

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1927

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

DOMINION DAY this year will be the greatest National holiday in the history of Canada. On that day the Dominion will have reached its sixtieth birthday and the event will be celebrated with due regard to what these sixty years have brought to us.

Sixty years ago what is now Canada was a number of scattered thinly populated settlements surrounded by forests, the extent of which was not even dreamed of, mountains the length and breadth and height of which were a mystery, rivers the sources of which were unknown. These settlements have grown into provinces, the hamlets have grown into populous cities, the forests have been measured and are now known to be among the greatest and wealthiest forest areas in the world; the mountains have been scaled and the two sides of the continent have been united by two of the greatest railway systems in the world. The rivers have been harnessed and their unlimited power now turns the wheels of hundreds of factories some of them the largest in the world. And we have dug into the bowels of the earth and discovered coal, oil and mineral wealth, the value of which is as yet incalculable. The prairie provinces, sixty years ago, inhabited by the bison and the Red Man, have been converted into wheat fields which now provide the greater part of the world's bread.

Truly, Canada has grown in these sixty years and it is fitting that her Diamond Jubilee birthday be accordingly celebrated. The Diamond Jubilee will be a milestone not only in the progress and prosperity, but in the achievement of science. Scientific discoveries and inventions undreamed of much less than sixty years ago will be in evidence. Canada in one vast audience will stand around the Capital City of Ottawa and listen to hymns of praise and thanksgiving and addresses of congratulation from Parliament Hill, which will be heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the farthest north to far beyond the southern boundary. From the Victory Tower in the Parliament Building there will ring forth a paean of national jubilation from the cartillon, the largest chime of bells in the world, which will be heard in the remotest corners of Canada. How symbolic of the greater unity yet to be of the various races and nationalities comprising the Canadian people shall be this blending of voice in song, this speaking of man to man from Ottawa to the shores of two oceans over three thousand miles apart!

This celebration will be more especially for the young. The children of today will take part in the greater celebration yet to be, the Centennial of forty years hence. Looking back over these sixty years and remembering the physical transformation that has taken place in our country, noting the industrial development and the marvels of scientific achievement, imagination staggers in trying to speculate on what the next forty years shall bring. The children of today will look back from the Centennial to the Diamond Jubilee as to a primitive time, to a time of beginnings, for the Canada of the Centennial will be as much greater industrially, commercially and scientifically as is the Canada of today greater than that of the day of Confederation.

Our children shall be told of the glorious heritage, which is theirs to guard, to develop and to honor. They shall be told of the Greater Canada that is yet to be theirs, the eldest daughter of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen, the eldest sister in the Commonwealth of Nations which comprise the British Empire, the dutiful daughter in her mother's house, but mistress in her own.

SLICK TACTICS AND SLANG ENGLISH

THE following letter, addressed to a voter, was handed to The Guardian. It indicates the resourcefulness of the Liberal leader in turning everything to his advantage, no matter whether his assertion was justified by facts or not. In the present instance the attitude of Mr. Stewart's Government was grossly misrepresented. The English speaks for itself:

Dear Sir: I am informed from our committee room that you are not going to support me this election. I think all good unionists should support our men this election, if it was nothing else but for how hard I worked to get the Union Bill through parliament, while Premier Stewart done his utmost against us, and also put through a very favorable measure for the Anties two years ago. I again urge upon you not to go back on me this time and if you doubt what I am writing you can ask your minister, Rev. Mr. McLennan about it. He is doing all in his power for me this election, as is practically all the United Church ministers without one exception. Keep this letter strictly private and confidential. Yours very truly, A. C. SAUNDERS.

DECORATING.

THE work of decorating for the Diamond Jubilee Celebration is going on apace. The public buildings are beginning to look like a celebration and a fitting one. The decorations must not, however, be confined to our public buildings. Every flag pole and housetop in the city should be decorated, especially decorated with flags and bunting. We are regrettably reticent about displaying our flags, pitifully shy about expressing pride in our nationality. A stranger visiting Charlottetown on a national holiday could scarcely recognize it as British or Canadian. Doubtless there are those who do not own a flag. This should not be so. The British flag is a duty, not merely a decoration, and every Canadian who values his British connection should own a British or a Canadian flag, and show it on occasions of national thanksgiving or celebration. We understand there are plenty of flags available in the city. They will be needed again next week during the visit of Their Excellencies. Let us get them ready and show them on the national holidays, Friday and Saturday and again on Sunday.

