three years and then accepted the above mentioned engagement.

Miss Grace Proctor, is a striking blonde of a willowy type, and is possessed of one of the most pleasing personalities imaginable and is what might be termed a "Spanish Blonde" as her large brown eyes form a striking contrast to her golden hair. Miss Procter has the distinction of being the only American artist engaged by James K. Hackett for his sumptous production of "The Walls Of Jerico" when he presented that play at his own theatre in New York City.

In this drama Miss. Proctor created the part of The American Girl and won laurels of which any actress might be proud. Her next engagement with the big English Travesty "High Jinks" which was brought to George Nicholson, besides being a clever actor has headed the bills with "A Silent Act" in some of the largest cities in the U. S. and Canada and comes to the company direct from The Auditorium Theatre Quebec, where he closes his present vaudeville season next week. His Act is that of a Contortionist which he has ingeniously combined with buck and wing dancing making it a feature act.

The remainder of the Cast which still include the old favorites Miss Edith Warren, Katherine Langford, Courtland Hopkins, Jolly Frank Oliver, J. C. Lawrence and J. W. Hartman.

The Colonials are now busy, rehearsing for their opening production of the great English drama "A Soldier Of The King" which they will offer under the auspices of The 4th. Regiment Band at The Opera House June 28th. at which time the entire 4th Regiment Band will be used in the famous "Drumming out" scene.

FRANK OLIVER

J.C. LAWRENCE

ESSAY ON THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Written by a Young Charlottetown Boy For Empire Day

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own my native land!"

We should be truly thankful for the great benefits bestowed on the people of the Empire. Britain's motto is, Right, Justice and Fair-play to all.

Although some self-seekers deviate from this great principle yet the majority of the people believe in it and respect it.

Thanks should also be offered for the ruling principles of the Empire, for the just constitution and laws by which we are governed. The laws of the Empire are not the work of any one man or any one age but have been the development of centuries of law-making. The ultimate object of all the legislation is the betterment of the people especially the common people. There is no country in the world that has better government than the British Empire and there is no country in the world where the people are better able to govern themselves.

The latest addition about to be made to the British Constitution and Laws is "Home Rule" which is now being passed by the British Parliament. Canada is a self-governing country and there are no more law-abiding citizens in the Empire; Canadians are the most progressive people in the world. Immigrants are coming to Canada from all nations and they are helping to build a new nation; a nation that has a bright and happy future before it. Canada is making great advances and shall soon take her place with the other nations of the world in the great channels of trade and commerce. And although the lure of the West is proving too strong a temptation for some to resist Prince Edward Islanders should rejoice and be glad that her sons are not migrating to any foreign nation. Let us hope then that the exodus of population from the "Garden of the Gulf" shall soon be stopped.

And that a new era shall soon dawn on the people of this fair land that they shall see the value of their own land and work for the betterment of the nation.

We should love our country and wish well to it and respect the just laws by which we are governed and honor our King and our Flag under whose folds may Canada prosper for generations to come.

A. CULLIN,
Charlottetown.

SOME USES OF SOAP.

Historical Review said:—

Despite the large number of cleaning solutions, and washing powders with which the house wife may lighten her labors and achieve the same results as were had with more strenuous rubbing and cleaning, she finds that soap cannot be crossed off the list of her household necessities.

Aon well she known, too, that the cleansing properties, are not by any means the limit of its use around the house.

For instance, if the drawer in the kitchen cupboard sticks when it is pushed in, and it frequently does, all the housewife must do is to rub the edges with soap, and presto, in goes the drawer, smoothly and easily.

The same can be done to doors that stick or shut too tightly and make a squeaking noise when opened, while the rule also applies to the shutters or any place where two surfaces of wood run together.

As a medium to rid the kitchen of roaches or ants it cannot be surpassed.

When cutting cloth, the pattern can be laid on, the outline marked with soap and the cutting be absolutely correct, while it is splendid for turning hems or placing trimming or buttons.

SLEEP OF FISHES

So little is known with regard to the hours of repose—if, indeed, they are manner in which fishes pass their ever at rest —that any observations on the subject are of interest. In a guide book recently issued by the director of the new marine aquarium at Madras it is stated that the sea perches of the genus Serranus there exhibited habitually go to sleep every night at the bottom of their tank, where they remain motionless till the following morning. Certain other species have a similar habit, but there are yet others, which merely remain motionless during the night in the water without decending to the bottom, while there are many which do not appear to sleep at all, for they are constantly on the move in the tanks throughout the night.

LIFE'S MATHEMATICS.

The Family—A problem in addition.
Marriage—Finding out an unknown quantity.
Love—An imaginary quantity.
Money—The prime factor.
Fashion—A variable.
The Bill Collector—A constant.
Alimony—A lesson in substraction.
Divorce—A recurring division.

—Life.