# The Charlottetown Guardian

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## Education Week

It is customary now to set apart "weeks" for almost everything conceivable, fire, fish, cheese, philanthropy, medicine and art. Our educational authorities have joined the band, and Canadian Education Week, under the auspices of the Canadian Teachers Federation, commences on Sunday and continues till the following Saturday. The praiseworthy idea is to acquaint the general public with some of the objectives, achievements and possibilities of the schools in the Dominion, and to get people sufficiently interested to visit the schools and to see the work in person. A series of broadcasts will take place, opened by Lady Tweedsmuir, to be followed by a number of local speakers, outstanding authorities on the subjects they will handle. Further particulars will be given in announcements next week.

## Our Farmers' Meetings

A farmer who has been attending some of the conventions this week called on the Editor yesterday and expressed his satisfaction with the splendid reports submitted and discussions that had taken place. He had just two suggestions for improvement; first, that such gatherings should be held more frequently; and, secondly, that youths from 15 to 20 should be specially encouraged to attend. The amount of valuable information obtainable in these discussions is an education in itself. If present good prices are to be maintained it is the duty of farmers, young and old, he insisted, to learn all they can how to farm to the best advantage, and where better may this be accomplished than at meetings where practical farmers discuss intelligently practical farm problems. Our farmer friend regretted exceedingly that instead of our youngsters being given advantage of these highly interesting and educative meetings, they were left at home to spend their time at the store corner, or on the skating rink.

Undoubtedly the time is ripe for a resumption of a general scheme for farmers meetings and discussions throughout this agricultural province. If we are to keep our boys on the farm, up-to-date farming methods must be instilled into them, and there are no better means of bringing this about than by gatherings such as we have had during the week, and which, on a smaller scale, could be conducted throughout the province before spring work begins.

## A Veteran Statesman

All over the province and far beyond it, the intimation of the death of the Hon. JOHN MCLEAN, Souris, will be heard with deepest regret. Here the late Senator's name has been a household word for two generations, and for 20 years he was a highly popular and able member of the Upper Chamber in Ottawa. Of a retiring disposition he never sought publicity, nevertheless, he has been much in the public eye for the greater part of his life. Deeds, not words, might well have been his motto, for he was a hard worker all his days, and whether in business or politics he believed more in performances than promises. A splendid orator when he was finally persuaded to rise, it was the hardest thing in the world to get him to make a start. Having a fine command of language, a magnificent store of knowledge, and a God-given sense of humour, which he assiduously cultivated and developed, he was a never failing attraction on the political stump, in the Legislature, in the House of Commons and in the Senate. The pity was that he did not more often avail himself of his opportunities of public speaking, especially in debate where his repartee and faculty of incisive analysis made him a power with which to reckon.

BEN JONSON described him better than any of his contemporaries when he wrote: "He was, indeed, honest, and of an open, and free nature: had an excellent aspect; brave notions, and gentle expressions: wherein he flowed with that facility that sometime it was necessary he should be stop'd, the pace being so swift."

After a life well spent the Senator retired with all the honour which his province and country could bestow upon him, and now at a ripe old age he has passed to the Unseen. His works do follow him.

## Municipal Costs

The Citizens' Research Bureau, in its annual survey of the cost of municipal government in Canada, points out that in sixteen representative cities, with a total population of 2,872,916 or 26·5 per cent. of the estimated population of the Dominion, costs were up $4,205,841 in 1934. Relief costs were greater than in 1933, but these account for only $2,608,631 of the increase. The other million and a half increase, the Bureau suggests, is an indication that the cities are beginning to put up their expenditures in nearly all directions. An analysis of the expenditure shows that in 1934 the cities spent more money on education, on police and fire protection, on highways, bridges and ferries and on recreation. The expenditure on charities and correction was, of course up, due to increased relief costs. Only in the category of health and recreation was there a reduction.

