

Take BEECHAM'S PILLS for Constipation

WILMOT VALLEY—The following pupils of Miss Vera Campbell, teacher of Wilmot Valley School, were awarded School Leaving Diplomas as issued by the Department of Education, Charlottetown: Lulu Curtis, Jean Sabey, Austin Jardine, Jean Caseley, Gladys Wright and Gladys Pickett.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES—10c per line per day, 5c per line per day for 4 days or over, 8c per line per day for 4 days or over. Count 5 words to a line. Groups of 5 figures, initial letters, count as one word. 50 per cent. discount for cash. Address forms part of ad. and must be paid for. Special Rooms for 1c per word for 100 words for one week. Situation Wanted, 50c for seven words per week.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS CANVASSERS WANTED in drugs for foot ailments, exclusive territory. Very good proposition. 30 St. Anne St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Miscellaneous

STENOGRAPHER WANTS POSITION. Apply to Guardian Office.

JNO. ALFRED McDONALD SURVEYOR, Hermanville.

ROOM AND BOARD IN PRIVATE family. Apply 47 Bayfield St.

Help Wanted—Male

WANTED MAN TO WORK ON farm, Amos Rodd, Milton.

MAKE MONEY AT HOME — \$15 to \$60 paid weekly for your spare time writing show cards for us. No canvassing. We furnish and supply you with the work. West-Anna Show Card Service, 102 Colborne Bldg., Toronto.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — Dependable man to help around ranch and farm. Write or phone Arthur Wood, Mt. Herbert.

MANUFACTURER—WANTS capable and responsible party to organize, operate route of New Coin Automatic Advertising Scales. Big income assured. For particulars, Territory, Colonial Advertising Scale Company 173 Ontario Street West, Montreal.

Teachers Wanted

WANTED—SECOND CLASS TEACHER for Fort Augustus School, Spring and Fall vacation. Supplement \$75. Emmet Hegarty Secretary of Trustees.

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS TEACHER for Stanobel School Supplement \$100.00. John R. White, Secretary.

WANTED—A second class teacher for Bangor School. Supplement \$125.00. Spring and Fall vacation. Apply to Alex Loden, Sec.

TEACHER WANTED FOR JOHNSTON'S River School, first or second class. Supplement \$100. Apply W. H. Macdonald.

FIRST CLASS TEACHER WANTED as principal of Cape Traverse School. Supplement \$150. Jas. H. Bell, Secretary.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TEACHER for Irishtown School, supplement \$150. William Profit, R. R. No. 2, Sec'y.

WANTED—SECOND CLASS TEACHER for Culloden School. Supplement \$75.00. Spring and fall vacation. J. W. McLeod, Secretary.

WANTED FOR GEORGETOWN School, principal, vice principal and 4 assistants. Mrs. W. MacLaren, Secretary Trustees.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR MONTAGUE School, principal and four assistants. Supplements: Principal \$250; assistants \$150 each.

WANTED FIRST OR SECOND CLASS TEACHER (male preferred) for Pleasant Valley school. Supplement \$125.00. Apply to Andrew Stevenson, Secy, Elliotts.

WANTED TEACHER—Principal for Borden School No. 84, first class, one with experience preferred. Supplement \$175.00. None but those who can furnish good recommendations need apply.—Wm. Carruthers, Sec'y.

WANTED—TEACHER WANTED for Eglington School, Bay Fortune, Midsummer vacation. Supplement \$100 (one hundred). Experienced teacher preferred. Apply to Mrs. Fred McKenzie, Secy of Trustees.

WANTED—2ND CLASS TEACHER for Mt. Ashburn School. Supplement \$100.00. Apply Fred Robertson, Sec.

TEACHER WANTED FOR CAVERN School, First or Second Class. Supplement \$125.00. Midsummer vacation. J. W. Clark, Secy, Hunter River, R. R. No. 1.

APPLICATION FOR A TEACHER for Stanley School will be received by the Secretary. One hundred and fifty dollars supplement for experienced male teacher, one hundred for female. Robt. Brown, Secretary.