MR. COOLIDGE GOES TO CHURCH.

THE reporters who accompanied Mr. Coolidge to his summer home in the mountains of South Dakota permit him about as much privacy as that accorded Irvin Cobb's gold fish, but the President must like the publicity or he would do something about it. They are waiting on the bank to photograph his catch when he goes fishing, they chronicle what he eats and wears, the names and opinions of his guests, and they even go to church with him, says the Ottawa Journal.

On Sunday the President and Mrs. Coolidge went to church at Hermosa, described as a decadent cattle town, and heard a sermon by a young college student whose oratorical flights are given due prominence. There were 219 persons present "by actual count, including the newspaper men accredited to the President's party." The collection, adds the veracious reporter, was \$47.49, and set a new record. It included \$5 from "each of the Coolidges," but the contributions of the accredited newspaper men are not recorded. After the service the young preacher—his name is Rollium—was taken by the camera-men in "stills, movies and other forms of photographs," and the reporters hurried away to write two columns about it all. It was a big day in Hermosa.

Notes By The Way

A period of calm has now succeeded to the tempest and whirlwind of an election. There are many sensible people in both our political parties who take thought from time to time of the political, the material, the moral and social well-being and prosperity of our beloved Province and the moment is a favorable one for these thoughtful electors to calmly consider the course of events in our midst during the past thirty years.

Within that period the public men who brought us the Car Ferry, recovered \$100,000 a year that was justly due us from Ottawa, and saved our federal representation from being reduced to two members, were at once defeated at the polls. Was that a wise or a just decision? Think it over!

In place of the men who brought us all these benefits and were rejected, other men were elected who taxed the people with heavy burdens such as were never known before in our fair island. Was that an honest, just or wise choice? Think it over!

Again we have had another Government who brought us \$165,000 of our just dues from Ottawa and greatly reduced the tax burdens which had been laid upon the people by their opponents. And now that Government has also been defeated. Think it over!

This last has been done for what the leaders of the majority call the "holy" cause of prohibition. These self-righteous men, claiming to be more truly "temperate" than the Apostles and Prophets of old, have taught us that there can be no temperance short of total abstinence and prohibition. It is not true, but the lie prevailed. Was it wise and just that it should prevail? Think it over!

The prohibitionist members elect are known to many of those who voted for them. How many of those members have not violated the prohibitory law within the past four years? Is the new House one whit more sober and law-abiding than the older House recently dissolved? What possible prospect is there of prohibition doing any good in the land with 27,000 votes just now recorded against it? Think it over!

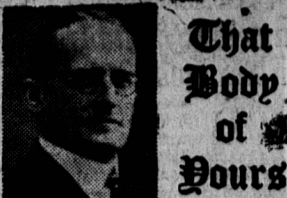
Mr. Saunders is really coming to be Premier of the Province, and is pledged to divide the money now received from railway taxes with the city and town, and to bring in old age pensions, which will take \$100,000 more out of the provincial revenue. Altogether there will be \$200,000 to be raised by new taxes, or by restoring the taxes which the Stewart Government struck off. Mr. Saunders will have some unpleasant work in attempting to carry out his promises and commitments, and there will be some loud squealing among his supporters when the new taxes come home to roost.

Ontario prohibitionists are sadly disappointed that their province did not at once get half so boozey as they expected. The prohibitionist Toronto Star tells the tale that down to June 25th barely 100,000 permits had been sold among three millions of people in the province. The permits cost two dollars each, and so only \$200,000 was received where a million dollars for 500,000 permits had been confidently predicted.

