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Political Meetings 3rd District King's The Liberal Conservative candidates will meet the electors at the following places and dates to discuss the political issues of the day: Baldwin's Road June 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. All meetings start at 8 o'clock. Candidates are invited. (Sgd.) H. F. McPHEE, LESLIE HUNTER

Political Meetings 4th District Queen's The Liberal Conservative candidates will meet the electors at the following places and dates, to discuss the political issues of the day: St. John's Road June 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. All meetings start at 8 o'clock. Candidates are invited. (Sgd.) SHAW McMILLAN, GEO. McLEOD

Wright in Henley LONDON, June 9.—W. E. Garrett, Philadelphia sculler, has withdrawn his entry in the Diamond Sculls to be held at Henley on June 12. Mr. Wright, Jr., of Toronto, is an ardent rival with Jack Beresford, winner of the last three years, and several other well known scullers.

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YOUR WILL And All Manner of Trust Business EXECUTOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN CUSTODIAN, AGENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT. MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGE. SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES AND STORAGE FOR VALUABLES. Correspondence or Consultation Invited and Treated in Confidence. The Eastern Trust Company ESTABLISHED 1890 CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,000,000 CHARLOTTETOWN BRANCH Local Committee Mon. John McLean, James Eden, Esq., A. A. Alley, Esq., C. H. B. Long, Esq., Acting Manager.

The Fathers of Confederation The Hon. H. L. Langevin

The Hon. Hector Louis Langevin, C. B., plays a role as important as any in the confederation debates and conferences which led to the political union of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in 1867. If his activities ceased there he would still go down on the scroll of Canadian history with great honor. But he did more than that. He is a father of the greater Confederation. In 1871, when Canada was but four years under Confederation, he made the long, weary journey out to British Columbia with a view of reporting to parliament at Ottawa and of ascertaining the feeling toward union. The resolutions at Charlottetown and Quebec conferences had read that it was desired that a union should be made of all the British colonies in North America. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island had refrained from joining the first Confederation. It is true that Prince Edward Island did come in 1873; but in 1871 we find the subject of this article on his way west. Miles of wilderness lay between Ontario and British Columbia. But British Columbia was a British colony in North America. It must be at least invited to join the union and so the Hon. H. L. Langevin undertook to guide the ship of fate that led into the glorious Canada that now spreads from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Like most of the fathers of Confederation who represented Lower Canada at the various conferences, he was Canadian born. He first saw the light of day in the City of Quebec in 1826. His ancestors on both sides went back into the early days of Canadian history. He was trained in the law but his inclinations turned toward the pen. He became editor, first of a religious paper and then an agricultural paper. He was given a medal for an essay which he wrote on Canada. This essay was used for publicity purposes at the Paris Exposition in 1855. He held the office of Mayor for Quebec City for some time and then turned his attention to the promotion of some of the first Canadian railways. He attended all the conferences that led toward Confederation, including the meetings in England where the British North America Act was framed.

The Lid—Shall We Take It Off Or Keep It On? That is the question! Shall we take it off or shall we keep the lid on? Let us be fair and square on this lid business. If we want expression of certain facts we can have it. If we want the truth, and a clean-up, we can have that. Why play with a trap? why fool with a high explosive? Did the detectives tell the truth? If they did—face it. If they did not, will some one tell us so? Miss Barbara MacNeil will sing at the evening service. You are welcome. OJAL, Calif., June 9.—Jack Dempsey announced that he had received an offer of \$200,000 from Newark, N. J., for a fight in July, with an opponent whose name was not stated. Dempsey said he had received other offers from Tex Rickard, Floyd Fitzsimmons and two other promoters and would decide later whether he would accept any of them.

