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Notes by the Way

A deserved tribute is paid to the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire by the Saint John Telegraph-Journal. After recalling the pleasure and satisfaction which resulted from the annual meetings of the Order in Saint John last year and regretting that it cannot be repeated at an early date, the Saint John paper closes an editorial article as follows:—

"The I. O. D. E. is essentially representative of the finest and the best in womanhood, and Canadian men have good cause for pride that it is particularly an exposition of Canadian womanhood. Canadian men and women alike are proud of the Daughters of the Empire, watch their work with admiring interest and wish them all success in their endeavors."

What more effectual means can be devised to put the bootlegger out of business than to provide heavy penalties of imprisonment and fines for the first and all subsequent offences and make the purchaser liable to equal penalties with the seller? Both the buyer and the seller are participants in the unlawful transaction. The unlawful sale would be impossible if there were no purchaser. And this method of dealing with the bootlegger and his accessory was not found in any of the prohibitory laws of any of the provinces. It is found alone in the new temperance laws that are replacing prohibition.

In Canada where the French language is the speech of nearly one-third of the people, and its use is authorized by law in Parliament, it should be an ambition of English-speaking members of that body to acquire a practical knowledge of French. They ought at least to be able to understand what the French Canadian members are saying when they speak the language of their constituents in discussing public questions of the day. Our French Canadian and Acadian compatriots have set a good example in this matter, although it may be in a measure of necessity. When elected to any representative assembly they are able to speak in either of two languages quite correctly and usually with easy grace, and so make themselves understood by all who are present.

New Orleans with its half a million people, situated as it is at a bend of the great river, is directly in the path of the mightiest flood in the history of the Mississippi valley. Its peril has been for days past and still is most alarming, and frantic efforts are being made to hold out against the siege of waters until the crisis shall be passed.

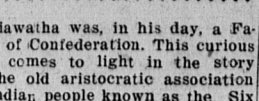
Sir Henry Thornton was emphatic in his statement when he met our Board of Trade the other day that the Murray Harbor Railway cannot be standardized this year. How long the time may be before the narrow gauge shall be banished from our Province and we shall have one standard for the permanent way and rolling stock, we are left to guess. The Hillsborough Bridge is the chief obstacle. It has been declared unsafe for heavy engines and cars, and this is probably true. It was an old bridge when it was replaced by a new one on the Intercolonial at Newcastle, N.B., and dumped at Charlottetown. In those days anything was thought to be good enough for Prince Edward Island by the high and mighty ones in authority at Ottawa.

All records tardy progress and voluminous evidence seem to have been broken in the freight rates investigation before the Board of Railway Commissioners. The evidence transcribed, we are told, covers 11,570 typewritten pages, and runs to millions of words, while the weight of paper used in the process is reckoned in tons. And now that the so-called investigation approaches an end, what has the country got in return for the enormous cost and the interminable delay? A volume of words bigger than Webster's unabridged dictionary that having been read by a proof-reader will never be read again. The big lawyers have profited and the Board of Commissioners, once a shining example of what such a tribunal should be, has gained an unenviable reputation.

Household Scrapbook  
By ROBERTA LEE

Hanging Pictures  
Fish line is better than wire for hanging pictures, and much easier to handle. Also provide a stick, a few feet long, with a deep notch in one end, to lift the cords from the hooks and to replace them, avoid

Confederation Tales  
BY BLOWDEN DAVIES



By James W. Barton, M.D.

Hiawatha was, in his day, a Father of Confederation. This curious fact comes to light in the story of the old aristocratic association of Indian people known as the Six Nations. The meagre remnants of the proud old tribes as we see them today in the reserves have little to suggest the mighty confederation which once ruled so much of America. These men and women who claim royal descent and titles of chieftains and princesses earn nothing but a smile of mingled pity and derision. Once their ancestors were indeed mighty men and women with whom the Kings of France and of England were content to make treaties and hail as allies.

Between seven and eight hundred years ago Iroquois tribes were living in various parts of what is now the United States. They were five distinct nations, the Onondagas, the Oneidas, the Senecas, the Mohawks and the Cayugas. They had been driven into exile south of the St. Lawrence as the result of a tragic story.

Once they too, had lived north of the St. Lawrence with the Hurons and Algonquins. But a young Huron brave had the audacity to fall in love with the daughter of an Iroquois chief. The old man's reply to the lover's suit lacked delicacy in his refusal, and the disappointed again, just to show his resentment, plucked his tomahawk into the hair of his prospective father-in-law. Naturally were abused and the Hurons were able to drive the Iroquois out of the country. Helen of Troy was not the only lady on whose behalf a war was waged.

