

Will Recommend Library Grants

P. W. C. And St. Dunstons To Receive Library Fund From Carnegie Corporation. Dr. Locke, Chairman Of Carnegie Library Commission, Is Enthusiastic Over New College Plans.

A substantial grant from the Carnegie Corporation, to be donated over a three year period for the purchase of approximately 5000 books for the Prince of Wales College Library, is likely to be obtained as a result of negotiations carried on between Mr. George H. Locke, L.L.D. of Toronto, chairman of the Library Commission for Canada of the Carnegie Corporation, and Hon. Dr. MacMillan, Provincial Minister of Education, Dr. Locke, who arrived here on Thursday for the purpose of looking over the situation at Hon. Dr. MacMillan's invitation, is recommending the grant. While formal sanction of the Corporation will be necessary, he has no doubt that that part of it will be available by the latter part of this year or early next year, whenever the new College opens.

Dr. Locke has also been in consultation with Rev. Dr. Murphy and staff of St. Dunstan's University, and is recommending a grant for similar purposes for that institution.

Purpose Of Library Grant

The books, Dr. Locke explained to a Guardian representative, will be purchased by the local institutions. The only restriction is that the money must not be used for subscription books or for students' textbooks. The purpose being to stimulate general reading on the part of undergraduates, the libraries in each case will consist largely of volumes of history, biography, travel, technical science and kindred subjects.

Approves P. W. C. Plans

While in Toronto Dr. Locke inspected the plans of the new Prince of Wales College and was highly pleased. The attractiveness of the exterior, as well as the interior arrangements and facilities for up-to-date equipment, could not, he said, be bettered. At the request of the Provincial Minister of Education he offered suggestions as to the College library which have been incorporated in the architects' plans. The library, which will be on the second floor directly over the main entrance, will be roomy and well lighted, accessible both to students and teaching staff. The books will be on open shelves—Dr. Locke details locked doors on book cases—and will be distributed with a view to tempting the students' literary appetite. In the Toronto Public Library he has found from experience that "sets" and de luxe volumes, however desirable from a decorative standpoint, are rarely read. "What the teachers and students of Prince of Wales College will want will be a working library—not a piece of interior decoration," he said.

Notes Increased Interest

Asked whether the economic depression had had the effect of increasing the patronage of the public library in Toronto, Dr. Locke replied decidedly in the affirmative. Last year, he said, the circulation had increased by half a million books, and another half million increase has been registered this year. "It is surprising the number of people who are doing serious reading at this time," he added. "If one is idle, and in a big city, it is the best of recreation. More than that, reading of good literature, like everything else, becomes a habit in time. Once induct a person to read one good book with interest and understanding, and you have done the best possible thing to insure that person against wasting his time on worthless books in future. It is simply remarkable the intellectual appetite one develops from reading of the right kind. We don't want to place literature on a pedestal; we don't want to make it a 'high brow' exercise; we want to make it more democratic, more accessible."

An Enthusiast

Dr. Locke is so enthused with his subject that a conversation with him is in itself something of a literary education. Books are not his business merely—they are his hobby. The reporter suggested to him Oliver Wendell Holmes' famous phrase, "at a bookman should feel as much at home in his library as a stable-boy among horses; and in this Dr. Locke heartily concurred. "That's exactly the feeling," he said. "The feeling of being at home! That is why I have no use for glass doors and locked cupboards in libraries. Shelves should be open, the books easily accessible; ponderous sets should be split up, the unimportant works of an author discarded or kept in the background, and the important works distributed invitingly where they will catch the prying eye of the prospective reader. The business of a librarian, like that of the merchant, is to 'sell' his wares. But his window dressing must be done on his library shelves."

College Can Be Made Available

College can be made available for this purpose will be an important consideration if this matter should be brought up in future. Dr. Locke's suggestions in this connection, and his kindly interest in the plans of the College, were referred to in the description which accompanied the architects' design as published recently in The Guardian.

Canada's Coal Production

OTTAWA, July 3.—(By The Canadian Press) The Canadian production of coal during May amounted to 573,441 tons, a decrease of 44.1 per cent from the average for the month during the past five years of 1,202,348 tons. Bituminous coal output in May totalled 573,147 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 28,515 tons, and lignite coal 69,779 tons.

LEVEL CROSSING

gan central railway freight train on a highway crossing here Saturday. John Schneider, 38, husband and father, was seriously injured. Efforts to determine whether a fourth person had been involved in the smash-up were under way. Police discovered two women's hats in the wreckage while reports from Detroit said two couples had left in the automobile for a holiday weekend. The party was on the way to visit friends in Watertown, N. Y.