In four of the cities, Victoria, Edmonton, Ottawa and Charlottetown, gross expenditures were slightly smaller in 1934 than in 1933. In Toronto and St. John there was a slight increase in the gross expenditure but both cities increased, in population, so the per capita expenditure was down slightly. In all the other cities, both the total expenditure and the per capita expenditure of 1934 were greater than those of 1933. The record since 1929 is given as follows:—

| Year. | Expenditure on Current Account. | Per Capita Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 | $128,857,822 | $47.23 |
| 1930 | $140,335,648 | $50.43 |
| 1931 | $148 629,514 | $52.76 |
| 1932 | $150,506,872 | $53.40 |
| 1933 | $156,049,006 | $54.59 |
| 1934 | $160,254,847 | $55.78 |

Commenting on its analysis of expenditure the Research Bureau says :—

> "When it is considered that since 1929, in a period of falling prices, reduced rentals from real property, and greatly reduced individual incomes, the municipal expenditures in these sixteen cities increased $31,397,025, or over 24 per cent., the present plight of the home owner and municipal taxpayer is understandable."

The Bureau thinks there should be less taxation and less expenditure. This, of course, is a most desirable goal. The question every municipality is worrying about is how to attain it. Experience has shown them that it is doubtful economy to wreck useful public services or to destroy assets by neglecting their upkeep.

## Editorial Notes

Still no word when the Legislature is to meet.

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JERRY MCGEER is after the subsidies for his province all right. He does not see why Ottawa should economize at Vancouver's expense.

* * *

A good deal of business but few lively discussions featured the agricultural conventions now being brought to a close.

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Farmers will be returning home today after hearing what their various organizations have been doing in the past year.

* * *

It is too bad Canada cannot, or does not take advantage of her full bacon quota in the British market. We may live to bitterly regret it—and that before we are very much older.

* * *

When, thanks to the BENNETT Government's policy, prices of farm produce are reasonably good as at present, there is not much kick coming from farmers. Long may it continue so.

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In Saskatchewan they evidently elected two unemployed relief participants as Councillors, and now the two are in jail for contempt of court, because they refuse to give evidence themselves on false declaration charges.

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Extremes seem to meet in the Carolinas. The Associated Press recently heralded with considerable satisfaction a mother at thirteen and a grandmother at twenty-nine or thirty. Now it broadcasts a father at 94, and a prospective father at 96 in the same State.

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As evidently the Federal Government now does not care how unemployment relief is spent, it is quite feasible for the Provincial Government and municipalities to make their own conditions—hence work must be done where practicable.

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If the different European nations start separate alliances, it will mean the practical end of the League of Nations as an international police force. What benefit would a City Police department confer, were the different wards to combine independently for their own protection and self-defence ?

* * *

When the Charlottetown Light and Power were selling out for a mere song, we advocated the purchase by the City. Mayor LYONS was then in office, and was favourable, but a majority of the council was opposed. A public meeting was called in the Market Hall, and the concensus of opinion was unfavourable, so the local company sold out to the Maritime Co., which accounts for us being where we are today.

* * *

"RALPH CONNOR", otherwise the Rev. CHARLES W. GORDON, D.D. has been telling the Montrealers that "a church is doomed when nobody comes to it for help; a church without poor and helpless is an anomaly. Canada needs a "Christian Church" that was not afraid, he said. "The Church needs to take fear from one class and greed from another." In referring to the youth of Canada, which he termed cleaner than its fathers but "the most selfish generation this country has seen," Dr. GORDON declared the church lacked the personal power to attract and hold the young people.

* * *

The South African Veterans, a gradually diminishing body, are looking forward to their annual celebration, which begins with the customary service in St. James Church on Sunday. Time was, before the Great War, when almost everybody who was anybody turned out to pay tribute to those heroes who had given their all that the Empire might be saved, and to prevent the British South Africans being driven into the sea, as OOM PAUL threatened to do. Our Island patriots counted not the cost, when, of their own free will and accord, they offered their services to King and country. In our day and generation do not let us forget and neglect them.

