

THE GUARDIAN

Advertising Phone 132-3
Subscription Phone 132-2
News and Edit. Day Phone 133
News and Edit. Night Phone 132 & 133

Head Office at Charlottetown
Branch Offices at Summerside
Alberton, Souris, and Montague.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1913

DIARY OF EVENTS

City Magistrates Court, 9 a. m.
Summer School for teachers, public meeting, Prince of Wales College, 8. 30.

BACK TO WORK.

Dominion Ministers, or some of them, are back at work in Ottawa. The Premier, Mr. Borden, whom the Halifax Chronicle and its satellites described as being in poor health and too ill to attend the banquet of British Parliamentarians, returned to the capital in the beginning of the month as fit as a fiddle. The Toronto Star, usually a more reliable Liberal organ than the Halifax Chronicle, waxes eloquent on the subject of Mr. Borden's robust health, and says: "The health of the Premier appeared to have considerably improved as a result of his holiday. His face is bronzed to a healthy brown and there is a swing to his shoulders which was lacking when he went away. He is, however, considerably thinner than when he took office as head of the Canadian Government two years ago, and there is a heavy line between his eyes, which has deepened considerably since his assumption of the reins of office."

"When he smiles the wrinkles play round his eyes, while his thick, heavy hair has taken on a greyer tinge, indicative of the strain of office, but he looks outwardly fit and well after his holiday on the coast." Any hope of a general election due to the Premier's break-down is thus denied to anxious Laurierites. Most of the Ministers have had a busy time of it since the House rose, Mr. Cochrane, we know, has been over nearly the whole of the I. C. R. and has got into some trouble with one or two Ontario people whose canal propositions he inspected personally without the aid of a deputation. It is a way the Minister of Railways and Canals has. He is not a soothsayer and diplomat. He is a spade-worker, having no use for millinery and furbelows. Unfortunately many people like these fancy habiliments on a Minister, and to appear without them shocks their sense of political modesty. But Mr. Cochrane does not care, and he is so busy all the time gathering information first hand about his department that he hardly misses the customary body-guard of local dignitaries. Still this is not diplomatic, and Mr. Cochrane's colleagues should tell him so. Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes has been beating records in more ways than one. He has traversed the country from end to end and side to side in company with General Sir Ian Hamilton, and roused more enthusiasm in the ranks of the militia than has ever previously been known. He has also delighted friends of temperance by his institution of the dry canteens, not to mention his attack on the unfortunate officers in Halifax Garrison who allowed their "spirits" to get the better of their judgment.

Hon. Dr. Roche has just returned from England where he has been doing a good deal to enlighten financiers and newspapermen on the true meaning of the money stringency in the West. The West, by the way, has claimed a good deal of the attention of the Cabinet Ministers this vacation. The Finance Minister, Hon. W. T. White, has been touring there, as has also the Hon. Robert Rogers. Hon. J. D. Hazen, after brief visits to St. John and Halifax, hurried to Vancouver to welcome H. M. S. New Zealand. He is now on his way northward to visit Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte Island in connection with some matters affecting his department. The Minister of Mines, Hon. Louis Coderre, has gone on a visit to the west coast, and will proceed as far as Dawson in connection with certain legislative proposals he has in hand. So altogether the Ministers have had, and still are having a busy time in their vacation. The Prime Minister expects to be in residence at Ottawa for the greater part of August, as during his two months' furlough a good deal of arrears of work accumulated. None of the Ministers, least of all Mr. Borden and Mr. Cochrane, are a bit perturbed over the I. C. R. dispute, and no importance need be attached to Cabinet "crisis" in that connection.

BIRTHS

DOCKENDORFF—At Mount Hope on July 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. V. P. Dockendorff, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

DOCKENDORFF-RILEY — At the Baptist Parsonage, Montague, on July 23rd, by Rev. John Lord, George A. Dockendorff of Mt. Hope, to Leota E. Riley of Dundas.

DEATHS

MACQUEEN—At Orwell, on July 24th, John A. (Jack) MacQueen in the 24th year of his age.

SUFFRAGETTES EJECTED FOR INDECENT BRAWL

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A party of forty well-dressed suffragettes disturbed the morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday by chanting a prayer in behalf of Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst. Ushers ejected the women from the edifice after a scuffle in which several chairs were upset. The disturbances took place during the singing of the litany. The women, who had front seats in the centre aisle, chanted loudly: "Save Emeline Pankhurst, 'Spare her, spare her, 'Give her light and set her free, 'Save her, save her, 'Hear us while we pray to thee."