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The U. S. Political Situation

(By Ken Clark, Canadian Press Staff Writer)

CHICAGO, July 3.—The tumult and the shouting of the Republicans and Democrats having died and the gentlemen of both parties having taken their several ways throughout the United States what Chicago calls the "set up" of the United States political situation shows:

The Republican caudils absolutely under the control of the machine run by President Herbert Hoover, "hep, hep, hep," adhering to the ultra conservative position, in some sense exalting the president to the position of a dictator; the Republican platform equivocal on every point save that it forthrightly denounces all infidels.

The Democratic party presenting to the country a Liberal candidate, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, standing upon a platform equivocal in all respects save that it forthrightly denounces prohibition. The appeal of the Republicans to the people of the United States and there is only one appeal that may be made against the advantage given the Democrats by the economic situation, is that President Hoover and the Republicans stand for the preservation of "American institutions" to forestall the weight of such an argument by maintaining an attitude of gentle Liberalism. For example their platform calls for a "competitive tariff" which may be interpreted in any way the reader chooses.

The Democratic candidate for the Presidency yesterday flew from Albany to Chicago for the purpose of showing himself to the Democratic National Convention, outlining his policies and beginning his campaign. While he was tossing in the boisterous airs over the Eastern States, the convention quietly and without enthusiasm nominated John Nance Garner, speaker of the House of Representatives for Vice-President, because Garner had delivered his 90 pledged votes to Roosevelt and thus gained the nomination.

Impatiently 20,000 people sat four hours to await the appearance of the hero of the hour. As he alighted at Chicago's airport, Wally Butterworth of a broadcasting company began to announce through the loud speaker, "now the Governor's plane is taxiing over in the corner of the field, now they're getting the gangplank ready for the Governor." The faces of the delegates and the spectators registered nothing except awe. Another hour passed as resolutions of thanks to the Chicago convention committee, the radio were passed. The press was forgotten much to their ironic annoyance. A beautiful young lady sang, "Happy Days Are Here Again" about the tempo of a funeral march, and "I'd sing 'O Say Does that Star Spangled Banner Still Wave," with such operatic abandon as to completely confuse the organist who was at least four bars behind some of the time. Eventually came flowers, policemen, and Roosevelt. A roar arose from the standing crowd as the stalwart looking candidate, leaning on his son's arm walked to the front of the platform and stood smiling and waving his hand, showing an even row of white teeth.

Permanent Chairman, Thomas J. Walsh, weary and hoarse after his labors of days, notified Roosevelt of his nomination and the candidate began to speak. His clear, crisp baritone rang through the hall as he talked of economics, unemployment, tariff, farm relief. He admitted having spent some anxious hours while the nomination was in contest and smiled. The crowd laughed and was pleased. It was apparent what kind of candidate Mr. Hoover would face in the campaign.

A large, gracious, confident, happy man, having the popular qualities the President lacks and representing in his political philosophy the sort of thing that appeals to the conservatism and pragmatism of the American people. "To meet by reaction that danger of radicalism is to invite disaster. Reaction is no barrier to the radical. It is a challenge, a provocation."

Roosevelt, standing with his broad shoulders square toward a diminishing audience — it was after supper time—looked in the late sunlight stretching lazy fingers through the tall windows, a formidable man, a candidate who entirely aside from his personal charm, had by turn and twist, by forehandness, by what is called political acumen, after four years of work defeated and put to naught the machinations of his enemies, chief of which was his former friend, Alfred Emmanuel Smith, of the side walks of New York. Smith refused the greatest opportunity of his career in failing to be a sport and admit his defeat, in not supporting Roosevelt after the man who thrice nominated him for the Presidency, had himself received

BIG FIVE

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000,000, the maximum representing a reduction of about 95 percent in the reparations Germany owes under the Young plan.

Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Belgium late last night reached agreement on the formula after a day of scurrying negotiations, and submitted it to Germany, and the Germans after some hours of deliberation selected these points to which they object:

First, Germany believes the "final liability" figure of four billion gold marks—\$1,000,000,000—is too high. Second, Germany thinks there should be further clarification of the provision in respect to the European creditor powers' war debts to the United States.

Third, Germany does not like the conditions under which the proposed loan for reconstruction of Europe would be issued. (Under the plan, one-third of the German ultimate liability would go towards this loan.)