* * *

Do Government officials accept gifts, gratuities and bribes, as suggested by a witness at Washington? A number of years ago a business man, doing considerable business with government departments, both Provincial and Federal, was in the habit of selecting and sending Christmas gifts to strategical officials in the various departments. Becoming wearied in choosing appropriate presents, one year he decided to rid himself of all trouble and bother, by enclosing a brand new five dollar bill with the compliments of the season and giver. Every recipient retained and pocketed the money, except one, a Federal official, who returned the five dollar bill with his grateful thanks, explaining that it was contrary to rules and regulations for an officer of the Government to accept gifts from contractors.

## Notes By The Way

**But it (the Neutrality Bill)** should be safeguarded by further provisions which would help to bring any war quickly to an end. For if war is allowed to run its own course, there is always the possibility that it will spread to include many of the United States best customers. Then, neutrality would cut off most of America's foreign trade, would tie up many of her merchant ships because of lack of cargoes, and would cause serious unemployment in factories and on farms whose prosperity depends partly on selling surplus production abroad. Indeed, the burdens of strict neutrality during a long general war might easily be so great as to cause widespread dissatisfaction with the law and lead to its repeal. After that, trade and loans would flow to the belligerents from business men and financiers eager to recoup earlier losses. And gains in employment would help to make such business popular.—Christian Science Monitor.

**When it is announced that communities,** the Provinces and the Dominion are again financing current operations out of current revenue, it can be taken as a sure sign that we are getting back on our feet. Until that time, there can be a good deal of illusion about the figures of domestic progress. If activity is being created by borrowed money, then there is no progress at all.—Regina Leader Post.

**It will surprise many, perhaps, to** learn that the number of horses is increasing rather than declining. According to the Dominion department of agriculture, there is a shortage of draft horses not only in Canada, but in the United States and Great Britain, and special efforts are being made to make up the deficiency.

**It is a happy thought that would** devote the proposed memorial to Lord Grey of Fallodon mainly to recall the deep love of nature and particularly of bird life that was so much a part of the man himself. The letter explaining the plan, signed by the Prime Minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Chancellor of Oxford University, among others, well says that the simplicity, integrity, and strength that marked Lord Grey as a statesman were bound up with that affection for the countryside which made him happier in the pleasures of the Northumberland he knew so well than in the conduct of statecraft. The acquisition for the National Trust of "Rose Castle" the little hilltop near Chillingham Park which he was fond of using for observation of wild life, would have delighted him. It will add to the Trust's possessions one that admirably commemorates the man and will secure the spot he loved for the use of others.—Manchester Guardian.

**The latest of many strange** "cures" reported from Vienna, that home of research work, is a remedy for jealousy. If this be so, what a changed world it will be when every one rejoices over the success of his friends, whether in business or social realms. However, there will be a suspicion that little Dan Cupid will have his doubts about this reported discovery.

**The Sault Ste. Marie Star urges** that motorists who offend against traffic laws should be compelled to affix distinguishing red tags to their motor cars. But the same result might be achieved, and more gently, by encouraging the other sort of driver to put on his car some official recognition of his safe driving.—Ottawa Journal.

**When the late Hon. Chauncey** Depew, America's most famous after-dinner speaker, celebrated his 84th birthday some few years ago, he attributed his fine, long youth to the fact that he had eaten sparingly. He said he took an object lesson from his friends who ate too much and died too early. Let us pay a little attention to our stomachs these rustling strifeful days. Let us be on perfect terms with them, and let us handle them with all due caution. Let us eat little—and let us eat that little long. Simple food, simple laughter and sound cookery mask over the half the happiness of the world.

**"Steaming Stella" passed through** Vancouver, B.C., recently en route to Pasadena from Calgary. She is believed to be the oldest automobile in existence, being built in 1896, and equipped with a fire bell, which is still in excellent working order. The vehicle was built in Bridgeport, Conn., and arrived in Canada two years later as a demonstrator, to show what the horseless carriage could really do. She can still wheeze along at 15 miles per hour. Later in 1898 Senator Billy Cochrane bought her for $1,-650 as a "used car," and for a considerable period the car was in use around Pincher Creek. Her tires are also believed to be the oldest in the country, having been taken off a horsedrawn vehicle in 1896 and fitted to the car by bolts which still project half an inch from the solid rubber tires.—Financial Post.