TEACHER WANTED FOR THE Wheatley River school, No. 87. A first or second class male preferred. Supplement \$125.00. Archibald Barrett, Secy. Trustees, Wheatley River.

WANTED—TEACHER FOR ALBERT Plains School, supplement \$75. Spring and fall vacation. Apply to Mrs. M. J. G. Galt.

THE CENTRAL GUARDIAN

SHOP from Holman's Catalog.

LEAGUE OF THE CROSS PICNIC TODAY.

VICTOR COYLE'S will be the only druggists opened today all day.

GIVE THE KIDDIES an outing. Take them to the League of the Cross Picnic today.

POWNAL TEA PARTY—The weather man decided to postpone the Pownal Tea Party, so that you could spend your Wednesday half holiday today at this popular resort. It not fine come Thursday 6th.

YOU'LL BE VERY LONESOME if you don't go to the League picnic today. Everybody else is going.

THE TWO MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY CLUB BUNGALOWS just completed, will be auctioned off North River Road today at noon.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. MacDonald, announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Gertrude, to John Branton Thompson to take place in July.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING for the nicest, cosiest and beautiful home in the city attend the auction at noon today of the two Country Club bungalows on North River Road.

THE METHODIST CHORIR PICNIC—Owing to the wet weather will not take place today. A full meeting of the choir is called at 1 p. m. in Prof. Fletcher's studio, to make further plans.

CORRECTOR—In the list of names of delegates in Presbytery, the names of Miss Lottie McNeil and Mrs. William Dodd appear as delegates to Mrs. A. S. McLeod, 12 Pleasant St., in error and should read Mrs. A. D. Fraser, 238 Cumberland St.

FESTIVAL—The band will be at the Ice Cream Festival in Spring Park, Thursday evening, July 6th at 7 o'clock p. m. Plenty of music ice cream, cake, candy and cold drinks. Auction of cakes at 9.30. If weather unfavorable, festival will be held the following evening.

ISLANDER ELECTED—At the Maritime Optometric Association and attended by fifty delegates from various parts of the Maritime Provinces Mr. G. F. Hutchison, of this city was elected 1st. Vice President of the new association. The other officers elected were: President, E. L. Thompson, Moncton, Wolfville, N. S.; secretary, treasurer, W. J. Macwell, Fredericton, N. B.

HYMNS—In this city, 24 Brighton Road on June 30 to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hynes, a daughter, (Marguerite Florence).

CUMMINGS—At Milton on June 30th to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Cummings, a son.

POUND—At Fredericton, June 19, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. William Pound a son, Samuel Melvin.

DOWN—In the P. E. Island Hospital, July 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Down, a baby boy (Orland Ross).

IRVING—At Scotsburn, Nova Scotia, on June 30th to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Irving, a son. (Mrs. Irving was formerly Miss Georgie Lavers, daughter of W. W. Lavers of Georgetown.)

CLARK-MATTHEWS—At Alberton, June 29th, Frederick Clark and Susan H. Matthews were united in marriage by Rev. G. A. Christie.

McLEAN BELVEA—At St. John, N. B., by Rev. W. H. Spencer on June 28th, Milton Clifford McLean son of W. L. McLean of Peter's Road, P. E. I., to Miss Nellie White Belvea of St. John.

ARLING-JARDINE—At the home of the bride's parents, Souris, June 28, by Rev. B. Lockhart, Catherine Jean Arling and Edgar E. Jardine, of Murray Harbor, South.

TRAINER—In the City Hospital on July 2th, Patrick Trainer of South Melville, Funeral Thursday morning. May her soul rest in peace.

WEBSTER—At Danstafnage, July 2nd, Mrs. Wm. Webster in her 90th year. Funeral from her son's residence, Rrederick J. Webster, July 4th, 11 o'clock.

TRAINER—At the City Hospital July 4th, Annie Dougherty, beloved wife of Patrick Trainer, South Melville. Funeral notice later.

NEW GLASGOW July 4.—The Nova Scotia Steel Company, has secured an order from the Canadian Pacific Railway for Steel Products which will cause considerable increased activity in the Steel Plant here. The Company has been carrying on during the depression but the amount of employment

SPEND YOUR HALF HOLIDAY at the League of the Cross Picnic this afternoon.