Evidently the chant had been carefully rehearsed. It was in the same tune that the choir had been singing. When the women began their chant ushers rushed toward them from all parts of the Cathedral while numerous members of the congregation remonstrated with the disturbers, telling them to remember that they were in church. The suffragettes, however, repeated their chant three or four times, each time in a louder key. A majority of them finally were led out quietly by the ushers, but a half dozen or so clung to their chairs and fought against ejection. When the disturbers were removed from the building the service proceeded.

A squad of police were in attendance at vesper this evening, but there was no disturbance.

GOOD MONEY FOR THE 'CAUSE'

LONDON, Aug. 6.—It has been ascertained that the accounts of the Women's Social and Political Union for the first six months of 1913 show that more than \$55,000 has been received during that period toward the principal fund of the union, known as the quarter million fund. At the close of 1912 this stood at \$705,000. To June 30, 1913, the total was more than \$760,000. For the first quarter of the year the receipts varied from \$1,500 to \$1,750 a week, but since April they have been steadily rising. The total receipts for June were close upon \$17,500, a record amount. During July \$4,000 was collected at the pavilion music hall meetings.

C. T. A. U. OPENS SESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 6.—The forty-third annual national convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America began today when 1,000 delegates, many of whom have been in the city several days, appeared in committee work in connection with the convention, assembled in the Catholic Boys' High School for the formal opening exercises.

IMMIGRATION FACTS.

A handbook recently issued by direction of the Minister of the Interior gives some facts about immigration which will enable us to form at least a faint idea of the growth of this great Dominion and the human material of which it is composed. Figures are proverbially dry but to those who are interested in the development of our country and our welfare the statistics here given will be, at least, helpful. In 1897 the total immigration to Canada was 21,716. Of these, in round numbers, 11,000 were British and 2,000 United States, the remainder being generally designated "from other countries." In the year 1912-13 the total immigration was 402,432 of whom 150,542 were British and 139,000 United States. It will be observed that the growth of United States immigration, as compared with British was phenomenal. The increase of immigration during the years between 1897 and 1912-13 was regular and uninterrupted. During the period above mentioned 18 per cent British, 29 per cent continental and 33 per cent of American immigrants made entry for homesteads in Western Canada. This does not take into account the large number of farmers and farm laborers who settled in all parts of the Dominion without homesteading. In the year 1900-01 the British immigrants numbered 11,810. Of those, 9,331 were English, 70 Welsh, 1,476 Scotch and 933 Irish. In the year 1912-13, of the total immigration of 150,542, the English numbered 108,082, Welsh 2,019, Scotch 30,735 and Irish 9,706. Of the British immigrants who came to Canada between 1900 and 1913, in all 973,730, the proportion who made entry for homesteads in Western Canada was as follows: 19 per cent English, 19 per cent Welsh, 16 per cent Scotch, 20 per cent Irish. In addition to these also a large number of farmers and farm laborers settled in all parts of the Dominion. During the years from 1900 to 1912-13 the total number of immigrants to all Canada was 2,521,144. Of these over 1,000,000 settled in the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 375,000 in Quebec, 626,924 in Ontario, 208,374 in British Columbia and only 109,280 in the Maritime Provinces. The number settling in each of the provinces by the sea is not given; we are therefore unable to ascertain the exact number who came to Prince Edward Island, although there is reason to suspect that it was very small in comparison even with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. With reference to Chinese and Japanese immigration it will be remembered that in 1885 a head tax of \$50 was imposed upon each person of Chinese origin, not belonging to the exempt classes. In 1901 the tax was increased to \$100 and in 1904 to \$500. It is interesting to note in this connection that in the year 1905 —6 the head tax was paid on only 22 Chinese, in the next year on 91, in the next three years 1907-8-9 and 10 on 1,400 and in 1910-11 on 4,515, in 1911-12 on 6,083 and in 1912-13 on 7,078. The increase in the tax evidently served as bait to lure them in. The revenue from this tax increased from \$11,000 in 1905 to \$3,539,000 in 1912-13.

least a faint idea of the growth of this great Dominion and the human material of which it is composed. Figures are proverbially dry but to those who are interested in the development of our country and our welfare the statistics here given will be, at least, helpful.

In 1897 the total immigration to Canada was 21,716. Of these, in round numbers, 11,000 were British and 2,000 United States, the remainder being generally designated "from other countries." In the year 1912-13 the total immigration was 402,432 of whom 150,542 were British and 139,000 United States. It will be observed that the growth of United States immigration, as compared with British was phenomenal. The increase of immigration during the years between 1897 and 1912-13 was regular and uninterrupted.

