

THE GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1913

ANOTHER GENEROUS GIFT.

Another gift comes to the province from one of its brilliant and successful sons, Mr. M. A. MacQueen, of the law firm of Munroe, MacKenzie & MacQueen, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

In a letter to Dr. Anderson, ex-Superintendent of Education, Mr. MacQueen asks permission to give \$100 in prizes for competition at the next matriculation examinations to Prince of Wales College, suggesting the placing of prizes as follows: \$50 to the person taking the highest, \$30 to the person taking the second highest and \$20 to the person taking the third highest standing in English at the examinations to be held this summer.

Dr. Anderson consulted the Chief Superintendent of Education and Principal Robertson of Prince of Wales College and, needless to say, Mr. MacQueen's generous offer was accepted with thanks.

Mr. MacQueen is a native of Orwell and was a student in Prince of Wales College under Dr. Anderson. He is now a "successful Islander abroad," a member of one of the largest law firms in Winnipeg and with a warm spot still glowing in his heart for his alma mater and his native province.

Gifts like the above are healthful in the broadest sense. The intrinsic value of the prizes to the students winning them may mean much, for many of our most brilliant students are young men and young women to whom pecuniary assistance cannot be other than a blessing. Then there is the incentive to win the prize, which will act as a stimulus to many a student and which may be the means of enabling them to discover their latent strength.

Mr. MacQueen's generous act will be greatly appreciated by the province at large and, because of it, our people will watch with more than ordinary interest for the results of the next matriculation examinations.

U. S. AND OUR SUGAR.

A very important question for this country arises out of the Wilson Tariff now before Congress, and which in all probability will become law. Sugar will be placed on the free list, and this will have three direct effects; it will ruin the Louisiana beet sugar industry, which has been wholly dependent upon high protection and subsidies; it will attract all the available sugar from the West Indies and South America to the United States; and it will reduce the cost and increase the consumption of sugar in the United States.

The first and third results do not affect us to any great extent; the third does.

Prior to the practical annexation of Cuba and the Philippines by the United States, all sugar entering the States paid one rate of duty, and the cane sugar that supplied the market was largely West Indian and South American. Subsequent to the Spanish-American war, when the United States set about developing her new tropical possessions, she extended a fifty per cent preference to Cuba and the Philippines and put her sugar on the free list, with the result that the sugar industry in these islands sprang to the front enormously, and West India and South America sugars were practically shut out, as they could not compete against such a heavy handicap.

Fortunately, just at this juncture, Canada came forward with her thirty-three-and-a-third preference to the British possessions, and this saved the situation, as the West Indies were able to get this market as an outlet.

Now it is the general rule in overseas trade, that where a country sells its products, it buys its requirements. The value of the West Indian exports annually is roughly twenty million dollars, and this trade was transferred from the United States to Canada, or at least the greater bulk of it. Now the ships that bring the West Indian produce do not return empty; they are laden with the produce of this country, and thus is international trade and prosperity developed.

In order to still further stimulate the trade between us and the Caribbean, a reciprocity treaty is now before Parliament, whereby a preference of twenty per cent will be granted by us for a period of five years, in exchange for certain equivalent concess-

sions by the Governments of the West India Islands and British Guiana. But the outcome of the opening of the markets of the United States to the free and unrestricted importation of sugar will be the tendency for the West Indies to ship thither. They will have every inducement to do so. They can produce sugar cheaper than any other country in the world, not excluding the beet-growing nations, such as Germany, Austria, France, and the United States, and given equal opportunity to compete in the United States' market, they will find it more advantageous to sell there. Moreover, the steamship service is incomparably better and cheaper.

It is thus a question for Canadian sugar importers and refiners to decide how they are going to meet this situation. It is serious for them in every respect, and no doubt we will be hearing something on the subject when the treaty again comes before Parliament.

GENEROUS OFFER.