WINSLOE PUBLIC HALL at 8 p. m., July 6th, the Salvation Army will give an entertainment. Admission, Adults 25 cts., Children 15 cts., 10c cream will be served. It will be the following night.

WHERE IS CARROLL'S PARK?—For the convenience of the motorists going to the League of the Cross Picnic tomorrow, we have placed a sign on the 48 Road showing them where to turn towards Village Green.

FOLLOW THE CROWD to the League of the Cross Picnic at Carroll's Park.

TWO HOMES WILL BE OFFERED at noon today when the Country Club bungalows will be auctioned at North River Road.

CHARLOTTETOWN DRIVING CLUB meets Thursday night, July 6th at 8 o'clock. Entries close for July 12th races.

CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY—The Halifax Chronicle says of a former P.E.I. priest, Rev. Father Mackinnon, of Herring Cove, passed the twenty-fifth anniversary of his priesthood on Friday last. This long service in the Church was recognized by friends Sunday and beautiful and appropriate expressions of their regard for the clergyman was made at the close of the service at the Stella Maris Church, York Redoubt, Sunday morning, when friends from the city went down to pay him a loving farewell. Father Mackinnon's parishioners at the close of the service at Stella Maris in the morning, presented him with a generously filled purse and a case of pipes. These were accompanied by an address, read by George Thomas, Father Mackinnon's oldest parishioner and the gifts were presented by two little girls, Rosalie Hanarahan and Veronica Dixon. Father surprises awarded the Father last when many friends drove down from the city and presented him with a beautiful bouquet of twenty-five roses.

Mr. S. P. Poole, Charlottetown is registered at the Brunswick—Moncton Times.

Good Racing at Moncton and Fredericton

MONCTON, N. B., July 3.—Ideal weather conditions featured the holiday's racing at Moncton on Friday and Saturday. What was lacking in attendance Friday was more than made up on Dominion Day. In the vicinity of three thousand persons were present. The veteran Charlottetown horseman with a former Moncton owned mare was most popular at the race. Alice the Great lowered her mark. Instead of being in the 2.24 class, she is now only eligible for the 2.20.

Summary of Friday's races:

2.16 TROT
Bingen Worthy, first; Beyous, Frank, Boutillier, Halifax, second; Harry G. Hennessy, River Hebert, third.
Time—2.20, 2.18½, 2.19.

2.24 TROT
Alice the Great, Brown, Charlottetown, first; Borden H. Atkinson, Amherst, second; Virginia Harvester, pucker, Halifax, third.
Time—2.23½, 2.19½, 2.22½.

2.25 TROT
Miss Simmaeie, Boutillier, Halifax, first; Maggie Jiggs, James Gillespie, Parroboro, second; Lady Crescent, W. M. Anderson, Amherst, third.
Time—2.21, 2.20½, 2.19½.

2.17 TROT AND PACE.
Confection, Chas. Dewitt, Antigonish, first; Elsie, E. W. Ingram, Moncton, second; Tommy T. Martin, Lotta, River Hebert, third.
Time—2.22½, 2.20½, 2.20½.

SPECIAL TROT
Capt. Calkin, Dr. Calkin, Sackville, 1st; Catherine B., Bellevue, Moncton, 2nd; Fern Aubrey, F. P. McNeil, Lewisville, O'Brien, 3rd.
Time—2.30½, 2.26½, 2.31.

RACES AT FREDERICTON

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 2.—The two heavy rainstorms Saturday afternoon did not prevent the Dominion Day curtain raiser of the Maine, New Brunswick Driving Park Racing. It was interrupted several times however and the track was virtually a sea of mud.

The 2.16 trot and the 2.16 trot and pace were pulled off as follows:

High Knock, the exponent race, let; Touz Buckley Exposer, McCoy, 2nd.
Time—2.19½, 2.31½.

In the 2.23 trot Lonera McKinney was let; Native Worthy, Aubrey, second; Miss Peter Splian, Brookley third.
Time—2.21½, 2.20½, 2.20½.