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THE PUBLIC FORUM This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

TEMPERANCE FORTY OVER-PROOF Sir.—Your reference to the opinion of Prime Minister King regarding Prohibition and fair extract from the statement of the Minister of Railways, ought to have a sobering effect upon the minds of Liberals inclined to follow the lead of Mr. Saunders and to pay attention to the incantations of the Patriot, and its correspondents. Prohibition is certainly not a doctrine of true Liberals. Their efforts, all along the ages, have been directed towards greater freedom of action on the part of individuals. So long as a man or woman does not interfere with the liberties and rights of other men and women and commits no offence against the public at large, he and she are free to eat, drink, wear and do that which seems to be good in their own eyes and according to their own tastes and desires. It is because (and only because) the liquor traffic and intemperance in the way of intoxicants, are the cause of a great evil affecting the public, that the law interferes (or ought to interfere) with individual liberty. That is Liberal doctrine and that is what the Conservatives, too, maintain. Prohibition interferes with the freedom of the temperance as of the intemperates with those who do not abuse the liquor. Evil, affecting the public as with those who do. Evidently the proposed law, by which sober and temperate persons are permitted "to have liquor in their homes and partake of it occasionally without affecting public interests, is the more reasonable and the more liberal in the party sense. But when drunkenness and the interests of the public or the family are prejudiced—then the law, outlined by Premier Stewart will go into effect by means of the Temperance Commission to be appointed, and the courts. That, also, is a stipulation of the law. That also is in accord with Liberal principles and it is with Conservative ideals.

A LAW ABIDER REV. MR. RYAN THREATENS THE STATE Sir.—In his latest deliverance to the congregation at Trinity Church the Rev. W. Ryan said: "We, the church people of this Province, members and adherents of Christian Churches, Catholic and Protestant—we have the power, if we only stand and work together, to retain our Prohibitionary law and not only so, but we have the power also, if we but continue to stand and work together, to compel any government that may be elected to respect our convictions and enforce the law." Yes, we have the power, but have we the right? And looking to the results of illegal drinking while the Prohibitionary Liquor Law is in operation is it advisable that this shall be maintained? Sunday desecration, thievery, drunkenness, wild auto driving—could there be worse conditions if Premier Stewart's proposal should be approved by the electors. I fear not. It's all very well to have power, but power must be exercised with discretion. I am, Sir, etc.

ARE IN FAVOR OF STEWART'S GOVERNMENT—MARK YOUR BALLOT SAME AS IN 1923 (Historic) If the electors of Prince Edward Island had marked their ballots for Premier Stewart and his colleagues in 1923 they would have reason now to regret it. They would have been bamboozled again out of the big increase of subsidy they are now rejoicing over. Nearly every elector would say "yes" to that statement. This is a live question now. It is intended to have another Conference on this subject. This Fall and this Province stands to win by keeping the Stewart Government in power to fight the battle again. If we are derelict in our duty to our Province by choosing a new set of men our chances of obtaining another big increase of subsidy are as good as lost. If we retain the present Government in power our battle is as good as won. It is not blind chance this time. We have the proof before our eyes. We have an increase of \$165,000 of subsidy to teach us what the Stewart delegation obtained, but we have no hint—no show what we might expect from a new bunch of delegates. This ought to show us that this is a momentous question for P. E. Island and free every elector to again send an United delegation, men of ripe experience—send Stewart and his colleagues again to press our claims. That the other Maritime Provinces will pursue this course we need not doubt, and we can also depend on having their sympathy and support if we elect a Legislature that will choose the last list of delegates to carry out this mission. It will be well for every elector in P. E. Island to keep this suggestion constantly in mind from now on until they poll their votes; that is the importance of voting for Premier Stewart and the candidates in the field who are pledged to support him. We all can well remember that grand old motto: "United we stand; divided we fall." Moreover, let us all act strictly according to it. If we do so we can all look forward to immense financial benefits for our Province and our people. Instead of returning empty-handed, as has been so often done before, our delegates shall again come home triumphant and we shall all be able to shake hands and rejoice over a financial victory. This leads us on to a reference to the problems that await a solution at this Convention in autumn next. Let us all hope that it will terminate successfully. We can all rest assured that the western delegates will come armed with the facts and arguments to substantiate their claims. We feel equally confident that our delegates will meet them fully equipped with the fairness of the claims of the Maritime Provinces to an equitable and just share of the resources which were a part of our dowry when the Ottawa Government handed them over to the Central and Western Provinces. No just settlement can be arrived at until we receive full consideration for that share. We can never be compelled to surrender our rights to it. This Province not only equipped the Union with a fairly good equipment of public structures, roads, bridges and other Provincial

