

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Saturday, July 1st, being Dominion Day, and a statutory holiday, the Morning Guardian will not be issued on Monday. The Evening Guardian will not be published on Saturday but will be published as usual on Monday. Advertisers please note these changes.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1916.

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL

Our despatches this morning announce the appointment of the Duke of Devonshire as the next Governor General of Canada, to succeed H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on his retirement in October. The announcement caused somewhat of a surprise in Ottawa as some rumour had slated Lord Derby for the position.

From the record of the Duke of Devonshire's life private and public, there will be no cause to regret his coming to Canada.

Victor Christian William Cavendish, G. C. V. O., Ninth Duke of Devonshire, was born in 1868, the eldest son of the late Lord Edward Cavendish. His wife is Lady Evelyn Emily Mary Fitzmaurice daughter of the Fifth Marquis of Lansdowne. They have two sons and five daughters.

Those in Ottawa who know of the Duke of Devonshire, say that he should prove a most popular representative of the Crown. He is comparatively young, democratic, an experienced legislator and immensely wealthy. The Capital is looking forward to a regime of large hospitality and generous patronage of all public benefactions. The new Governor-General is expected to arrive in Canada about the first week in October, and, following the usual custom, will probably pass the out-going Governor General on the Atlantic.

The departure from Canada of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia will be regretted by Canadians of all classes. Apart from the place they filled in the social life of Ottawa they toured the Dominion, visiting the principal cities and making themselves conversant with Canadian life. Their visit to this City in 1912, the loyal welcome extended to them and the excellent impression they made upon our people will long be remembered and our province will join with the rest of the Dominion in regret for their departure.

The Duke of Connaught assumed the office of Governor-General of Canada in October, 1911, and he will have completed five years of service when he leaves for home, next October. In that time his Royal Highness has accomplished a very great task in the matter of patriotic leadership. A practical military man, who had seen active service both in Canada and elsewhere, he brought to the task which faced him as Governor-General when war was declared high abilities of the kind most needed, and he took a prominent part in all the country's military activities. He became and remained the friend of the man in khaki, visiting the training camps from coast to coast and lending his advice freely to the higher command. When, at the Niagara Camp recently, His Royal Highness threw aside his coat and reviewed the troops without protection in a rainstorm because the men themselves were without raincoats, he displayed that keen appreciation of sentiment in the ranks which invariably distinguishes the great soldier and which, in Canada, has made his influence a potent one in military life.

The Duke of Connaught has made for himself a lasting place in the affections of the Canadian people, and there will be a general regret at his departure. But the abilities of His Royal Highness are appreciated and valued in Great Britain, and there is no doubt that he goes to take a place of at least equal importance there. He has been mentioned as the next Lord Lieutenant of Ireland but of that no official announcement has been made. Here in Canada he has set a high standard for the emulation of his successor.

WHEN SAM HUGHES ARRIVED

"Tom" Blacklock, one of the veterans of the Press Gallery, who probably knows more about the "inside" of politics and politicians than most Canadian newspapermen, writes the following amusing description of Sir Sam Hughes' entry into parliament way back in the early nineties, in the Toronto Telegram:

"It is now nearly twenty-five years since four of the present prominent members on the government benches entered parliament within a few weeks of each other. It was in the session of 1892 through a series of by-elections following the general election of the previous year, that "Billy" Bennett, "Billy" Northrup, "Billy" MacLean, and Sam Hughes became Commons; and with the exception of the period from 1908 to 1911, when W. H. Bennett was out of the House, and 1904 and 1908 when W. B. Northrup failed to win through, they have been active in Canadian parliamentary affairs.

"When these veteran Commons entered parliament, Sir John Abbott was premier, although Sir John Thompson was government leader in the Commons and the real force in the government. W. B. Northrup was the first to arrive and in time to move the reply to the address that year. A few weeks afterwards, W. H. Bennett defeated Dr. Spohn and took his place in parliament. Then came our present War Lord fresh from victory over John A. Barron, now Judge Barron; and, tell it not in the lodge, but General Sir Sam entered public life by defeating one of the Noble Thirteens.