In the 2.25 pace Mary Galeway was 1st; Malcolm Forbes, McCoy, 2nd; T. J. Devlin, 3rd.
Time—2.22½, 2.22½.

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when

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arrives and throws his net; and arrests a boy with the mental capacity of 8 years. The alleged confession of McLeod has evidently been put into his mouth; the phraseology is not his but the deceiver's. The boy was a tool in the hands of any grown person. The counsel asked that McLeod be restored to his father rather than sent to penitentiary when a chance to develop his faculties might be given.

Attorney General Johnston said he believed it was a simple matter for the jury to arrive at a proper decision. Both counts of the indictments might be dealt with separately or collectively. Although Dr. Goodwill declares him an imbecile and states he is in the same mental condition today as he was when he examined him, yet the prisoner is able to instruct his counsel to the extent of pleading "Not Guilty." This is a most unusual defense. If the first count is proven, that of forging the bills, does not appear sufficiently proven, there remains the second count, that of passing the bills. The speaker reviewed the evidence on this count. The notes are found in prisoner's possession; he is identified as the man who passed the bills in Mr. Conroy's store; the testimony of the Conroy's corroborate this. The confession that the prisoner made, admitting he had forged the bills, was a voluntary statement and must be accepted as such. Detective Gillespie, verified every statement in the confession, except that two other men were mixed up in the thing; this showed a great astuteness of mind, and a good memory on the part of McLeod, rather than the insanity that the defense of insanity would ever have been raised by prisoner's counsel if the facts in the case were not so strong. "Can it be alleged that the prisoner is so insane that he does not know the difference between right and wrong? The law does not presume everyone with a little 'oddities' for insanity; we are all a little queer in some respects, but we must be accountable for our actions nevertheless. We have had a wave of crime in this province; I hope now we are not going to have a wave of insane criminals!" The passing of the forged bills was far from being the work of an imbecile, but rather of one who had a great deal of wicked ingenuity. It was not the work of the examining doctors counsel for Crown contended that the questions put to witness were far from clearing up the question as to whether prisoner had a consciousness of right or wrong. As regards the punishment of prisoner, the jury has nothing to do with this question; their duty ends with deciding upon the guilt of the accused.

His Lordship the Chief Justice addressed the jury as follows:— "Gentlemen of the jury: we have reached the point where you have heard the evidence of the council both for the Crown and prisoner, and there remains only the duty to be performed by you and me. It is my duty to advise you the principles of law that will guide your conduct—that will help you to a just decision; and then when I am through with that, there remains for you a very serious and important part. There is no more important part than that any man plays as a citizen of this country than in acting upon the duty of protection of the reputation and property of the people and the state. Our whole system of justice is deeply rooted upon the theory that juries are capable of giving just verdicts and that they will be controlled in their actions by nothing but a sense of what is right. Let me see how I can help you to a decision of these duties.

The charge is laid against the accused and contained in what is called a bill of indictment. The Grand Jury has passed on that and has decided that this bill contains charges which ought to be tried by you. The first charge is that accused about the 9th day of December 1921, knowingly did forge a certain document, to wit, a bank note of the Bank of Nova Scotia of the denomination of \$10, by altering its appearance and amount to \$20, the alterations consisting in the affixing of the figure 2 over the figure 1, on the face of the said note. I may tell you gentlemen, that under the law the charge set forth properly describes the crime of forgery. The Dominion Criminal Code, which contains the principal part of our criminal law thus defines forgery: "Forgery is the making of a false document, knowing it to be false, with the intention that it shall in any way be used or acted on as genuine to the prejudice of anyone, within Canada or not, or that some persons should be induced to believe that it is genuine, and the bill goes on to say that making a false document includes altering a genuine one in any material part. We have in this case a document, a bank note; that is, a promissory note issued by the Bank of Nova Scotia, promising to pay the bearer on demand the sum of \$10. Except that we have become so familiar with them, as if they were money, you would recognize at once in the bank note an ordinary promissory note to pay money. This note according to the evidence was changed by someone so that the promise of the bank to pay \$10 to the bearer was changed to a promise to pay \$20 to the bearer. Someone made that change; the evidence, I am sure, will point to you conclusively on that point. We will come to the question of who it was a little later on.