**An outcast in the land of his** birth, the German Jew today lives in a veritable ghetto. If he was in the service of the state, he has been dismissed. If he was a member of the liberal professions, his privileges have been taken, his practice ruined. If he was an artisan he has been cast out of the guild and goes begging for a master. If he is a worker of hand or brain he is denied admission to the Labor Front and thus can hardly find a day's work. If he is a student he is segregated, Jim-Crowed, denied accommodation altogether. Attempts to turn to agriculture are not permited. Jewish agricultural schools have been closed. Even trade is no longer fully open to the German Jew. Not only will no good German traffic with him, but a recent decree forbids renewal of the licenses of Jewish traveling salesmen, depriving about 30,000 additional Jews of a livelihood. Administrative regulations define the extent to which Jews are to be permitted to engage in every economic activity. Herr Hitler has already warned that should this administrative process fail of "satisfactory" results, the "Jewish question" will be entirely "turned over" to the Nazi party. It is not difficult to surmise what this will mean.—Kurt Rosenfeld in the New Republic.

## 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.**

### FEDERAL LAWS AT STAKE

Sir,—In a former letter I called attention very briefly to a fact that makes all letters from your correspondents, who blame the Prohibition Act for all the current social ills due to drinking, wholly wide of the mark and absolutely without point. May I take the privileges of your space to repeat and emphasize that fact.

We have in operation in this province three Federal Acts which if properly enforced will wholly take care of the situation so much deplored (?) by your various anti-prohibition correspondents. Note them.

1. A law forbidding any "common carrier" (railway, express company, steamship company, etc.) to receive for transportation into prohibition territory any liquors except those consigned to persons legally authorized to receive them. This law, to the best belief of the people in general is well observed and enforced. And it ought to be said to the credit of the transportation organizations there is no complaint to be lodged against them.

2. The Customs Act which takes care of **all** smuggling, and consequently is vitally concerned with the smuggling of liquor (rum-running) in all seaboard provinces, as well of course as in all others.

3. The Excise regulations which forbid the manufacture of liquors except as authorized by license by the Dominion government. There can be, of course, no legal manufacture in this province.

Now, Sir, it does not take any careful consideration of the matter to determine that if these three laws are adequately enforced there will be comparatively little for the Prohibition Act to do. If there is no importation and no manufacture, there can be no selling and consequently no drinking with its baneful results in social and individual life. It follows then that all this vociferous, not to say blatant, criticism of the Prohibition Act and its effects upon social and individual life falls into the waste-pile of the asinine and the hypocritical. There is simply no rhyme or reason in it; no justification for it. For prohibition does not in the least affect the situation for the worse where these three acts are concerned. The largest liquor stills yet found in Canada have been in Quebec and other government sale territory. The biggest rum-running rackets have been unearthed, or floated, not in prohibition territory, but in government sale territory. Rum running and illicit stills are not one whit lessened by government sale, as the history of government sale in any of the eight provinces reveals.

What we want and need right now in Prince Edward Island is an insistence at Ottawa, on the part of our people, on a real attempt to enforce the Federal Acts provided for the protection of the high ideal of our province, and a faithful attempt on the part of the R.C.M.P. in this province to do what they have been employed to do in this regard, and in no cases to patronize the trade they are set to eliminate. When I say we need "an insistence at Ottawa on the part of our people" I mean among other things that the provincial government, which can effectively speak for the people, ought to make the strongest possible representations to Ottawa to provide for adequate enforcement of the Customs and Excise laws. And I think they ought to tell the people of this province that they are doing this. The government of this province ought not to be satisfied with such enforcement of the Acts as has been possible from such low speed, unseaworthy, ineffective boats as the Halifax Chronicle has revealed the revenue cutters "so called" have been in the main during recent years. This information which has recently come to hand, and the sources of which Ottawa has suddenly and effectively shut off, regarding revenue cutters rather takes the wind out of Mr. W. K. Rogers' sails when he recounts the formidable force that is being employed to prevent rum-running, and then most unjustly infers that all this is to make possible the enforcement of the prohibition law. Nothing could be further from the facts of course. All this force, this equipment he talks about would be just as necessary if this were government sale territory. It is just as necessary in Nova Scotia for instance. For its primary intention is not to enforce the prohibition act, but the customs and excise laws. And if, and when, these laws are enforced, the prohibition law will operate satisfactorily.