"But he achieved an even greater victory than that in the beginning of his political career, winning the Conservative nomination for North Victoria from William Mackenzie now Sir William Mackenzie. Failing to enter political life, Mr. Mackenzie turned his whole attention to railway building, and who can tell what responsibility the Tories of North Victoria assumed in 1892 when they sent Sam Hughes to parliament and William Mackenzie into the railway game.

"Late in May came the last of the quartette. W. F. MacLean, then as now one of the keenest newspaper men in Canada. He is a strong protectionist, an inherited principle, as his father was one of the many fathers of the National policy. He is an advanced thinker on all fiscal and economical subjects, and as he advances in years, his radicalism grows, while his conservatism diminishes. He wrested East York from the Liberals, a constituency represented for many years by Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, who died early in 1892.

"It was the night 'Billy' MacLean came to parliament that General Sir Sam Hughes first reached the limelight. It was one of those nights to be remembered. The two leaders in the Commons, then Mr. Wilfrid Laurier and Sir John Thompson, were absent, and those keen gladiators, Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. George E. Foster, were in control of their respective forces. That was a signal for a fight in those days. Each cordially disliked the other, and their followers under their leadership were imbued with a similar opinion of opponents.

The Foster of today would not be recognized in the sharp-tongued, militant political leader of twenty-five years ago. The fair, kindly, courteous gentleman who presides over the department of trade and commerce today, the one man in parliament without an enemy, was in those days as popular with the Liberals as a Hun with the Belgians. 'Billy' MacLean was introduced into parliament that night.

"The House was discussing the estimates, and the particular item was a few thousand dollars for a post office somewhere in Quebec. But the item under discussion was immaterial; there would have been a fight if they had been discussing a peace treaty. All night the wild-eyed Commons howled at each other, called names across the floor of the House, not recorded in Hansard. About six o'clock in the morning the tumult was suddenly calmed as there came from the back benches of the government that splendid old hymn, 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.' Sam Hughes had arrived.

"It was his first speech in parliament and certainly attracted attention. The general could sing in those days, and, while his song lasted, held the combatants in check; but he couldn't sing all the time, and the melee recommenced and was kept going until 10 o'clock in the morning, when Sir John Thompson and Mr. Laurier arrived. They entered the Commons chamber together and reviewed the scene. There were nearly two hundred of their followers yelling, like Cries on the warpath, with the two chiefs, Cartwright and Foster, sitting grim and determined never to surrender.

"In a few minutes Sir John Thompson crossed the floor, whispered to Mr. Laurier, the item passed and the House rose. Not ten in parliament remembered what the item was. Next Sunday, the Rev. Robert Knowles, the novelist, then pastor of an Ottawa church, strongly denounced Sam Hughes' hymn-singing, and the Montreal Witness also found fault with the vocal selection of the 'musically inclined major.' But Sam Hughes had arrived."

Somewhere in Flanders

CONTRIBUTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE LISTENING POST.

(Published in France)
 Somewhere in Flanders Oh! could we but know
 Just where our brave boys are facing the foe
 From somewhere the call comes over the sea,
 They're pleading for help, from you and from me.

They're fighting for us, our homes and our all,
 They're dying for us, shall we heed their call?
 Come, don't the khaki, the uniform grace
 Answer the summons, take some heroes place.

Somewhere in Flanders; their thoughts oft will roam,
 To dear ones they left in each boyhood home,
 Have we done our best to lighten their care?
 Have we striven hard their burdens to share?

somewhere in Flanders—these words send a thrill,
 To lone anxious hearts they're bodings of ill,
 From there comes the news of each soldier boy,
 The messages sent are greeted with joy.

What part shall we take in this awful hour?
 Our Empire in peril, oh! had we the power
 To waken each soul, ere it is too late
 To drive back the Huns with their songs of hate.

Somewhere in Flanders the brave boys will sing
 "God save our Country" and "God save our King,"
 May he share griefs, their Sorrows and joys,
 Somewhere in Flanders, oh! God save our boys.