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shoe store—Conroy's—and both Mr. Conroy and his wife say that the prisoner is the man who carried in that raised bank note. They say that he paid it over the counter for a pair of boots and that he got the change. Now there is evidence of a very clear and definite kind as to the prisoner being the person who did these things and as to his having the note in his possession. Then there is other evidence of a similar kind of notes being passed at various other places, which I need not enumerate because the other parties did not definitely recognize the accused as being the person who had the note. So far, then, in relation to the first count—to the charge that this is the man who forged the note—the evidence that we have is that he had the note in his possession and that person who might or might not be him, it is very potent evidence, if it is not satisfactorily explained, that any person has in his possession unlawful goods, or goods that must be unlawfully in his possession,—for instance, stolen goods. It is a very strong presumption of his guilt, that he is the man who stole them, and the fact that he has the goods, if it is not satisfactorily explained, is in the opinion of the law, sufficient to support a second count in the indictment. But it is for you to weigh and measure and consider that. You are the judges as to whether it has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt. When I say sufficient evidence, I mean that so far as you are concerned it would be conclusive evidence. You must satisfy yourselves, and the opinion that is now given to you, I may say this, have very little weight indeed with you—it should not displace for one moment the sense of responsibility that you have of determining upon this matter for yourselves.

There is another and very important consideration, and that is the plea that has been put in by the defense of insanity. That the accused was not able to recognize the nature and quality of the act which he did, and to know that it was wrong. You have heard the evidence of two distinguished physicians; you have heard what they said in regard to this boy's capacity. They say that he has only the capacity of a child of from eight to twelve years. Now gentlemen, I may say this, that the law presumes that if an offense is brought home to a child from seven to thirteen years of age, that child is not capable of committing a crime, through lack of intelligence—through want of knowledge and judgment as to the nature and quality of the offense. They may be proved otherwise, but the presumption is of their incapacity to commit a crime; and you have the evidence of doctors who say that the intelligence of this prisoner is only up to this standard, and upon that evidence you will have to exercise your judgment. If you accept it as a fact it might materially change the verdict, which you will render. You might consider that even if the proof were absolute, there was a want of capacity, of responsibility, that would free the accused from being held liable. But you commence in this way: with every one who comes before the court accused of crime, the presumption is that he is innocent, and another presumption is that he is sane. And when you begin to consider this plea of insanity and incompetency of the defendant, remember that you must begin with this assumption that he is sane, until the contrary is shown. And there is no more debated question in courts of law than that which constitutes sufficient sanity to make one responsible. While there is a continual effort towards arriving at a clearer definition upon the subject, yet it is so uncertain and vague in its character that every case will largely have to stand upon its own merits.

Now there is an element, that you must weigh in regard to this. It is possible that one might pass a forged note innocently. Many a one has done so. Anyone of you gentlemen who might come into possession, without any suspicion, of one of these forged notes might quite innocently have passed it off in paying a bill or in some other way. You might have uttered a forged note but it might be absolutely innocent. What is the test? The test of guilt is that you did it unlawfully, knowing that it was a forgery. You will have to apply that test when you come to consider the case.

You have the evidence clearly and distinctly of the Conroys, about this matter going in and passing the bill, getting the goods and the change; and if that transaction stood alone the evidence would not carry you very far—that is, you might find it insufficient because you would want to know what the intention of this man was before you could make up your mind. Was it a criminal intention? The Crown gave evidence of similar notes being passed in other places and you heard some other evidence in relation to the prisoner that might bring home to him according to your judgment, a guilty knowledge. All those circumstances which have been given in evidence before you going to show that the prisoner knew that he was passing forged documents can be examined and applied to the single case of the note which he passed in Conroy's store or to any other forged note which the evidence satisfies you may have been put in circulation by him. The one element of crime that differentiates a crime from an innocent act, is the guilty intention, and that is for you to weigh and measure.