In common with thousands we are getting tired of waiting for that Cabinet portfolio that was long ago promised to Prince Edward Island. As there is not a single prohibitionist in the King Government at present and this Province stands so strongly in favor of that particular delusion just now, it would seem most desirable that a "dry" missionary should be appointed to sit in their midst in the Privy Council chamber. He might possibly convert some of the least wicked of his colleagues to the true prohibition faith.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair once sat there, and really he was an abler man than most of his colleagues. Can it be that his doubly refined prohibitionist convictions supply the reason why his former colleagues do not want him to return? Anyway, a promise is a promise, and it was broadcast throughout the Dominion at the time of the last federal election that every province should have at least one portfolio. That promise was a sound and reasonable one and met with unanimous approval here. Premier Meighen observed it in our case, and Premier King, who made the dollar boast, disregards it and in so doing effectually snubs his supporter here. And they take it lying down.

Hydraulic transmission between two turbines drives a Scotch inventor's gearless automobile.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

KEEPING THE TUBERCULOSIS PATIENT SAFE

By taking a small quantity of blood from a patient, putting it in a small vessel, and learning how long it takes for the little red corpuscles to sink to the bottom, the condition of the patient may be estimated.

I have spoken of this before, and of how where the little corpuscles all sink within a half hour, that it is a surgical case, the operation is performed immediately. If it is over two hours the patient is thought to be really in a normal condition. Anything between an hour and two hours indicates trouble, though not necessarily serious.

By having him return to the sanitarium or to a dispensary or clinic, and taking a blood test as above, the length of time it takes for the red corpuscles to sink to the bottom is recorded at each visit. If the time taken becomes longer each time, then it shows that he is getting better all the time. If shorter, then he is advised to rest more, get more fresh air and so forth, and return at a certain date.

Therefore his actual condition from the tuberculosis standpoint is known, and he can feel that he is living safely.

Thus he is not allowed to get "run down," and make a long stay in the sanitarium become again necessary.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Wednesday, June 29th.

A centipede was happy quite Until a frog in fun Said: "Pray which leg comes after which?"

She lay distracted in a ditch, Considering how to run.—Anonymous.

Speaking generally, sociability stands in an inverse ratio with age. A little child raises a piteous cry of fright if it is left alone for only a few minutes; and later on, to be shut up by itself is a great punishment. Young people soon get on either, it is only the few among them of any nobility of mind who—but to spend the whole day thus are glad now and then to be alone, would be disagreeable. A grown-up man can easily do it. It is little trouble to him to be much alone; and it becomes less and less trouble as he advances in years. An old man who has outlived all his friends, and is either indifferent or dead to the pleasures of life, is in his proper element in solitude, and in individual cases the special tendency to retirement and seclusion will always be in direct proportion to intellectual capacity.—Arthur Schopenhauer.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

COME ALL THE WORLD—Come, and hear, all ye that fear God, And I will declare what he hath done for my soul. Psalm 66:16.

PRAYER:—Lord, we would be Thy witnesses unto the uttermost parts of the earth.

DAILY LESSONS

aning the Sink Drain

ik drain should be cleaned often as the sink itself, parts of boiling water and strong lye or potash, into the sink waste pipe at leaving, the kitchen should be done about twice a sanitary.

Making Syrup

the syrup is coming to a boil, add a cup of cream of tartar, and stir for five minutes. The cream of tartar will prevent a formation turning back to sugar.

Waterproof Shoes

n be made waterproof by casting oil to them for a week. an inventor's automatic sea cocoa butter, which comparatively low temperature electric con-

Confederation And After Sixty Years Of Progress

A TALE OF MINING

During the latter part of the nineteenth century and the first part of the twentieth century romance and adventure in Canada have been those associated mainly with prospecting and mining. The early discoverers of gold and silver in Nova Scotia, Quebec and parts of Ontario did not create any great amount of excitement, and results, as compared with present day output, were unimportant. Following the great gold rushes of Australia and California, came that of British Columbia in 1858 and subsequently that following the more momentous discoveries in the tributaries of the Fraser River in Cariboo. Subsequent minor excitement occurred over finds in Omnica, Cassiar and in 1889 in Atlin. Cariboo alone has yielded about \$60,000,000 of placer gold and B. C. altogether between \$75,000,000 and \$80,000,000. Perhaps the richest discoveries ever made were in Yukon, beginning in 1896, and nothing since the Australian excitement so stirred the imagination of the English-speaking world. Dawson, the centre of the Arctic Circle, became a modern city of thousands of inhabitants, with all the conveniences and highlights of a cosmopolitan centre. The glory of placer mining, subject to possible new discoveries, with all its romance, adventure, hardships, its high hopes and its many tragedies, is now a thing of the past.