OUTRAGES IN MOSCOW SHOCK AUTHORITIES Vice-Chief Opansky of the State Political Police of White Russia and Two Assistants Killed by Bomb Throwers. MOSCOW, June 9.—Two Terrorist outrages within twenty-four hours has shocked the Soviet, par. P. E. Island Communist circles, and given cause for increased vigilance. Not since the winter of 1918, when an attempt was made by social revolutionists to bomb the Moscow committee of the Communist party, have the Terrorists dared to defy that dreaded organization. Late last night twenty-six persons including ten young women, all members of the Leningrad Communist Discussion Club, were injured when two bombs were thrown into the hall where they were meeting. The bomb throwers escaped, firing revolvers as they ran. The Leningrad bombing was followed by the blowing up of a conveyance in which Vice Chief Opansky of the State Political Police of White Russia, with two assistants, was conveying Lieut. Yan, of the Polish Intelligence Service, suspected of espionage to Minsk from the Polish frontier. Opansky and his assistants were killed and Yan was seriously injured by the explosion of a bomb which had been placed on a railway by which they were travelling in a gas driven repair car. Investigation driven to indicate that the work was that of counter revolutionaries. MONCTON, June 9.—In a return wrestling match here tonight between Joe Patterson, of Charlottetown, and Bob McWilliams, of Moncton, the latter won two falls out of three. This was the second of a series of public structures, roads, bridges and other Provincial

OUTSTANDING MINISTERS SEEK THE TRUTH AND REACH CONVICTION

Reverend R. G. Fulton, formerly the beloved pastor of Trinity United Church, Charlottetown, in a statement made in Centenary Church, St. John, N. B., on April 10th said: "The result of my study has led me to the conviction that it is useless to enact a law which will not be supported by the moral sentiment of the people. It is out of the question to legislate people into righteousness. My study has further led me to conclude that under the existing conditions the only course to pursue is to create legal methods for the purchase of liquor, accompanied by severe penalties in every case."

Reverend Canon Coady, of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, the outstanding Canadian preacher, who was chosen from all the world to preach the League of Nations' sermon at Geneva says: "The great achievements of the control plan, in my estimation, consist of the following: In the first place, people were no longer thinking and talking incessantly about getting a drink; in the second place, there was an overwhelming public opinion behind the enforcement of the Act where in the past public opinion had been strongly divided and illegal traffic had flourished because resorted to by a considerable section of the public; in the third place, bootlegging on a large scale was enormously diminished."

Reverend J. E. Burke, C. P. S., of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Toronto, has this to say: "The O. T. A. (Prohibition) has been no blessing. During the years it has been on our statute books the youth of Ontario, with singular and beautiful exceptions, has gone back to the terrifying increase in liquor amongst our boys and girls, even of tender years; the consequent deterioration of moral standards and conduct; the cause of the bootlegger; the conquest by strong liquor of our parents, our homes, our clubs, our students, our gatherings, have been begotten and thrived under the sway of prohibition."

Most Rev. David Williams, Archbishop of Huron and Metropolitan of the Church of England in Canada is emphatic and says: "It (Prohibition) has done more to encourage deceit and subterfuge, more to demoralize the youth of the country and to create a general disrespect for law than all the other causes combined during the ten years of its existence. Government Control, with individual permits, is the only sane system."

Reverend Thomas W. Goodwill, is a son of the late Rev. John Goodwill of Charlottetown. He is now pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Coburg, Ontario. During the election campaign in Ontario he said:

"I believe the O. T. A. (Prohibition) to be a failure but in this election campaign I regard the Act not as a political issue but a moral issue; not a question of lack of enforcement but rather of impossibility of enforcement. I find conditions under the Ontario Temperance Act to be much worse than they were before. I believe that Premier Ferguson is making a sincere and studied effort to secure a law that will be observed and one that can be enforced."

Reverend C. J. Killen of Belleville, Ontario, looks at it this way and says: "I view with a great deal of concern the increase in lawlessness and crime that prohibition has engendered. It leads to a spirit of distrust. It is no use saying to the people 'You cannot have liquor.' Those who want it will get it."