I challenge Messrs. Rogers, Citizen, Pro Moderatione, Senator Hughes, and all the others on their side who are anxious for better conditions in regards drinking, to join us in a "never die" attempt to secure an adequate enforcement of the Federal laws covering the matter. What say men? We will await your response.

I am, Sir, etc.,
BERT WAINER.

### A MARKET CLOCK

Sir,—What I would consider would be a very welcome piece of ornamental wall fixture, a great convenience to all comers, who enter our market house, most especially on market days, the very many farmers, with their numerous customer friends, buying from every stall and counter, also the many visitors who appreciate a visit there on busy market days, would be, if I know aything much appreciated by all who enter, a nice clock placed in the most conspicuous spot in the building. How many enter, all bundled up from the cold, and rather than, "Hey mister! Have you the time on you," not wishig to unbutton an overcoat, suitcoat, and oftimes to pull up a sweater to get out their own watch, especially nearing noon hour when everybody is wondering how near it is to dinner time. It would also be a charitable act to try and please all interested in this needful trinket. Our City Council would never be criticized for placing a nice timepiece there.

I am, Sir, etc.,
S. F. TARBUSH.

### IN THE LIGHT OF EXPERIENCE

Sir,—In my last letter I referred to some of the lessons taught by experience in this Province as shown by the enactments of the legislature in its attempts to cope with and control the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicants. Let us see what further assistance can be obtained from the record in our dealing with present day problems.

3. Government Vendors.—Another point upon which Moderationists lay emphasis is the appointment of Government Vendors. Private Vendors they now admit, (under compulsion of circumstances), are not to be thought of. But if the Government would appoint the Vendors, and more especially if the Government receives all the profits, all will be satisfactory. Let us consider these in their order:

First, as to the Vendors. These, being appointees of the Government, presumably would be good men.

We have seen how Government appointment of Vendors worked out during the many years when licensees were the appointees of the Government. We have seen that the legislature had to intervene time and again, making one regulation after another to try to have suitable persons selected for Vendors. We have seen how the responsibility was ultimately shifted from the Government to the people themselves (at their school meetings) and how the people at last, becoming disgusted with the whole system, refused to make any further appointments or to continue the system at all. Government appointments evidently are not to be trusted.

Our experience also even under the Prohibition Act does not place appointees of the Government entirely above criticism.

Government Vendors are appointed today, and have been appointed since the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes was taken out of the hands of druggists (in 1918). While until recently these have been appointed by the Board of Prohibition Commissioners (recently abolished), yet the Board were the appointees of the Government. Indirectly, therefore, Vendors' appointments came from the Government through the Commission. Today the Government is directly responsible. But even the limited sale permitted by the Act ("for medicinal use and not as a beverage") so aroused the cupidity of Governments that the express provisions of the Act have been disregarded and the laxity (or worse) of Vendors which has taken place has been condoned by Commissioners and Governments. How can we with confidence look for better conduct from Vendors should they be given the almost unlimited privileges of selling which would come in under Government Sale He that is **faithless** over a few things will be faithful over many, apparently is the principle we will be asked to accept. Government appointment of Vendors is not sufficient to ensure just and right action.

4.—Profits To The Government—This is the last resort of the Moderationist. He has appealed to the lawless element in liquor drinkers. He has appealed to their prejudice by trying to create a mistaken notion of the violation of their "freedom." He realizes no appeal would be listened to should he ask to bring back private liquor-vendors. In his extremity he puts his appeal upon the high plane of Venality. If Governments can only be made to see, (without expressly or openly saying it) that there is money to be made in the selling of this produce,—well, perhaps the Moderationist may win.

