

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

1.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States. Morning Daily (Founded 1881) 50c per year (in advance) delivered.

President—W. Chester S. McEwen, Secretary—E. C. A. Mackinnon, D. S. O., Editor and Manager—J. H. Barnett, Vice-President—J. R. Barrett, Associate Editor—D. K. Currie.

BOSTON—Old South News: M. Andlerman, 231 Tremont St. NEW YORK—Herald News: 230 West 40th St. NEW ORLEANS—The Daily Star: 110 Poydras St. MONTREAL—The Daily Star: 110 Poydras St. SOUTHERN—M. S. Acorn, 110 Poydras St. THE GUARDIAN can be obtained from the following agents in Charlottetown: A. Brown, 104 St. John's St. J. D. Taylor, 7 Grand St. Fr. J. Candler, 67 Grand St. Maritime Stationers, 110 Poydras St. B. Thaw, 110 Poydras St. Currier & Co., 110 Poydras St. M. Whitlock, 110 Poydras St.

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1929

WILL MR. SAUNDERS EXPLAIN?

In the letter of Premier Saunders to the secretary of the Teachers' Federation, published in the official report of Friday's mass meeting of the teachers in Prince of Wales College Hall, the following statement appears:

"At a recent conference in Ottawa, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance agreed to arrange for an accounting between the Province of Canada, at which time our Province will be enabled to make a further detailed presentation of our claims. This accounting will take place before a Board of experts. We are hopeful that after this accounting has been submitted the findings to the Federal Government, we will receive a substantial increase in subsidy, as the necessity of the Canadian Parliament."

This announcement, needless to say, is of the utmost importance, not only to the teachers but to the whole Province. And the question naturally arises, why was it suppressed until the present moment? Premier Saunders returned from Ottawa on March 13th.

He was interviewed by The Guardian, and the following information was elicited from him:

"At Ottawa Mr. Saunders had an extended interview with Premier King and Finance Minister Robb regarding the matter of subsidies, which he stated had already received a good deal of thought and consideration by them, together with the Prime Minister, represented in the latter instance to the government by the conferences of the provincial Premiers at Ottawa. Although no definite promises were made, Mr. Saunders states he has reason to believe that Prince Edward Island will receive very generous treatment."

No statement of any kind beyond the bare announcement of his return from Ottawa, appeared in the local Government organ.

Not even in the Speech from the Throne is there the slightest hint that any arrangement had been made for an accounting between the Provinces by a board of experts. The clause dealing with this matter reads:

"During the year my Government has been vigorously pursuing our claim for a further increase in the subsidy which we receive from the Dominion, and has stressed the fact that, in view of the 99-yearly intention to transfer to the Western Provinces the natural resources within their boundaries, equitable treatment to all the Provinces would appear to call for some corresponding concessions to our own Province."

The information not given to the teachers was withheld from the Speech and from the Liberal press on the Premier's return from Ottawa is almost incredible. It will be recalled that on March 10th, in the Provincial Legislature, the Hon. J. D. Stewart outlined, as the proper course of procedure in securing readjustment of our subsidies under the recommendations of the Dunest Commission, exactly the course now stated by the Premier to be the one which he pursued. The first intimation we have that the Premier ever followed such a course is in a letter to the Teachers' Federation, dated March 21st. Just one day later! The coincidence is surely a striking one. The Premier returns from Ottawa, announces what he has done there and incorporates his actions and his expectations in the Speech from the Throne. A week later the leader of the Opposition rises in the Legislature to discuss the Speech, and points out, with convincing clearness, the futility of this method of approach and indicates step by step, just what should have been done. Then, on the following day, the Premier, who had sat silent and thoughtful during the Opposition leader's speech, announces this programme to be exactly the one that he had followed. And he makes the announcement, not in the House or through the press, but in a letter which he had no reason to believe would be made public on an occasion and sidewalk.

when it was especially desirable to present his conduct in the best possible light. The historian of the future, when he comes upon this amazing episode in the political history of our Province, will surely mark it down in red ink.

HOLY WEEK.

YESTERDAY was Palm Sunday and the beginning of Holy Week. Services will be held in many of our churches during the remaining days of the week, in conformity with long established custom.

The legislature will hold its daily sessions, and possibly some evening sessions. There are many unsettled questions, some of them controversial, but no doubt the hallowed influences of the week may serve to modify proceedings and soften the asperity which is too frequently evident in trying to arrive at conclusions.

HOW WE DRIFT.