Confederation And After Sixty Years Of Progress FIXING THE BOUNDARIES OF CANADA Canada has been both fortunate and unfortunate in the history of her boundaries. When the Dominion was formed in 1867 it inherited a boundary irrevocably fixed between her four provinces and the United States. When the Dominion was extended from Ontario to the Pacific it found, too, a long fixed boundary between its new territory and its southern neighbour. Fortunately the British and American Governments had agreed after the War of 1812 that this southern boundary of British North America should not be fortified on either side—mutual goodwill and love of peace would be sufficient defence. And so it has proved; though in the early days of the Dominion we had to take up arms and drive back irresponsible frontier raiders. In the far north-west and the far north-east, however, the limits of the Dominion were at first uncertain. Alaska had been a Russian possession till 1867 and was known to include a strip of territory of considerable extent south between British Columbia and the sea. The inland boundary of that strip was still undecided when Russia sold Alaska to the United States for \$7,200,000. In 1903 the British and American Governments agreed to refer the question to a Commission of "six impartial jurists of repute" three on each side. The British had proposed arbitration, with a jurist from some neutral country to decide points on which the Commissioner might be equally divided; but this the Americans refused. A decision was only reached when Lord Alverstone conceded certain points against the opinion of his two Canadian Colleagues; but failure to reach any decision would have had far more deplorable results. It may be said that neither side obtained all it had demanded, and that the area conceded has so far proved of no great value. At the other end of the Dominion, the Labrador coast was recognized as belonging to Newfoundland, but it was only lately that the Canadian and Newfoundland Governments united in asking the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, a highly able and impartial body of judges, to decide how far inland the boundary should properly be drawn. The award declares that about 114,000 square miles claimed by Canada belong to the sister Dominion. A purely domestic boundary question arose soon after the formation of the Dominion. Ontario claimed the north land up to James Bay and Albany River, denying that the Hudson's Bay Territory, which the Dominion Government had acquired \$5,000, the second \$2,500 and the third \$500. Every contestant must furnish a boat or tender to follow him, and it must be large enough to accommodate one official as well as his trainer.

10 Nations Are Represented In Ontario Swim

TORONTO, Ont., June 9.—One hundred and twenty-four swimmers, representing ten countries, have made inquiries regarding the \$50,000 marathon swimming race which will be staged in Lake Ontario, off Toronto, on August 31. The United States will have at least 75 competitors, while Canada has 35. Sweden and Germany have two, while England, Egypt, France, Belgium, Norway and Italy will furnish one at least. Germany's strongest competitor, without a doubt, is Ernest Vierkorter who is at present in this country. Vierkorter recently swam the Montreal marathon course of approximately 30 miles in 4 hours and 57 minutes. Mrs. H. D. Sullivan, former title-holder, will compete in the Toronto marathon, accompanied by her husband, Dr. Herbert. George Young is perhaps the brightest of Canada's galaxy of stars, and the announcement this week that the Catalina channel letter would establish training quarters near Picton, Ontario, in the near future was received with considerable interest. Madame Jane Ston, European woman swimming champion, is present in Montreal and has already begun training for the event. Isak Helmy, Egyptian, whose repeated attempts to swim the English Channel have been frustrated by unucky circumstances, is in Cairo, but will soon come to this country to commence training. Of the many United States entries, Ethel Hertle, Mrs. Sullivan-Herbert, Charlotte Epstein, and George Cleagan are perhaps the best known, and all can be relied on to furnish strenuous opposition. In addition, Hongtulu is sending Duke Mezo and A. Nawahi. The official entry blank informs prospective entrants that trunks or bathing suits of cotton, woolen or silk material must be worn. Rubber caps and goggles will be permitted, but few swimmers are expected to take advantage of this, as the race will be fresh water. The course will be a triangular one of 21 miles, starting and finishing in the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition. The awards will be as follows: Winner, \$30,000; second \$7,500; third \$2,500; fourth \$1,000; fifth \$500; sixth \$500. The first woman completing the swim will receive

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