Following are the terms of the letter received by Dr. Anderson, ex-Superintendent of Education, from Mr. M. A. MacQueen, and referred to in the editorial columns of this issue: Dear Sir—I should like to offer three small prizes for competition at the ensuing Matriculation Examinations to Prince of Wales College. If you think the suggestion wise, I shall be glad to give \$50.00 to the person taking the highest, \$30.00 to the person taking the second highest, and \$20.00 to the person taking the third highest standing in English at the examinations to be held this summer. The competition shall be unencumbered by restrictions of any kind whatsoever.

If the above suggestion meets with your approval, I shall be obliged if you will bring the same to the attention of the teachers and pupils in whatever manner seems best to you. The same offer would apply to the examination to be held in 1914. Wishing you health and strength to continue the work in which you have exhibited such conspicuous genius for so many years,

I am, Sir, etc., M. A. MACQUEEN.

CANADA'S NAVAL DUTY

Sir:—The writer unfortunately did not see the first letter of "Canadian" on this most important subject. But having read the pointed letter of "Reader" in your issue of 9th inst., and "Canadian's" reply thereto, I would like to inform the latter gentleman that he should not worry himself too much about Canada being represented in the Royal Navy by three empty battleships, as he terms it. In the first place, we have been told by the Admiralty that if these three ships are presented, and, if it is necessary, the crews can be taken out of some of the older ships and placed on the Canadian Dreadnoughts. This, of course, would only be a temporary arrangement, as we are informed by Mr. Churchill that special facilities will be given Canadians to become officers and men in the Imperial Squadron which the Canadian ships are to form a part.

Notwithstanding this very reasonable and proper offer of Mr. Churchill's, it will be many years before these three Dreadnoughts or even the insignificant navy proposed by Sir Wilfrid (when in power), could be fully manned by Canadians, as we informed on good authority that it takes at least 24 years to obtain a Captain's commission, 8 years for a Lieutenant's commission, 3 to 4 years to obtain an able seaman's rating. Specialists require years of training. In the face of this it would appear all this talk about manning these ships is not such an easy matter as we are led to believe by some who place party above Empire defence.

I would say in conclusion that "Canadian" is quite right in saying that it is a son's first duty to support himself, but most sons receive some advice from their parents before engaging on any important undertaking. Now, let this be applied to Canada. In 1909 Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent representatives to the Mother Country seeking advice as to the best means of aiding in defence of the Empire. They got the advice, but deliberately turned it down. Likewise in 1912 Mr. Borden went to the Motherland on the same errand, and got practically the same advice as did Sir Wilfrid. In consequence of the advice given him Mr. Borden proposed an emergency contribution and proceeded without delay to carry it out. For this action he is condemned for party reasons by the Liberals, who have carried things to such an extent that many a good Liberal has, and will continue, to sever his party connection and support a party which is endeavoring to carry out the recommendations of that great Naval Board—the British Admiralty.

"Suppose war broke out in Europe tomorrow, what would be the use of Canada's money and her blood?" asks "Reader." I reply with shame—readers.

But if Sir Wilfrid had in 1909 carried out the recommendations of the Admiralty as did New Zealand and Australia, then not only her money and blood, but her Dreadnought and other ships, would play an important part in that great fleet which stands for justice, the security of this great Empire and the peace of the world.

I am, Sir, etc., FORMER LIBERAL ISLANDER, Charlottetown, 10th May, 1913.

THE NAVY QUESTION

Sir:—I make no claim to be a scientific gentleman, and I claim that "Canadian" has an extremely false idea of the Navy question. I have no intention of prolonging a

discussion with one who is evidently ignorant of the real situation; and I would suggest to "Canadian" that he read carefully the reports of the Navy League of England, in order that he may obtain some idea of the question at issue.

Every man possessed with the "Imperial Unity" idea, or is a loyal subject, must condemn the policy of the Separatist-Annexionist-Graters, now forming the Opposition at Ottawa; and every man who has given intelligent thought to the naval programs of the European continental nations the past ten years, must see that England's only safety lies in an impregnable central fleet.