THE number of Canadian trade commissioners in foreign countries has been doubled within the past three years. Judging by the latest trade reports it would appear that they are acting as purchasing rather than as selling agents.

During the month of January Canada had an adverse trade balance of some \$2,000,000. In February, she bought from foreign countries \$15,000,000 worth of goods more than she exported. These figures are of an alarming character, indicating as they do, the direction in which Canadian trade is heading. It is freely predicted that Canada will have an adverse trade balance during every month of the first half of the present year, and that it will aggregate \$50,000,000 in that period. For four years there has been a steady decrease in the annual favorable trade balance from \$300,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

WASN'T HE MAD!

Jockeying for position in the debate on the Draft Address resulted in the chairing of at least one Government member, who, from his seat next the Premier, was obviously "all set" for a speech, and was waiting only for the opportunity of following a Conservative speaker. Careful provision had been made for clearing the way. Hon. Mr. LePage had obligingly allowed himself to go up as a target, but he collapsed without succeeding in drawing more than snipers' fire from the Opposition, which still had in reserve enough ammunition to repel an attack. Hesitation in this case proved fatal, for during the cessation of hostilities, while the stretcher-bearers were picking up the remains of the honorable volunteer from Rustico, the Speaker put the question and the debate was closed. The governmental heavy howitzer, heaved convulsively, but it didn't go off.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The legislature re-assembles today at 3 p. m.

The car ferry is doing fairly good work, although at times meeting with the usual drift-ice conditions at this season of the year.

The roads are now at the breaking point, being partly bare and partly covered with snow. Travel, consequently, is much impeded.

The Street Committee of the City Council is to be commended on the work that is being done in breaking up the ice and snow on the streets which need such attention. It will surely help to dry up both streets and sidewalks.

Notes By The Way

THAT the United States Government is "meddling" in Mexican affairs in a rather extraordinary fashion is broadly stated in leading journals of that country. It is true also that perhaps a majority of its newspapers and of equal prominence see nothing to criticize or condemn and much to applaud in the action taken. The Hoover Administration programme is apparently to maintain a blockade upon arms and other supplies to the rebels, and absolutely refuse to recognize them as belligerents; to permit the Mexican Government to move its troops across United States territory, and to permit that Government to freely purchase arms and munitions in the United States.

It is even admitted that ten thousand rifles and ten million rounds of ammunition have been sent from the United States Army reserve supplies, along with airplanes for bombing purposes to support the cause of the Mexican Government. The excuse for these extraordinary transactions is that "United States property interests are very large in Mexico." So are those interests also very large in South America, Central America and in Canada, for that matter.

All of which gives Canadians and other outsiders seriously "to think." Not that there is much sympathy in Canada for the Mexican rebels; except as the "under-dog" in the fight there is none. And many times a nation has been born in a revolution. There is one great precedent which Washington might remember, when Thirteen Colonies rebelled against a Mother Country, which having done "too much to irritate, did 'too little to subdue."

There is grumbling in South American republics over this affair. Just as there was grumbling in Central America when, as Roosevelt said, "We needed Panama and we took it," and when U. S. Marines were landed in Nicaragua from their fleet off the coast and kept there to aid one political party and overcome the other. Grumbling was the only alternative against armed force or intrigue from Washington when the victims of it were powerless to resist.

If thus meddling in the affairs of Mexico and thus determined as to what Government shall bear rule on its southern border, who can believe that the Washington Government is neutral or indifferent as to what Government shall bear rule in Canada? Who can think that intrigue, big stick methods and even armed force will be confined to regions south of the Rio Grande and a policy of neutrality and non-interference in political affairs be pursued towards the northern Dominion?

The Jones Act now in force in the States, greatly increases the penalties of the Volstead Act, especially against the bootlegger. New and old offenders are given equal penalties and foreign bootleggers are made liable to deportation. Where the highest penalty under the Volstead Law was \$1,000 fine or six months imprisonment, the Jones Law makes the fine "not to exceed \$10,000, or imprisonment not to exceed five years, or both." Thus the bootlegger becomes a felon. Many papers express doubts whether juries will be willing to convict when penalties are so drastic.

Here at home wicked Tories, few in number and out of office, can still force an excellent Liberal Government to have a deficit. It seems the wicked fellows did it by reducing the people's taxes, a rare fault which the people seem not unwilling to forgive. The time is not long past when the Liberal policy was to tax everything "tangible and intangible." That resource is still open to the Government but they shy at it now. Isn't it funny?