In the new land to the south the tribes became separated, increased in number, and eventually became five powerful nations.

From time to time the greater tribes made war upon each other and under cover of their struggles the weaker and more enterprising tribes carried on a series of raids on the camps and carried off a lot of booty.

There was living, about the year 1190 a very great old character in Chief Dakonahawada who grieved to see the people of the same stock waste and cruelly making war upon one another. He pondered on these things in his royal wigwam, but the hubbub about him drove him into the depths of the forest to meditate.

One day this old man saw a boy trying to break a bundle of twigs. He told the lad that if he untied the bundle, he would find it easier to break the twigs singly. Promptly there flashed into his mind that that was exactly what was being done with the Five Nations. They were being broken singly. Curiously today Mussolini's symbol of power is a bundle of bound twigs.

In the quiet of the woods as the old man brooded, he was into a wampum belt of dyed porcupine quills the details of his plan, in that strange sign language which is now lost. Each of the five nations, he thought should remain independent and self-governing, but each should select a number of chiefs to meet together at a Great Council Fire to discuss matters of common concern. Each should agree not to make war on the others, but in time of trouble each would go to the help of the others. Indians of one nation were to be considered as brothers of all. The Great Council would meet every noon or oftener, if trouble brewed.

The honors of the chiefs, according to his plan, would descend in the female line and create a sort of aristocracy. The sages of the tribes were to be a sort of senate and fund their wisdom for the use of all.

As the old man neared the end of his wampum belt, there appeared before him a handsome young hunter, whose beauty of face and figure proclaimed him of noble birth. He begged the old man to explain to him the meaning of the wampum belt.

Hiawatha was enthralled with the confederation ideas and eventually these two threw in their lots together. They travelled from tribe to tribe while the eloquent Hiawatha expounded the idea of union, for the old man had an impediment in his speech which prevented him from telling his own tale.

How reminiscent this is of another Father of Confederation, for MacDonald became for the time being, Canada articulate, and put into living and breathing words the ideals of confederation which had been simmering so long in the hearts and souls of the Canadians.

At length the Indian Confederacy became a fact. To each tribe were allotted so many seats in the Council, according to their numbers. It was not until 1715 that by an amalgamation with the Delaware, the confederation became the Six Nations.

That Body of Hours

THE MAKING OF INVALIDS

A professor in one of our largest medical colleges makes this significant statement regarding heart ailments.

"The detection of heart murmurs became for long, almost the only object of a physical examination, and it is terrible to think how many invalids have been made during the last hundred years, through the discovery of murmurs, which may have meant leakage or obstruction, but which were of themselves perhaps of little importance."

At the present time a physician will not worry the patient by telling him he has a murmur, or if he does mention it, he tells him that a murmur of itself has little significance.

This knowledge saves untold misery and also many lives, as it prevents the making of an invalid. A patient loses a lot of fight, a lot of resistance, just as soon as he believes himself an invalid.

Another point is that in most instances when a patient complains of his heart, no organic disease is present, and his chances on long life are good so far as the heart is concerned.

Even in cases of real heart disease many cases die of something other than heart disease.

An acute poisoning of the system can occur from some infection, and just how much damage it does to the heart muscle, is what decides the heart's ability to do its work in the future. If not much damage is done, the heart's reserve strength enables the patient to go about his usual work or play without any symptoms.

If the damage is more severe, then it may mean that prolonged daily rests are necessary for some time, and then exercise such as walking up graduated inclines, gets the heart back into shape again.

The signs of real heart trouble are extreme breathlessness on slight exertion, and swelling of the ankles, and these signs mean that immediate rest is indicated.

So whether you have a slight heart ailment or a severe one, the treatment of rest, and later exercise, means prolongation of life within reasonable limits.

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

Monday, May 2nd

It has come to be regarded by many as if it were an essential part of morals to get up early in the morning. Misers get up early in the morning; and burglars, I am informed, get up the night before.

A SPREE WITH DR. JOHNSON  
One night when Beauclerk and Langton had supped at a tavern in London, and sat till about three in the morning at their heads, he went to go and knock up Johnson and see if they could prevail on him to join them in a ramble. They rapped violently at the door of his chambers in the Temple, till at last he appeared in his shirt with his little black wig on the top of his head, instead of a nightcap, and a poker in his hand, imagining, probably, that some ruffians were come to attack him. When he discovered who they were and was told their errand, he smiled, and with great good humour agreed to their proposal: "What, is it you, you dogs! I'll have a frisk with you!" He was soon dressed and they sallied forth together into Covent Garden, where the grocers and fruiterers were beginning to arrange their hampers, just come in from the country. Johnson made some attempt to help them; but the honest gardeners stared so at his figure and manner, and odd interference, that he soon colony Champlain incurred their wrath and enmity by taking sides with their enemies, the Hurons.