At any rate the agreement as now drafted after lengthy discussions might be taken as allowing Chancellor Franz Von Papen of Germany to claim that reparations are ended, while at the same time Premier Edouard Herriot could hold that France was still safeguarded against possible failure to secure revision of debts to the United States.

It was understood the German bond issue would have no value for three years, after which the bank for international settlements would decide when it could be capitalized. The amount the creditor nations would pay into the proposed cash bond for the relief of distressed nations and the size of the German bond would not be decided until the United States acted on the proposed negotiations for debt revision.

France's much desired safeguard clause which would make the elimination of reparations conditional upon United States agreement to debt revision, was removed on German objections in the last draft of the plan in favor of something like a "gentleman's agreement" which, it was understood, would delay the effectiveness of the plan until the United States had been heard from. This would make reparations settlement dependent on Washington without a specific statement to that effect.

With a definite plan under discussion and Germany planned down to definite clauses earnest bargaining began today. The British heard Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald first having breakfast with foreign minister Dino Grandi of Italy. Chancellor Franz Von Papen then saw Mr. MacDonald, who is cast in the role of mediator. After he left the representatives of the five creditor powers again met to consider the situation. Chancellor Franz Von Papen again visited the British headquarters in the afternoon.

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

LIGHTS OUT—Last night about 11:30 all street lights in the City south of Kent Street went out. The southern section of the City was in darkness for several hours.

BOATING ACCIDENT—A party of boating enthusiasts got twenty minutes' ducking in the Charlottetown harbor yesterday afternoon when the yawl-rigged boat in which they were sailing turned over in a squall. The party included Messrs. Jack and Len Connolly, Frank Laplan, Cyril Ryan and Harry Hennessey. The accident occurred between the black and red buoys, about 4.10 p. m., when there was a strong westerly wind blowing. The occupants, who were thrown into the water, clung to the drifting boat until rescued by Leslie McKay, mate of a lobster boat owned by Mr. Thomas H. Allen, Cape Traverse, which was lying at Paoli's wharf. Mr. McKay, accompanied by Emmanuel Riley and Edward Bernack members of the crew, quickly put out in the teeth of the gale and reached the party just in time to prevent a serious mishap. The crew of the visiting French sloop, Ville D'Ys also lowered a boat, but their assistance was fortunately unnecessary. The party was landed at Pownal Wharf, none the worse for their experience. The sailing craft drifted ashore and was located a short distance below the Hillsboro Bridge.

Mr. Andy Mutch, Montreal, is visiting in the City, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Hillsboro St.

FREE STATE

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traverses the entire ground of the financial settlement reached between Great Britain and the late Cosgrove administration, and is reported to demand revision of many items in the settlement.

The arrival here, on the invitation of President De Valera, of V. J. Patel, former President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, is believed to be the forerunner of discussions between the two concerning possible future trade relations between India and the Free State. At the same time rumors reaching here from Indian circles in London State that Patel, a personal friend of De Valera, may be named by the Irish President to serve on the Empire tribunal to arbitrate the land annuities question. To some extent this confirms the hope that by accepting the Empire Tribunal, De Valera may avoid an Anglo-Irish deadlock.

Patel caused considerable controversy in Northern Ireland on his last visit to the country in 1927. After an interview with Viscount Craigavon, Premier of Northern Ireland, Patel issued a statement in which he said Ireland was too small to be able to afford the cost of keeping up two governments.

The Mexico Elections

MEXICO CITY, July 3.—(A.P.)—The national revolutionary party unopposed in two-thirds of the election districts, predicted an overwhelming victory in Mexico's congressional elections today, with the populace taking little interest in the voting.

The dominance of the government party, rain and the fact that many persons were out of town over the week end kept the voting light. Soldiers patrolled the streets here, however, to prevent disorders between the revolutionary party and the Labor party. No serious trouble was reported.

Carlos Rivas Palacio was expected to win easily the Senatorship in the Federal district. He was in Boston with Minister of War Plutarco Elias Calles, whose wife recently underwent an operation there.

IN MEMORIAM

In sad and loving memory of Mrs. Eugene A. McEachern, departed this life July 3rd, 1927. Reported by husband and family. 4166-11

ROTHERMERE

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lon. "Future generations," he declared, "will marvel that the Canadians and ourselves have taken so long to recognize their true relationship."

In addition to his tariff suggestions, Lord Rothermere declares that of especial importance to Canada is the establishment of all Empire currencies on the basis of sterling instead of gold. "Canada's efforts to keep her currency linked with that of the United States will mean slow assassination of the Dominion trade and industry," he declares. "Canada has a great future within the Empire; she can have none as an economic appendage of America."