Among the signs of Liberal prosperity, not noted as such by the Liberal organ, is a plentiful supply of cheap potatoes either to eat or to plant. If there is a deficit in the provincial treasury there is a surplus in the cellars. And a potato is really a wonderful object in itself. The wits have told us that it is like love, in that "it shoots from the eyes," and also that "it becomes less by pairing." The lovely potato! If with its eyes it could see the way to get its surplus into the treasury the government's strong-box would overflow.

Somebody has blundered, else there would not be the present deadlock between the Government and the school teachers. That much is clear. The teachers want an increase in pay, which is at present very small compared with other provinces, or with living costs. The government has squarely refused to grant the increase asked for this year, and claims to be backed in its refusal by the advice of its supporters in the Legislature. What next?

People of Canada purchased more than 21,000,000 pairs of shoes last year.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

MINDS NEED TREATMENT AFTER ILLNESS

I try to tell my readers from time to time that the condition of the body has a great influence on the mind, just as the mind, on receiving depressing or joyous news, influences the body.

When some ailment is affecting your body then all your resisting forces get busy on your behalf. Despite their best efforts you are so ill that you have to go to bed, and it is days, perhaps weeks, before you are on your feet and possibly months before you feel your old self again.

Now all this time the ailment has been in your blood and that blood is carrying poisons to all parts of the body.

And of course this means that it is carrying it to the brain also. As the brain cells are made up or renewed from this blood they likewise, because of this poison, are going to be below par or normal.

And this very fact has been brought to light in a very sad manner in a report made by Dr. A. H. Desloges, local director of the Bureau of Health of Montreal.

He tells us that while the influenza epidemic in Montreal was not so serious insofar as the number of deaths was concerned, yet it was having some very unfortunate results.

One of the most serious of these, is concerned with patients who have been released from mental hospitals on "temporary discharge," and contracted influenza, with the result that their constitutions have become so undermined that, in large numbers, it is being found necessary to send them back for confinement and treatment in mental hospitals.

What is my point. That any ailments whether an acute condition like influenza, pneumonia, typhoid fever or a chronic infection from bad teeth, tonsils, gall bladder or intestine can so undermine the system including the brain and nerves that you are not really yourself, really "in your right mind," and therefore the brain, the nervous system, needs attention also.

This attention usually means a change of some kind. If the illness has been severe, when possible you should go to a place where you don't even want to do anything; where the climate and surroundings make you drowsy in fact.

If you are at middle age and younger and the ailment has not been too severe then a place where you can do a little walking or even play a little golf is indicated.

The thought then is that the mind also needs treatment after illness.



DRAKE'S DRUM

Drake he's in his hammock an' a thousand mile away, (Captain, art tha sleepin' there below?) Slung atween the round shot in Nombro Dios Bay, An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe. Yarnier lumes the Island, yarnier lie the ships, W' sailor-lads a-dancin' heel-an'-toe, An' the shore-lights flashin', an' the night-tide dashin', He sees at arl so plainly as he saw et long ago.

Drake he was a Devon man, an' ruled the Devon seas, (Captain, art tha sleepin' there below?) Rovin' tho' his death fell, he went w' heart at ease, An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe. "Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore, Strike et when your powder's runnin' low; If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port o' Heaven, An' drum them up the Channel as we drummed them long ago."

Drake he's in his hammock till the great Armadas come, (Captain, art tha sleepin' there below?) Slung atween the round shot, listenin' for the drum, An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe. Call him on the deep sea, call him up the Sound, Call him when ye sail to meet the foe; Where the old trade's plyin' an' the old flag flyin' They shall find him ware an' wakin', as they found him long ago.

—Henry Newhall.

That Body of Ours

The Coffin Family

(By H. D. McEwen)

In the issue of the Charlottetown Guardian of the 9th inst a press dispatch recorded the death in England of Captain Isaac Tristram Coffin at the age of 93 who was believed to be the last survivor of the Crimean war. Some further reference was made concerning this family.

As the Coffin family of this Province are of the same stock as the Captain referred to, it may be interesting to their many relatives and connections here to know something more of the history of their ancestors.

To begin with, the Coffin family are Norman, French or originally, Norsemen from northern Europe who settled in Normandy, France, in the distant past. The first historical information we have concerning them is that they came over from France in 1066 and one of them at least was an officer in the army of William the Conqueror who by defeating King Harold at the battle of Hastings in that year established the Norman line of Kings in England. That the Coffins with other officers of the Conqueror participated in the division of the land, there is no doubt for they held about 8000 acres in the County of Devon which estate is still in possession of their descendants. It is said that their names are recorded in the "Domesday" book which was compiled in 1086 and contained a list of all landholders. There are, at least, three Coffin estates in Devon the largest of which is called "Portledge." Another estate near Bideford is named "Kenwith Castle" and there is still another in the same county the name of which we cannot recall.