The other nations of Europe have no over-sea possessions of much consequence, while England's possessions and responsibilities are world-wide, and that fact compels her to have, in addition to her central fleet, a large force abroad, especially in the Mediterranean, and the Far East. There is no doubt that the naval program of the Continental Powers of Europe is directed against England, as their fleets have no other use or purpose; and it is conceded that should England's central fleet be overpowered, the British Empire will assuredly crumble to pieces.

This being the case, Canadians who desire to remain under the British flag should give their main support to the central fleet. Canada will never be interferred with, so long as that fleet is supreme. But let it be overpowered, and we shall very quickly see another flag floating over our heads, and our ships.

Had the Liberal Government during their long innings of fifteen years, instead of spending millions in purchasing obsolete "Niobe" and "Rainbow," taken the advice of the Admiralty to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and built a Dreadnought, Canada today would have had, like New Zealand and Australia, a ship at the front, worthy of this great country. Unfortunately the Separatist and Graters ruled, and we know the results.

I would just add that it would take about fifteen years for Canada to build a Dreadnought and train her crew, so as to be efficient. Long before that time is reached, Germany's fleet, at her present rate of progress, will have more than overtaken Great Britain, to say nothing of her possible allies in the event of war.

I am, Sir, etc., READER, Charlottetown, 13th May, 1913.

WHITSUNTIDE MISSION IN CHARLOTTETOWN

(Continued from page one)

teaching with Himself. His death, a sacrifice for sin, was unique. It was the only instance where a founder of a religion died as a criminal. His resurrection was unique, and none of the critics had been able to dispute it—it stood after the closest examination and test as an unique actuality. His influence was unique. In history great men were successively a power, a name, and a memory. Jesus Christ was the opposite: He died the death of shame and was now a power undisputed wherever civilization reigned and in the darkest places of the earth. It therefore resolved itself into this: "What think ye of Jesus Christ?" That was the supreme question; it could not be ignored, opposed or rejected; an answer must be given. There were four sentences which might be considered by every one of them: "Come into Me,"—as a saviour; "Learn of Me,"—as a teacher; "Follow Me,"—as a master; "Abide in Me,"—as his life. Should they do this and have the personal experience of Christians, then they would know in whom to believe.

At the close of his address the lecturer said he would be prepared to answer in private any questions that were put to him in writing or otherwise.

HAS GOD SPOKEN?

There was again a large attendance in the evening, including several clergymen, when Dr. Griffith-Thomas delivered his first address on "Four Supreme Questions"—"Has God Spoken?" He said no one could read the Bible without coming to the conclusion that the writers had communicated with God, and that they believed they could communicate with God. A well known broad thinker and higher critic had declared that no one could doubt that the people of the old testament really believed that they had direct communication with God and that God was speaking through them. Paul claimed that the things he received from God he passed on to others—"the things I wrote unto you are the commandments of the Lord." No one could doubt that these men felt and believed they were speaking what God had communicated to them. God gave the Jews two tests for a prophet—by his words coming to pass, and the genuineness of his words; were they accurate, were they true? In this way they could distinguish between the false and the true. To test whether the Bible is the way of God they had to ascertain whether revelation was possible, probable, necessary, available. There was sufficient evidence within and without the scriptures to show conclusively that the Bible contained the clearest, purest, fullest revelation of the Lord Jesus Christ. Explanation and research had proved without a shadow of doubt that the old and new testaments were genuine. Prophecy had proved its genuineness, there being 333 references in the old testament to the Messiah which had been fulfilled in the new. The third proof was the morality of the Bible. It dealt with principles, not rules. The Bible laid down principles rather

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

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Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Bartlett, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., were guests at the Royal, St. John, last week.

Mr. E. J. Lockerby, of Malpeque, P. E. I., is student missionary this summer at Brookway, N. B. He entered on his work last Sunday.

Messrs. E. McTague, Station Agent, Mt. Stewart, J. T. Scrimgeour, Cardigan, Michael McCormack, Souris, were among the visitors to Charlottetown yesterday.