Lord Rothermere's factual suggestions are these: Great Britain should put an import duty of a shilling (24 cents at gold par) per bushel on foreign wheat and an equivalent duty on flour, while admitting Canadian and other Empire wheat and flour free of duty.

Three-quarters of Great Britain's consumption of timber for building purposes should be purchased from Canada. Great Britain should impose a 25 percent duty on foreign produce such as canned meat, fish, fruit, cheese, butter and bacon, and a further duty of 10 percent on foreign beef and mutton.

CURTIS IS

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weeks to await sentence July 11 by Judge Adam O. Robbins. The maximum penalty under the indictment is three years imprisonment and \$1,000 fine.

Curtis, whose courtroom mien has been almost nonchalant throughout the six days of the trial, stared straight ahead of him as the word "guilty" was pronounced. Mrs. Lella Alpaugh, the foreman, Curtis, his younger brother, dropped his mouth open in apparent astonishment. George, the other brother, who gave Curtis an encouraging slap on the back as he entered the courtroom, also was visibly affected.

Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, who testified as the State's principal witness in the trial and remained in court as long as testimony continued, was not present. Reached by telephone at his home in Hopewell, he declined to comment.

The jury deliberated nearly four hours, returning their verdict at 1:42 p. m. (E.S.T.) as the bell on the old colonial courthouse tolled in signal it was ready, and there was a hasty scramble about the corridors as spectators hurried back to the courtroom.

CHURCHPARADE LIGHT HORSE

Unit Marched To St. James Church For Morning Service Yesterday. Sermon By Chaplain, Rev. R. M. Legate.

The P. E. I. Light Horse under command of Col. F. I. Andrew paraded from its camp in Brighton to St. James Church yesterday for the morning service at 11 o'clock. Rev. Captain R. M. Legate, minister of St. James Church, and chaplain of the regiment, preached the sermon. The unit leaving the camp proceeded through Victoria Park to Kent Street, down Kent to Pownal to the church. After the service the regiment left the church, with C Squadron under Capt. O. W. Campbell leading, followed by B Squadron under Major Johnston, and by A Squadron under Major Duvar. The unit proceeded down Pownal Street, up Queen Street to the Market Building where His Honour Lieut.-Governor Dalton took the salute, thence to Kent Street.

SERMON

Following is the text of the sermon preached by Rev. R. M. Legate, on the text Judges VII, 7.—"And the Lord said unto Gideon, by the three hundred men that lapped will I save you."

Military history is of interest and use not only to the professional soldier, but it also brings to light standards of conduct and qualities of character which can be of immense value to the ordinary man who may make use of them for winning the battle of life. This text brings before us a very quaint and interesting incident in ancient warfare. At that time, and in those lands, military science was, of course, very primitive; indeed the methods employed by Gideon, who was commander-in-chief of the army of Israel, would appear to the modern soldier ridiculous, maybe childish. Nevertheless most of those ancient examples of strategy managed to gain their objective. Just glance at the story which lies before us on this page of the Scriptures The Midianites, who were really Arabs of the Eastern desert, were pouring in across the river Jordan, in a grand invasion of the country of Israel. A hundred and thirty thousand of them were drawn up in battle array on the plain of Jezreel facing the little army of Israel. Gideon, in supreme command of the Israelite forces, sees at once that he must have reinforcements, and so sends out recruiting notices throughout the country. The response was immediate and splendid. Thirty thousand men mobilized around him in a few days. It did not look a very fair match, thirty thousand mostly raw and untrained men against one hundred and thirty thousand warlike fighters of the desert; and yet that smaller army had to be thinned out before it could take the field. There was an old law of the

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OTTAWA, July 3.—Canada's exports to countries of the British Empire for the twelve months ending May totalled a value of \$211,827,297, and the imports \$136,083,092. Canada's exports to foreign countries for the same period totalled \$349,076,833 and the imports \$331,929,440.

Curtis could not have willfully and knowingly aided them." Colonel Lindbergh testified at the trial he did not believe Curtis ever was in contact with the kidnapers. The court also instructed that the fact Curtis did not take the stand in his own defence "justified the inference" he was unable to deny the charges against him.

To Late To Classify

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pups and female (breeder). Bantams and fancy pigeons. Douglas Agnew, Dundarane Pigeon Lofts, Cardigan. 4159-7-4-11

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