How that alliance affected the course of history may be realized in the fact that they fought with the English against the French, with the British against the revolutionaries in the war of independence and against the Americans on the side of the Canadians in the war of 1812.

After the revolution, the Iroquois, like the loyalists, moved up into Upper Canada and settled for the most part on the Grand River Reserve. It was not until 1824 that their constitution was altered although their ancient glories had long since departed. Their Council of Chiefs was then made elective instead of hereditary. It was found that their affairs were being governed by a few ancient cronies in whom the tribal honors had descended. Apart from that the ancient aristocratic and democratic confederation of Six Nations Indians is intact today. Still they deny that they are subjects of King George, though they served him loyally in the great war, but maintain that they are allies of His Majesty, a sovereign people.

They have preserved somewhere, though their present whereabouts are unknown, the wampum belts into which their treaties with one another and with the white kings were written. Part of Dakonahawada's constitution of confederation also survived.

New History Of P. E. I.

By Prof. D. C. Harvey, of the University of Manitoba (Historicus)

The first volume of a new History of P. E. Island, written by Professor D. C. Harvey, of the University of Manitoba, and published by the Yale Union Press of the U. S. A., has been received by "Historicus" and being devoted to the Island and written by a gifted Islander, merits at least a brief notice from our humble "quill."

The particulars of the project from the standpoint of the publishers are set out in the following quotation and are briefly stated, therefore we subjoin them. It says: "The present volume is the ninth work published by the Yale University Press on the Theodore L. Glasgow Memorial Publication Fund. This Fund was established Sept. 17, 1913 by an anonymous gift to Yale University in memory of Flight Sub-Lieutenant Theodore L. Glasgow, R. N. He was born in Montreal, Canada, and was educated in the University of Toronto Schools and the Royal Military College, Kingston. In August, 1916, he entered the Royal Naval Air Service, and in July, 1917, went to France with the Twenty-second Wing of the Royal Corps. A month later, August 19, 1917, he was killed in action on the Ypres front."

Professor Harvey, the author, makes his bow on the next page, and fondly dedicates the work "To My Island Home," which is followed by his Preface, a very illuminating account of his initial steps and his personal relations with his birth-place Cape Traverse, which we may all rest assured is proud of that honor, as the Author, though yet quite a young man, was born and reared within eyesight of the route of the Car-Ferry and its terminals.

The opening chapter of his history weaves a spell of romance by alluding to our loved Island as "the Unknown Island" and then plunges into the facts of its history, under the title of the French Regime in P. E. Island. At the close of which the Conquest by Great Britain takes up the new and present period.

Like our other Island historians the Professor has bestowed upon his country an excellent work. As a writer he wields a facile pen and as a scholar confers on the living and on posterity a treasure of facts, beautifully and accurately portrayed.

The author is now energetically delving into the records of his second volume of our history and no doubt will hand down to his Island Home another volume at least that will do justice to its past and shed new light on its present. He will treat mainly of the British Occupation of Canada; and it devolves upon him to add fresh laurels to the British nation-builders who knit together with such admirable genius the scattered colonies that now comprise Canada.

They did not stay long, but walked down to the Thames, took a boat, and rowed to Billingsgate, Beauclerk and Johnson were so well pleased with their amusement, that they resolved to persevere in dissipation for the rest of the day; but Langton deserted them, being engaged to breakfast with some young ladies. Johnson scolded him for leaving his social friends, to go and sit with a set of wretched un-idea'd girls." Garrick being told of this ramble, said to him smartly "I heard of your frolic to-day night. You'll be in the 'Chronicle.'" Upon which Johnson afterwards observed, "He'd not do such a thing. His wife would not let him!"

Seed production in Canada is steadily becoming an important and profitable industry. The kinds of seeds of which an exportable surplus is being produced, and for which the demand is increasing, include wheat, oats, barley, peas, alsike, red clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, blue grass, bromus grass, brown-top or Rhode Island bent grass and flax. The production of other kinds, particularly vegetable seeds, is also increasing and these seeds are proving their excellence by supplanting imported stocks on Canada's home markets.

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