Students of history will understand why it was no "clinch" to be a landholder in England in early days, especially at the time of the feudal system. For hundreds of years there was almost continual war either domestic or foreign and landholders had to respond to the call of the King and fight his battles. These were, indeed, troublesome times but this family managed to exist and multiply although they took part in every war from 1066 to the close of the late "world war" in which the youngest General in the British army is said to be a Coffin from Devon. Not only in the army but in the navy as well, they were always represented for the southern Counties of England and especially County Devon, was considered to be the backbone of the British Navy. Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, whom we will refer to later, was an Admiral at the time of Nelson and, no doubt, took part in some of the many battles of that noted Admiral who was

killed at the early age of 47 years.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Clovelly, near one of the Coffin estates, is one of several small quaint old time sea coast villages in Devon. Another, Town not far away is Bideford which alone equipped seven ships to fight the Spanish Armada in 1588. Nearby Bideford is the little village of Appledore where the Yeo family for generations carried on shipbuilding and repairing. The Yeos of Prince County are descendants of this family. There are many other interesting old places in this vicinity but these will suffice. Rev. Mr. Kinkley was Rector of the Anglican Church at Clovelly and his son Charles Kingsley who knew every body in that vicinity, including the Coffins, wrote "Westward Ho" an Elizabethan story of the great "Sea-dogs" of Devon and the "Spanish Main." Such well known names as Drake, Hawkins, Raleigh, Gilbert, Grenville, Oxenham are all "men of Devon," in "Westward Ho" the name of Coffin often appears. On page 89 of that book, Rose Salterne who had a great number of admirers is, in a soliloquy, made to say: in an effort to decide which one she prefers:—

"but then charming also Mr. Coffin of Portledge, though he were a little proud and stately. But which of the two should she choose? It would be very pleasant to be Mistress of Clovelly Court, but just as pleasant to find herself Lady of Portledge where the Coffins had lived ever since Noah's flood, if indeed, they had not merely returned thither after that temporary displacement." On page 194, another suitor of Rose Mr. Cary, almost fought with Mr. Coffin and trouble was only averted by Mr. Cary addressing Mr. Coffin as follows:—

"Give us your hand, old fellow. If you are a Coffin you were sawn out of no wishy-washy elm-wood but right heart of oak. Come give us thy neif and let us part in peace. I was minded to have fought you this day—I should have been most happy said Coffin"—but now I am all love and charity to mankind."

There are several other references but the above is sufficient to show that the Coffins were an ancient race and going strong in Devon in the days of Queen Elizabeth but they do not claim to have been there at the time of the flood.

(To Be Continued.)

The Greatest Telescope

(The Manchester Guardian)

The scientific world has been much interested by the news that a gigantic reflecting telescope, with a mirror 200 inches in diameter, is soon to be under construction. Professor Hale the distinguished American astronomer, who has already had experience in the construction of great telescopes, has been appointed chairman of the Committee of Management. The telescope is to be the property of the Californian Institute of Technology, and will be housed in a new observatory on one of the highest mountains in California. That State can already boast of two world-famous observatories—the Mount Wilson Observatory, and the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton. But if the 200-inch mirror is successfully completed, the new observatory, wherever it is located, will be the most famous of all. The mirror will have a diameter twice as great as that of the greatest telescope of the present day—the 100-inch reflector on the Mount Wilson.

The story of the development of the telescope is one of the most fascinating chapters in the history of scientific progress. Galileo constructed several small telescopes. His third instrument enabled him to discover the mountains in the moon; with his fifth he detected the satellites of Jupiter. His telescopes were all very small and not one of them magnified more than 34 times. The object-glasses of Galileo's telescopes were not more than about one inch in diameter.

After Galileo's time efforts were made to construct larger and more powerful telescopes. It became apparent, however, by the second half of the seventeenth century that the performance of larger object glasses was less satisfactory than that of the small ones of Galileo. An unpleasant effect, known as chromatic aberration manifested itself; as a result of this effect the image of the object under observation was not well shown the edges being surrounded by colored fringes. To counteract this, some of the chief astronomers of the period, such as Huyghens in Holland and Cassini in France, made telescopes with immensely long tubes, some

were very unwieldy and their performance was not satisfactory.