Lode-mining, responsible for the present output of over \$240,000,000 and ever increasing production, is a comparatively recent industry. Its importance was only beginning to be recognized in 1886, when the first statistics of mining in Canada began to be systematically collected and tabulated. That year the output was valued at a little over \$10,000,000, and the fact that in coal, copper, silver, gold, nickel, lead, zinc, asbestos and structural materials production has increased twenty-four times since then is a piece of romance in itself, and in the line of prospecting and developing adventure would furnish many volumes of truth quite as interesting and exciting as an equal quantity of the best fiction. Though today prospecting is following in the paths of more scientific methods of discovery, and perhaps with more satisfactory results, and although the old-fashioned prospector with his hit and miss methods of following up float to its source and staking many more "dry" holes than real deposits is fast dying out, much of the successful mining has been due to the relentless pursuit of wealth in the wilds of Canada and struggling and undergoing hardships and risks that he would not in any other pursuit expose himself to.

It was in the way of adventure, coupled with a good deal of chance, that the necker-copper mines of Sudbury, the silver-cobalt mines of the cobalt district, the rich gold fields of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, the copper gold at Rouyn, the discoveries at Pas, the coal in Crownst Pass, and the many great finds of copper-gold, silver, lead, and zinc mines in Southern British Columbia, on Vancouver Island, at Anxox, on Stewart and in Atlin in B. C. have been made possible. The prospector is now brought to his aid science, being instructed by mining experts, automobiles—in addition to old-fashioned dog sleds, horses and canoes—and aeroplanes. He has also radio and wireless to assist. The capitalist is now using diamond drills to determine the depth and extent of his ore and the latest and most economical processes for treating it, making it possible to utilize profitably large bodies of very low grade quality. In these ways during the last ten years the area of exploited mineralized territory has been tremendously increased and the output proportionately so. Incidentally Nova Scotia leads in the production of coal, Quebec in asbestos, Ontario in gold, silver and nickel, and British Columbia in copper, lead and zinc. Incidentally, too, mining is now the third industry in importance in Canada, and the story of its development since, especially 1886 the most interesting in our industrial annals. Canada's future as to the extents of its mines is problematical, but we have reason to conjecture that it is only on the verge of its possibilities.

The wide far view he realized that was inevitable in the interest of national unity. At the same time in advance of his contemporaries saw the necessity for adjustment of the terms of use to meet the changing provincial needs which time would bring about until the remedy.

Long as courage and supreme devotion of great talents to public service are valued in our land the name of James College Pope will

(Continued on page 5)

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Three single gloves, one marked "P. Sands."

Three feet of thick string. An empty Kodak film spool. A four-inch nail (in addition to the one that killed the bird.) Four inches of lead pencil. Four halfpennies, two farthings, and a French coin. Part of a celluloid comb. Part of a rolled gold necklace (the gold of which had mostly been rolled off.)

A collar stud. A bicycle tire valve. An alarm clock winding key of brass.

A dozen short bits of wire, metal staples, screws, small nails and copper rivets. A glove fastener; and A piece of wood four inches long. Unfortunately for the Zoo Coronator and his staff, there was nothing left.

Waterproof Shoes

n be made waterproof by casting oil to them for a week. an inventor's automatic sea cocoa butter, which comparatively low temperature electric con-

Confederation Fathers

Honourable James Coolidge Page P. C.