SARA E. FAULKNER
 Stirling, Ontario, Canada.

MILITARY NOTES

The last issue of the Canada Gazette contains the following military appointments:
 82nd (Abegweit Light Infantry).—To be provisional Lieutenants (super-numerary): Austin Alexander Seales, gentleman, 11th March, 1916. Sergeant Russel MacDonald, 14th April, 1916.

36th Prince Edward Island Light Horse.—Lieutenant (super-numerary) S. K. Donald is transferred to the 82nd (Abegweit Light Infantry), 22nd December, 1915.
 82nd (Abegweit Light Infantry).—To be provisional Lieutenant (super-numerary): Lieutenant (super-numerary) S. K. Donald from the 36th Prince Edward Island Light Horse, 22nd December, 1915.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed officers having qualified themselves for the appointments, are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names:—

Lieutenant Super-numerary G. T. Metherell, 82nd Regiment, 22nd November, 1915.
 Lieutenant Super-numerary M. J. Nicholson, 82nd Regiment, 22nd November, 1915.
 Lieutenant Super-numerary L. J. MacDonald, 82nd Regiment, 27th December, 1915.
 Lieutenant Super-numerary J. G. Kelly, 82nd Regiment, 29th December, 1915.

Lieutenant Super-numerary R. McInerney, 82nd Regiment, 25th November, 1915.
 Lieutenant Super-numerary E. S. Blanchard, 82nd Regiment, 4th December, 1915.

BASEBALL

Baseball fans are becoming unusually enthused over the big game at the Abegweit grounds, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, between the strong New Glasgow team and the Fifth Siege Battery Nine. As it should be the biggest and best contest of the season, there is no reason why Charlottetown will not, for one day at least, go baseball mad. The Battery players will make their initial appearance in their new selection, it is believed that Steeves, an Acadia College pitcher, will occupy the mound for the soldiers.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. G. Leussen.

LITTLE ACTS OF KINDNESS.

It isn't the thing you do, dear,
 It's the thing you leave undone
 That gives you a bit of headache
 At setting of the sun.
 The tender word forgotten;
 The letter you did not write;
 The flower you did not send, dear
 Are your haunting hosts tonight.
 The stone you might have lifted
 Out of a brother's way;
 The bit of hearsome counsel
 You were hurried too much to stay.
 The loving touch of the hand dear,
 The gentle winning tone
 Which you had no time nor thought for
 With trouble enough of your own.

Those little acts of kindness,
 So easily out of mind,
 Which chances to be angels
 To those who poor mortals find—
 They come in night and silence,
 Each sad reproachful wrath,
 With hope is faint and flagging
 And a chill has fallen on faith.
 For life is all too short, dear,
 And sorrow is all too great,
 To suffer our slow compassion
 That tarry us too late,
 It's the things you leave undone
 Which gives you a bit of headache
 At the setting of the sun.
 —MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

BATTLEPLANES DEMAND

FINE NERVES AND SKILL

British Aviator Describes in Detail the Stratagems of Mid-air Fighting—Position Counts