An appeal on this ground is the lowest of all.

It means that what was formerly condemned when done by liquor-licensees who were private individuals and who made gain for themselves, is now to be approved because the profit goes, not to the private individuals, but to the Government.

So if all the words of condemnation that have been used by our legislatures in referring to Licensed Beverage Sale are true, it does not matter at all if only our people themselves can share in the profit.

We have seen to what extent the degradation of liquor-sellers took place under Legalized Beverage Sale. In this degradation we are now to share. Nationalization with profits means citizen co-partnership and complicity. Alcohol owned by the Province has still the same physiological action upon those higher cerebral centres which are the basis of the highest powers of manhood and womanhood, moral and civic. These gentlemen, the Moderationists, ask that we become partners in selling this same alcohol which is the greatest single objective cause of loss of self-control, crime, vice, social-degradation, child suffering, industrial inefficiency and domestic unhappiness.

To our Moderationists who claim to be temperance reformers by having sales of liquor conducted by the Government, it may be stated, "You cannot hunt with the hounds of temperance reform and run with the hare of prosperous trade in intoxicants." The lure and pull and hold of a habit-forming narcotic like alcohol is no less powerful and insidious under Government Sale than under any other system of sale. So-called "Government Control" is merely the euphemistic expression for "Government Sale for Beverage Use." Instead of being "controlled" when sold by a Government Vendor, alcohol diminishes self-control and acts as an aphrodisiac in exactly the same way and to the same extent that it did heretofore when it could be sold by any license-holder in the Province. Government "Control" is a misnomer. Under its system there is complete abrogation of effective control. When taken into the system alcohol tends to take away control from the drinker so that when he takes it in sufficient quantity he becomes wholly "alcohol-controlled."

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. E. BENTLEY

### RURAL RELIEF

Sir,—I have just been reading your editorial on "unemployment relief" in the issue of the 8th inst. It has suggested a number of questions regarding the administration of "relief" in the rural areas of the province, and they are questions to which I think the government ought to give some different answer than is being given. For instance, since we are thinking and talking about "unemployment relief" and not the relief of pauperism, who is imaginative enough to make $5.00 per month answer as unemployment relief? Who thought up that plan?

(Continued on Page 6)

## That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

### WATER AND HEALTH

If we could remember that all the little cells of the body are like so many little fish, each fish requiring a pool of water in which to swim, we would realize how important water is to the body.

While most of the water that is lost from the body is carried away as urine from the kidneys, a great amount is lost by evaporation from the skin and also in the warm moist air from the lungs when breathing out.

It is estimated that in the average individual doing light work the lungs and skin get rid of 30 to 50 ounces daily of water.

When there is illness with vomiting or diarrhoea or both, large amounts of water are lost and therefore every little cell in the body cries out for water.

Dr. F. A. Coller, Ann Arbor, Mich., reminds us in the Nebraska State Medical Journal that the maintaining of a satisfactory water balance in the body can be judged or regulated by establishing a satisfactory amount of water loss by way of the urine from the kidneys. This is due to the fact that the kidneys uses or has to get rid of any water that has not been cared for or thrown away by the other organs that get rid of water—skin, lungs, and lower bowel.

Normal kidneys working at their best require about a pint of water to get rid of an average amount of waste material. If extensive damage has occurred in the kidneys, three times as much water is required to get rid of the same amount of waste material.

The thought is that in health the usual amount of liquids taken at meal time with a glass of water at 11 o'clock and 4 o'clock should be all that is necessary for the average individual in good health. It is only when there has been some disease of the kidneys and the damage done means that there is not as much kidney surface to get rid of wastes that more water is really necessary.

As mentioned before, those who are overweight can really do with even less water than the individual of average weight because the extra fat stored in their body is usually loaded with water. This extra water can be used by the body when needed. Drinking less water or other liquids will therefore reduce their weight.