Born at Bedouque, Prince Edward Island in 1828, son of the Hon. Joseph Pope, he was one of the company who purchased the "Big Fanny," and sailed around "The Horn" to San Francisco in 1849 when the gold discoveries in California were attracting adventurous spirits from all parts of the world. In early manhood he entered upon a mercantile career, as merchant shipbuilder and owner, in which he achieved such success that he was soon recognized as one of the foremost men of the Colony. He entered political life in 1857 as member for Bedouque District in the House of Assembly. After holding a seat in the Executive Council through two successive administrations he became leader of the Government in 1865. During his second administration 1870 to 1872 his Government passed the Railway Bill in consequence of which they met defeat.

The Haythorne-Laird Government this came into office, in 1873 they opened negotiations with the Government at Ottawa for entrance into the Canadian Confederation, and on their return secured a dissolution of Parliament on the consequence of which they met defeat. Mr. Pope who had long been an advocate of Confederation on just terms, opposed solely on the grounds that the terms offered were insufficient to meet the needs of the island, and to enable it to carry on its local affairs without resorting to direct taxation. He carried the election, proceeded to Ottawa, and secured the better terms which had been advocated. Promptly the Confederation resolutions were passed by both Houses, and on the 1st day of July 1873 this island became a Canadian Province. Mr. Pope therefore resigned his position of leader of the Government to be elected a member of the Dominion Parliament. When the six newly elected members arrived in Ottawa they found the MacDonald Government on the verge of defeat over the so-called "Panic Scandal." Mr. Pope stood by his illing leader and shared in his defeat. He did not offer for re-election. For a short time he re-entered the Provincial Assembly. Then on the resignation of Honourable Dav Laird in 1876 to accept the Governorship of the Northwest Territories he was elected by a large majority to fill the vacant seat. Two years later he was again successful at the general election where the MacKenzie Government was defeated. On the 19th of October 1878 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council with the portfolio of Minister of Marine and Fisheries which he held until 1882, when failing health obliged him to resign from all political activities.

Being his long period of public service he proved himself a statesman of great calibre in conception and performance. With an indomitable will that often overbore all opposition, he also possessed the rarer gift of leadership and kept around him a group of sympathetic and talented men through whose co-operation he was able to carry through great public measures, that would otherwise have been impossible. His name will go down in history as Island Statesman who finally commated the Union of Prince Edward Island with the Dominion and Provincial affairs the construction of the Railway, and the solution of the land problem, and the reform of the coinage with the adoption of the decimal system. Though the formative pre-Confederation period his was the dominant mind in public affairs. He merged with almost prophetic vision the advantages and disadvantages that Confederation would bring to the Colony.

The wide far view he realized that was inevitable in the interest of national unity. At the same time in advance of his contemporaries saw the necessity for adjustment of the terms of use to meet the changing provincial needs which time would bring about until the remedy. Long as courage and supreme devotion of great talents to public service are valued in our land the name of James College Pope will

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Waterproof Shoes

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Ostrich Put Nail in His Own Coffin. (By British United Press). LONDON, June 15.—The Zoo has just lost a hardy ostrich from West Africa, which died a well-earned taste in its diet. Its death was caused by a long nail which refused to be digested and ended up by perforating the bird's interior. But the other strange things which the creature swallowed, apparently without harm to the working of its internal machinery, form a wonderful collection, so remarkable, in fact, that the Zoo's Coronator—who inquires into the causes of all deaths in the Gardens—has had them mounted in a glass case and this graphic record is to be preserved in the London School of Tropical Medicine. The bird's gizzard, which was of the size of a Rugby football, was found to contain the following mixed assortment: Two women's handkerchiefs, one marked "N.A.," and a man's handkerchief. Three single gloves, one marked "P. Sands." Three feet of thick string. An empty Kodak film spool. A four-inch nail (in addition to the one that killed the bird.) Four inches of lead pencil. Four halfpennies, two farthings, and a French coin. Part of a celluloid comb. Part of a rolled gold necklace (the gold of which had mostly been rolled off.) A collar stud. A bicycle tire valve. An alarm clock winding key of brass. A dozen short bits of wire, metal staples, screws, small nails and copper rivets. A glove fastener; and A piece of wood four inches long. Unfortunately for the Zoo Coronator and his staff, there was nothing left.

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