Among Isaac Newton's manifold investigations he found time for a study of the principles of the telescope, and he concluded that there was no hope for the improvement of the refracting telescope. Accordingly he devised a new form of telescope, and succeeded in constructing one. The new telescope was known as the reflector, in which the light from a celestial body, instead of passing through an object glass, was reflected into the eye-piece by a mirror at the bottom of the tube. This type of telescope was developed by other investigators, chiefly Gregory, but it was not till over fifty years after Newton's death that much progress was made in the construction of reflectors. In 1776 William Herschel began to make his own telescopes, and in the course of a few years he succeeded in making much larger and more powerful telescopes than had ever been made before. Herschel constructed reflectors which, both for size and excellence, far surpassed anything previously made. Perhaps his most satisfactory instrument was the 200ft. reflector, but the largest was the 40ft., the mirror of which measured 4ft. across. After Herschel's death his son, Sir John Herschel, continued his father's work by means of reflectors, and in 1845 there was erected at Parantstown, Ireland, the gigantic reflector constructed under the supervision of the Earl of Rosse. The mirror of this mighty telescope, for long one of the world's wonders, measured six feet in diameter.

opponent and thus making the tenth woman member of the House of Commons. The Liberals captured the Holland division. Both Labor and Liberal victors had substantial majorities over their nearest opponents. No more by-elections will be held before the general elections. The week just finishing saw a whirlwind close, five by-elections being held in three days. All five were Conservative seats, but the Conservatives retained only two. The Liberals, spurred on by Hon. David Lloyd George's campaign to solve the unemployed situation took the lead.

Conservatives

Suffer Losses In Bye-Elections

LONDON, March 22—Two more by-election results announced today were losses to the Conservative Party. Labor captured the Northland division when Miss Jenny Lee, brilliant young labor candidate, defeated a Conservative peer and a woman Liberal



FREE

HIGH GRADE Lumbermen's Boots

You may now secure a pair of these high grade lumbermen's boots, free, in exchange for eight complete sets of the valuable "poor hands" packed with Rosebud, that wonderful satisfying cut plug smoking tobacco.

Standard sizes to select from, 7 to 12 inclusive (no half-sizes).

Smoke ROSEBUD and Save the "Poker Hands"

PAINT UP—CLEAN UP

We Have a Nice Fresh Stock of— Alabastine, Muresco, Paints, Brushes, Sponges, Stair-ladders, Buckets, Smoky City Cleaner, etc. We Shall be Pleased to Serve You Bethune Hardware Co. Ltd. 123 Queen Street. Phone 757. "The Friendly Hardware Store"

E. R. BROW

146 Richmond St., Charlottetown Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate. Good Strong Stock Companies Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis

Schooner Sank After Collision

HALIFAX, N. S., March 22.—John Fleet, of Blandford, N. S., and William Hardy, Rose Blanche, Newfoundland, were the two missing members of the crew of the Lunenburg schooner Mahaska which sank today after a collision with the French trawler Remy-Chunlard presumably on the fishing banks of the east coast of Nova Scotia.

Captain Dyson Fleet, of Blandford, master of the schooner, and the remaining sixteen men were picked up by the trawler, according to the wireless information reaching here today from the Remy-Chunlard. No further details had been received this evening. The Mahaska, 97 tons, competed in the Nova Scotia fishermen's races off this port after her construction at Lunenburg in 1922. She sailed from Lunenburg on March 11 on her spring trip to the banks. The Remy-Chunlard, an oil burner is owned by the Societe Les Terraneuvas and hails from Port De Granville, France, generally making St. Pierre, Miquelon, her base when on the fishing grounds.

C. M. Lampson & Co., LIMITED 64 Queen Street London, E. C. 4, England Public Auction Sales OF Raw Furs Shipping bags will be furnished without charge by applying to E. T. Holman, Ld., Summerside, P. E. I. Represented by Alfred Friser, Inc. 212 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

Housecleaning Trouble Made Easy SMOKEY CITY Wall and Ceiling Cleaner

has established standard of cleanliness which should prevail in every home. SAFETY—Thorough cleaning without injury to the surface. EFFICIENCY—Thorough cleaning, quickly and easily done. LAST and most important—Thorough cleaning by the removal of the invisible and often dangerous impurities as well as the visible dirt.

ONLY 25c A TIN. The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE 149 Great George Street Mail Orders Given Prompt