Writing in a London newspaper, a British air pilot gives the following account of the swift daring strategy of air battles: "Closing into conflict, the primary idea of the pilot of each aircraft is to obtain the best strategic position; that is with both machines travelling 'down' wind and in the same direction. The best strategic position is above the other machine, there is to be able to take it with machine gun fire, or, if so needed, to drop bombs on it. Having attained the strategic position the three qualities most required—ars initiative, speed and daring; initiative, because it is the unexpected move that always wins the aerial combat; speed, to be able to climb faster than the other machine, and daring, to accomplish that which the enemy fears to essay. "Pilots in the stress and excitement of a hot fight repeatedly perform evolutions that they admit would be impossible to them in their saner moments, for the strain on the machine is enormous. With the greater number of aeroplanes the machine gun fires through the blades of the propeller. This means that at least 5 per cent. of the bullets will be deflected. With only the pilot aboard it is a matter of extreme difficulty to manoeuvre the gun and the plane at one and the same time. With some types of machine it is impossible. The direction of the wind influences the combat to a very large extent. Let us take as an example two aeroplanes, A and B, both with a speed of 90 miles per hour, approaching one another. A is flying down wind (with the wind) and a wind of 15 miles behind it. A therefore has an actual speed of 95 miles per hour. B, on the other hand, travelling against the same wind, has only a speed of 65 miles. Therefore A has an advantage in speed of 30 miles. Germans Willing
 "Before November, 1915, enemy air men were loath to give fight at any price. The Fokker, with its superior engine power, made its appearance and the German air men became not only willing but anxious. The fighter aeroplane, or, to give it its official title, the battleplane, is a machine of an entirely different type from those used for reconnaissance and 'gun spotting' work. Its main duty is to destroy the bomb-droppers on raiding expeditions and to beat off any attacks that may be made upon them. It is essential that it shall be able to climb rapidly and that it has a powerful engine in order that it may be out-numbered. It can get away by means of superior speed. The preferable types of machine for this class of work are those of the 'pusher' (propeller behind) and 'double' engine variety.
 "By removing the propeller blades from the forepart of the fuselage (body), the gunner is given at least an 80 per cent. wider field of fire. When firing through the propeller the accuracy entirely depends on the skill of the pilot in manoeuvring the machine into the required position—that is with the nose pointing directly towards the other machine. Thus it will be seen that with each movement of the attacked the attacker must immediately follow suit, and the probability is that if he be not wary enough he will be led into a trap over the enemy guns.
 Gun and Sun
 "Another most important matter is a suitable mounting for the gun. This must allow the largest possible area of elevation and depression. The best direction in which to fire the gun depends on the type of machine. With some the best direction is backwards, upwards, or slightly to one side; with others, in front, backwards, and upwards; with others, again, behind and below.
 "When giving chase to another machine the pilot should always aim to keep the enemy in view and his own machine out of sight. Once he takes his eye off the enemy when travelling in mid-air it is an extremely difficult matter to find him again. The pilot should further endeavor to keep his aeroplane between the enemy and the sun, to keep him on his gunner's left hand, and, vice versa, to avoid placing himself on the left of the enemy unless by doing so he will put the sun in his eyes. If a turn is found to be necessary he should always turn towards the enemy and not away from him.
 "The observer's business is to note the relative speeds of his own and his opponent's machine. If the advantage is with the latter he should reserve his gun-fire until the best opportunity moment and then fire as rapidly as possible. And last but not least comes the real human element. There must be a mutual understanding between the observer and the pilot, or the craft will inevitably come to grief."

Wellington Customs
 Appropos of the Duke of Wellington, the fourth bearer of that proud title, it is interesting to recall that in the cellars of the historic Apsley House is the service of plate presented by Portugal to the Iron Duke, the probable value of which was \$1,000,000. It was always used at the Waterloo banquet. Every year, on June 18th, the Duke of Wellington presents a tri-color flag to the Sovereign at Windsor, Parliament having made this a condition when bestowing the mansion and estate of Strathfieldsaye upon the Conqueror of Napoleon.

Queen Mother Saw Game
 One of the best stories illustrating the practical sympathy of Queen Alexandra is told by Lady Randolph Churchill. Not long ago the Queen Mother stopped her motor car in Hyde Park in order to watch a game of football which some soldiers were enjoying near the Serpentine. No one recognized her. The same evening Her Majesty sent a subscription to the fund for giving footballs to soldiers in training.

A SERIOUS MATTER—Sheep killing dogs are operating at Union Road, 38, one farmer there having lost seven sheep, on two different occasions. Farmers in this section and the surrounding districts should see that this nuisance is done away with at the first opportunity.



Another Lucky Purchase

50 Men's Raincoats worth \$5.00. Yours for \$3.75.
 25 Traveller's Sample Coats \$10.00 for 8.00, 8.00 for 6.40, 5.00 for 3.75.
 Special 100 Umbrellas for 98c.