Mr. Edward Burns, Steward of the Minto, who was in the Charlottetown Hospital for treatment, has so far recovered that he is able to resume his duties aboard ship.

American Consul W. S. Frost has almost completely recovered from his recent illness. His many friends will be glad to learn that he was able to be out for a drive yesterday.

The engagement is announced of Miss Olivia M. daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Fullerton to Mr. H. H. McArthur of Calgary. The marriage will take place quietly in Toronto on the fourth of June.

Dr. Clarence McKinnon of Halifax, who preached so acceptably in Zion Church on Sunday, left yesterday for Montreal from which city he will sail on a visit to Scotland to be absent until early in August.

Dr. Blanchard, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Mahon, Dorchester, N. B. returned on Monday to his home in Charlottetown, says a St. John exchange. Mrs. Blanchard and Mrs. Mahon accompanied Dr. Blanchard as far as Moncton.

Rev. John P. Garrison, a native of Pictou County, Nova Scotia, and who at one time was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Summerside, P. E. I., is now serving his eighth year as pastor of the Elmhurst church, Oakland, Cal.

Mr. R. M. Steele's many friends will be glad to know he is coming back to the Bank of Montreal at St. John Mr. Steele has been at the Charlottetown, P. E. I., branch of the bank and has just spent a two weeks' holiday here says a St. John exchange.

Mrs. (Warden) Pipes entertained a few friends very pleasantly, on Saturday afternoon. Those present were: Messdames Hewson, Blanchard Charlottetown, P. E. I., Friel, A. B. Tait, Hamington, Mahon, Misses Nina Tait, Aileen Chapman. The prize winners were: Mrs. C. L. Hamington and Mrs. Blanchard.—St. John exchange.

Mr. S. C. Nash, who was for so many years collector of Inland Revenue here, and who is now enjoying his well-earned retirement, is one of the oldest and most esteemed members of Zion Church. He was, unfortunately, owing to indisposition, unable to take part in the opening of the new Zion on Sunday. But he has evinced his interest in the progress of affairs in various ways. For a lifetime he was one of the elders of the church and superintendent of the Sunday School. It is interesting to note that Mr. Nash is the author of the history of Zion Church, to which The Guardian and other newspapers are indebted for their information published at this time. It is to be hoped that Mr. Nash will enjoy many years of worship in the new Zion.

Dr. Anderson the doyen of Education in the Maritime Provinces and who is now enjoying his dolce far niente in the province where he has spent so much of his long life, is constantly receiving communications from his old students all over the world. Dr. Anderson was 50 years in the service of education here, thirty-nine as Principal of Prince of Wales College and eleven as Superintendent of Education. He can count among his old pupils five principals of important schools in British Columbia, including the Principal of the High School, Victoria, and two in similar situations in Vancouver, to say nothing of Principal Schurman of Cornell University. It was to Dr. Anderson that Mr. MacQueen communicated his munificent offer mentioned in another part of this paper.

than rules for conduct. It did not say whether you should go to the theatre, or to a dance, or play bridge. But it said—"do all to the glory of God." The morality of today contained nothing new that was not contained in the Bible—there had been nothing new as regards morality taught since the time of Christ. The Bible was plain and candid; it called a spade a spade, and when David sinned it showed his failings just as clearly as it did his good qualities. No other book was or could be so outspoken as the Bible. The Bible was genuine because of its power, as was shown by its effect on human life. God had spoken, they knew it, and felt it. All other religions were but human aspirations; Christianity was a divine revelation as contained in the Bible. If they believed it, obeyed it, used it, they would be brought face to face with Jesus Christ Himself.

It may be mentioned that in addition to being an eloquent preacher, Dr. Griffith-Thomas is also a good vocalist, and leads the singing himself at these special services.

Services again in the Church hall at four and eight o'clock.