I will not attempt to take up the evidence as given in detail. A document has been put in evidence here signed by Henry McLeod, which for convenience we will call a confession, but I do not wish you to assume too much by that term. It is a principle of British law, that a confession made by a person, of having committed a crime, can never be a voluntary confession unless it is a voluntary confession; and where one is about to be arrested or where one is under arrest for having committed a crime the precautions that require to be taken by the officers, are such as are intended to prevent any undue influence or pressure being brought to induce a confession. The English courts have for a long time looked with suspicion upon confessions; and this for many reasons; one, that they may have been induced by over-zealous officers through a hope of benefit to themselves, or for reward, expectations are advanced to state what is not true. Or they may be coerced into making those statements. There was a time, fortunately now a good many confessions were made

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but it was learned by experience that many a man, to free himself from the immediate torture, confessed to a wrong which he had never committed. By degrees that accused system was abandoned and there sprung up a theory upon which our courts have since proceeded—that nothing shall be regarded as a confession unless it comes from the accused voluntarily and that even a slight promise or inducement made by one in authority, as by a minister of the law or any person having influence over the prisoner, will be ruled out. In this particular case the officer who had charge of the accused seems to have acted with discrimination and within his rights, and the confession was ruled as being a voluntary one and was accordingly admitted. (His Lordship then read the confession.) There is here evidence, if you believe this to establish a case of uttering a forged note, sufficient to support a second count in the indictment. But it is for you to weigh and measure and consider that. You are the judges as to whether it has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt. When I say sufficient evidence, I mean that so far as you are concerned it would be conclusive evidence. You must satisfy yourselves, and the opinion that is now given to you, I may say this, have very little weight indeed with you—it should not displace for one moment the sense of responsibility that you have of determining upon this matter for yourselves.

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Tea Topics

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"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing"—but the redeeming feature is that generally a little knowledge leads to study, and the little soon becomes a great deal. And so it is with our Matchless Blend of Ceylon Tea. A little knowledge of its goodness leads to a trial, and then you've learned that real good tea can be had at a moderate price. We know that your verdict will be the same as that of the housewives who have used it steadily for thirty years.

55c lb Jenkins & Son Everything That's Good to Eat

until the end of time. You can't make hard and fast laws and rules, and say that within this definition a man is sane and that on the other side of the line he is insane. All will have to be left for the determination of the courts and in criminal cases by the jury. Now I am going to give you instructions as to how you will weigh the charge on this point in the words of Chief Justice Tyndall: "If upon balancing the evidence in your mind you should think the prisoner a person capable of distinguishing right from wrong with regard to the act of which he stands charged, he is then a responsible party;" or stated in another way, if you find that the prisoner was capable of understanding the nature and quality of the act of which he is accused and of knowing that he was wrong, then he is responsible and you must hold him responsible and the plea of insanity would fail. I will go no further, but let me shortly review the situation. There are two counts in the bill of indictment, the first, for forging a banknote. If you decide that the evidence falls short of proving him guilty upon that, you will find "Not Guilty" as to the first count of the indictment. If upon the second count you are not satisfied, you will find a reasonable doubt you will find a second verdict on the second count, or you may find one verdict of Not Guilty covering both. But if you find that on the second count there is evidence to satisfy you as reasonable men beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner is guilty, then you will find him guilty on the second count—that is guilty of uttering a forged note. If you find he was guilty but that he committed the act because he did not understand its nature and quality through mental incapacity, then you will find him Not Guilty by reason of insanity at the time of the commission of the offense. The Jury retired at 4.30, and reported at 6 o'clock, acquitting the prisoner on the first count and dividing on the second count 8-4. At 7.30 p. m. they reported unable to agree and were accordingly discharged. The Court adjourned until 10.30 this morning.

Ninth Annual Convention P. E. I. Institutes

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The following is a brief report of the year ending March 31, 1922, of the clubs, comparing the year ending March 31, 1922 with the preceding April 1, 1921.

	This Year.	Last Year
Active Clubs	61	43
Total members	1200	800
Total Receipts	\$ 8695.54	\$6200
Expended on Schools	1770.10	\$ 1500
Expended on Community Improvements	1015.57	675
Expended on Hospitals and Orphanages	336.98	
Expended on Patriotic Purposes		