PATONS

FOX FOOD

One pound of Secker Ltd., Fox Biscuit, No. 4 has proven much better than five pounds of plain meat for both old and young foxes. Have you tried them? Price 8c. per pound. For the present in order to demonstrate the quality of the biscuit we are offering same at 6 1/2c. per pound. Send for trial order to convince yourself that we have a food product of meats. Warren B. Purdy, sole agent for P. E. I., 154 Queen St., Charlottetown.

Banks Endorse Life Insurance as Business Protection

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.
 Says One Banker: "We make it an invariable rule to look into the large loans that we make and endeavor at all times to persuade our patrons who do not carry life insurance for the business that they do so. Especially is this the case where the individual owns the business rather than a co-partnership."
 Another Banker says: "We hesitate to loan in cases where the business would be effected in event of the death of the insured."
 Says Another one: "Life insurance is an increasingly important element in estimating the desirability of commercial paper."
 Still Another says: "In our opinion, 95 per cent. of the elements to success in any business originate in the personality of the management, to replace the loss of which life insurance offers the only medium."
 Other banks have regular blanks with a question relating to insurance as follows: "Do you carry life insurance on any of the officers, managers or partners of your concern?"
 It is apparent from the above remarks that there are other virtues in a life insurance policy besides that of protection for dependents, which is the primary one. If you have a business interview with your banker, you will find a policy possesses valuable persuasive powers.
 We have plans of insurance to meet every requirement. Our Policies give the largest amount of protection for the least money.
 Our Endowment or Investment policies are giving the best returns of any Company in America.

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Fennell & Chandler

Victoria Row

Fire Insurance A Necessity

Then insure in good strong stock companies, which never contest an honest claim such as is represented by

E. R. BROW

Charlottetown

PATRIOTIC FAMILY

Mr. A. C. Myers of Annandale who has three brothers now on active service has received the following facts from his brother Albert now in England:
 Lydd, Camp, May 10, 1916.
 Dear Brother Albert:—Just a few lines in answer to your letter which I received some time ago am glad to know you and Laura were quite well and trust this will find you both O.K. I am not to bad just now, but have been rather poorly most of the winter. The 98th got through training in England some time ago and are now ready for the firing line. The Battery has done extra well in their work over here and the Inst. of Gunnery in charge of Camp has give Major W. B. Prowse and our other officers the biggest praise and I can tell you when a battery gets praise from those Imp-officers they are fully entitled to it. Our firing practice here was of the very best standard and take it from me this Battery will hit the target every time with a fair chance. We had orders to move to France about ten days ago but it was cancelled and we are still here and I think we are to move up country for a week or two.
 This is not much of a place just a military camp near a small village. Nothing to see here but sand sea pebbles, soldiers and guns. The health of the Battery is very good and our work not very hard just now. Perhaps we have all got used to soldiers life and don't mind things like we did at first. The weather is very good and the ground keeps dry which makes work easier. We sleep in wooden huts about twenty men to each. It is not too bad only our beds are not very good. Well Albert I have not much news this time hope to hear from you soon with all the news.
 Give my regards to all the friends

and kind remembrance to yourself and Laura.
 Your Brother,
GEORGE.
 Bdr. G. H. Myers 92888,
 98 Canadian Siege Battery,
 Horsham Siege School,
 c/o Army P. O., London, Eng.

OUT-TOWN MARKETS

Butter (creamery) in prints	32
Butter (Tub) lb	23
Butter (fresh) lb	23 to 25
Eggs, doz.	14 to 16
Beef lb. (retail)	13 to 14
Fowls lb.	13 to 14
Chickens, lb.	13 to 15
Hay (pressed), ton	\$15 to \$16
Straw (pressed) ton	\$6.50
Pork lb.	15 1/2
Turkeys, bus.	20 to 25
Potatoes, bus.	60 to 70
Oats (black) bus.	42
Oats, (white) bus.	45
Beets, bus.	40
Carrots, bus.	65
Wool lb	35 to 45
Parsnips, lb.	1 1/2