Kitchen Comfort

Kitchen Cabinet, Maple, Cherry, Walnut, or natural finish, Height 67 inches. Size of top part 36 inches high by 71 inches deep. Base Top 26 x 43 inches. Top part has large spice drawer on each side. Tilting sugar bin on right side and space for packages, etc., on left side. Large cupboard space in centre. Base has large, dust-proof sliding flour bin on left side, divided into two compartments, 25 and 50 lbs. One large drawer for linen, the other for cutlery and spices. Price \$20.00.

Patons

Best Food in the world is good Homemade Bread, made of

"Beaver" Flour

Bread, made of "Beaver" Flour, will nourish and sustain you longer than any other one article of diet.

Bread, made of "Beaver" Flour, is the least expensive of wholesome foods. You can eat bread, made of "Beaver" Flour three times a day for a lifetime without wanting a change. It's good for you. "Beaver" is a blended flour. It contains both Ontario and Western wheat, in exact proportions. Your grocer will supply you. Try it.

DEALERS—Write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals. The T. H. TAYLOR CO., Limited, CHATRAUL, Ont.



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A Splendid Dye For All Woods

Johnson's Wood Dye is not a varnish stain but a deep dye that penetrates the wood and fixes a deep, permanent, rich color.

Made in fourteen attractive shades.

With Johnson's Wood Dye you can make inexpensive soft woods as beautiful and artistic as the most expensive hard woods.

This is the place to get it.

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When you buy chocolates from us you get the purest, best and most delicious collections made. We handle such famous lines as Liggett's, Neilson's and Moira, each recognized the leaders in their class and above comparison in purity, freshness and the toothsome delicateness. When you want fresh chocolates come here. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts. Metri.

QUEBEC WANTS UNIFORM TEXTS. QUEBEC, May 11—According to reports made by the sub-committee on text books, before the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction active steps are being taken to secure a uniform set of text books at reasonable rates.

WHITELAW REID'S WILL. LONDON, May 11—The will of Whitelaw Reid, the late American Ambassador, was offered for probate yesterday. He left property of the value of \$7,139,72 in the United Kingdom.

Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or protruding PILES. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. See a box at dealers, or Edmondson, Hedges & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box sent free if you mention this paper and enclose 10c to pay postage.

See Our Extra Special 25c Trout Line

We have a very large stock of these lines from very light to extra heavy. They are braided oil silk or enamelled and you will wonder how we do it. Bought them right you see and selling them right. See the Leading Tackle Dealer about it.

J. G. Jamieson DRUGGIST

The Eye is the Window of the Soul

you either pay a small penalty in money now or a large penalty in eye strain later. If wisdom guides your choice we will be pleased to have you call and consult us.

G. H. Taylor Jeweler Optician

NEW KING GEORGE HOTEL Wm. MONTBOURQUETTE, Mgr. Private Baths, Running Water, and Long Distance Telephones in all rooms. Bright Sample Rooms. CUISINE UNRIVALLED SYDNEY, N. S.

I've made an expert study of the making of "Good Bread" and "Cameons Home Made" "White and Brown Bread"

"Is The Result" Ask any good Grocer EWEN CAMERON (Baker)

Montague Black Fox Exchange Correspondence Solicitor. L. M. McKinnon, Manager Montague, P. E. I.

THEIR PRINTER ARRESTED.

MANCHESTER, England, May 11—Mr. White Ley, the Secretary of the printing firm responsible for the last issue of The Suffragette, who was arrested was brought up today at the Police Court and remanded by the Magistrate who allowed him to be released on bail, on his giving an undertaking not to publish any further editions of the militant suffragette newspapers.

MORNING SESSION WAS HELD TODAY AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The first morning session of the Commons was held today. The business was not contentious.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the excessive portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at 25c. per box, or three for \$10. Mailed to any address. The Sceptil Drug Co., 36, Canal Street, Montreal.

Sold By Geo. E. Hughes, Apothecaries Hall Charlottetown.

FOR WOMEN'S AILMENTS

Dr. Martel's Female Pills have been the Standard for 20 years and for 40 years prescribed and recommended by Physicians. Accept no other. At all druggists