## A Royal Cricketer

**An incident in the life of His Majesty King George V., when in his nineteenth year, and a sub-Lieutenant of the Royal Navy of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.**

(Written for The Guardian by Lieut.-Col. F. W. L. Moore, R.L., 3249 Quadra Street, Victoria, B. C.)

For this generation, who have heard His late Majesty's voice "speaking the King's English" to the far corners of our Empire—but only over the air—this will do for an anecdote.

I think it was in the year of Grace 1884. Your narrator was just eighteen, a student at the Prince of Wales College, and also reading for the Bar. One of his Masters, the late Professor Thomas A. LePage (Master of Arts, McGill University, was that year Captain of our "Phoenix Cricket Club," at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Isalnd's fair Capital.

Our Queen, Her Majesty, Victoria the Good, was as usual kind enough to give us all a holiday for her birthday—the twenty-fourth of May; and by a break of luck in the early morning we saw the three square-rigged masts and single funnel of H.M.S. Canada loom against the horizon as she sailed in from Hillsborough Bay, passed the Block-house, through the "Three Tides," and came to anchor off Fort Edward. That was a proud sight to us, as we rolled our pitch overlooking that unsurpassable water front; for she was "The bark that bore a Prince," and we paused at our work to give her three hearty British cheers, on her arrival from the winter station of the North American and West Indies Fleet at Bermuda Isles.

Our Captain went aboard at once, and arranged a friendly game with her Officers and other ratings for that same day.

You will remember that H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, had two sons. The first, Prince Albert, Duke of Clarence was still living; so that Prince George was second in direct line of succession after his father and elder brother.

Prince George came ashore and played for his Ship. They won the toss, and went to bat. Our Captain put on his brother George to trundle,—our deadliest swift round-arm. I think it was only the second time I had seen that style used in a match. We were practising over-arm deliveries, but in a game were not allowed to raise the hand above the shoulder. I was fielding a close point.

In that incomparable early summer of the "Garden of the Gulf," "where winter lingers in the lap of spring," it was too soon to expect a decent pitch and "bumps" abounded in front of wickets. As the Prince came out to bat I breathed a silent aspiration that 'Spud' LePage might hold his arm, and not send them down too fast and furious. But he didn't. After knocking up a few runs, Prince George was hit in a nasty place by a 'hot one' breaking up sharply. He fell to the turf, writhing in agony. We carried him in to the Pavilion, and after ten minutes with ice on his head and a shot of brandy, he regained consciousness. Though dissuaded by his comrades, he insisted on coming out again, finished his innings with quite a score, and his Ship's team won the match. LePage had whispered me, (both our faces very pallid), "With bad luck that ball might have changed the succesison to the throne."

Later on, when he came to be Prince of Wales, and we met him on tour in out-of-the-way corners of the Empire, and again at his coronation as King George the Fifth, we Old Boys, witnesses of his endurance, character, and courage, that lovely day at Victoria Park, Charlottetown,— remembered; and had no fear for him but that, just as when a young Officer of Her Majesty's Navy he played cricket, so he would right to the end "Play the Game,"—and he did.

Few survivors of that game remain. But they do not forget.

The writer's main object in making public this incident is to speak out that feeling towards his late Majesty of every loyal Canadian heart: "We remember—we shall not forget"—The King's Majesty is his People's safety—and for that we Canadians will always stand."

## The Poets' Corner

### AGAINST JEALOUSY

Wretched and foolish Jealousy!
How cam'st thou thus to enter me?
I ne'er was of thy kind!
Nor have I yet the narrow mind
To vent that poor desire,
"That others should not warm them at my fire!"
I wish the sun should shine
On all men's fruits and flowers, as well as mine!

But, under the disguise of Love,
Thou say'st thou only came to prove
What my affections were!
Think'st thou that Love is helped by Fear?
Go, get thee quickly forth!
Love's sickness, and his noted want of worth,
Seek doubting men to please:
I ne'er will owe my health to a disease!

—Ben Johnson, 17th Century.


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