During the period above mentioned 18 per cent British, 29 per cent continental and 33 per cent of American immigrants made entry for homesteads in Western Canada. This does not take into account the large number of farmers and farm laborers who settled in all parts of the Dominion without homesteading. In the year 1900-01 the British immigrants numbered 11,810. Of those, 9,331 were English, 70 Welsh, 1,476 Scotch and 933 Irish. In the year 1912-13, of the total immigration of 150,542, the English numbered 108,082, Welsh 2,019, Scotch 30,735 and Irish 9,706.

Of the British immigrants who came to Canada between 1900 and 1913, in all 973,730, the proportion who made entry for homesteads in Western Canada was as follows: 19 per cent English, 19 per cent Welsh, 16 per cent Scotch, 20 per cent Irish. In addition to these also a large number of farmers and farm laborers settled in all parts of the Dominion. During the years from 1900 to 1912-13 the total number of immigrants to all Canada was 2,521,144. Of these over 1,000,000 settled in the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 375,000 in Quebec, 626,924 in Ontario, 208,374 in British Columbia and only 109,280 in the Maritime Provinces.

The number settling in each of the provinces by the sea is not given; we are therefore unable to ascertain the exact number who came to Prince Edward Island, although there is reason to suspect that it was very small in comparison even with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. With reference to Chinese and Japanese immigration it will be remembered that in 1885 a head tax of \$50 was imposed upon each person of Chinese origin, not belonging to the exempt classes. In 1901 the tax was increased to \$100 and in 1904 to \$500. It is interesting to note in this connection that in the year 1905 —6 the head tax was paid on only 22 Chinese, in the next year on 91, in the next three years 1907-8-9 and 10 on 1,400 and in 1910-11 on 4,515, in 1911-12 on 6,083 and in 1912-13 on 7,078. The increase in the tax evidently served as bait to lure them in. The revenue from this tax increased from \$11,000 in 1905 to \$3,539,000 in 1912-13.

With reference to Chinese and Japanese immigration it will be remembered that in 1885 a head tax of \$50 was imposed upon each person of Chinese origin, not belonging to the exempt classes. In 1901 the tax was increased to \$100 and in 1904 to \$500. It is interesting to note in this connection that in the year 1905 —6 the head tax was paid on only 22 Chinese, in the next year on 91, in the next three years 1907-8-9 and 10 on 1,400 and in 1910-11 on 4,515, in 1911-12 on 6,083 and in 1912-13 on 7,078. The increase in the tax evidently served as bait to lure them in. The revenue from this tax increased from \$11,000 in 1905 to \$3,539,000 in 1912-13.

THE RECENT PILGRIMAGE

Sir,—I would ask you to kindly allow me a small space in your paper to express by an open letter my heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude to all those who helped me to make the double pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre and Montreal a success, for it was one in the fullest sense of the word and in every respect. I am most thankful to all those who joined in the excursion, and take occasion to congratulate them on their most commendable conduct during the whole trip. I wish also to thank the agents all over the Provinces, who sold tickets for me, as well as those who acted as my train agents. I am grateful to the different branch lines of railways, as well as to the P. E. I. Railway and the Charlottetown Navigation Co., who granted special rates over their different roads. I think I have a special mention to make and have a heavy debt of gratitude to pay to Mr. H. H. Melanson, I. C. R. General Passenger Agent of Montreal, and Mr. George Piquo, of the traffic department of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, for the judicious and efficient manner with which they conducted all arrangements of the Pilgrimage. To them I give my sincere thanks for the excellent treatment accorded me.

I am sorry that I have to signal one unfortunate incident; but I owe an explanation to the public. I wish to speak about some of those poor excursionists who were deceived by a so-called agent of the Power, Light and Street Railway Company, who hoarding the Pilgrimage trains on the way made them pay their passage from Lewis to Ste. Anne whilst the tickets they held were good for a round trip to Ste. Anne and back to their destination. The action of this man I condemn as wrong, so those who were induced by false representations to buy those tickets over the Quebec and Ste. Anne Railway were made to lose sixty cents. It will serve as a warning for another occasion. I wish to call the attention of the management of the above

company to the ungentlemanly conduct, to say the least, of their agent. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for having allowed me this valuable space in the columns of your paper.

I am, sir, etc., A. D. CORMIER, N. B. Charlottetown, August 5, 1913.

PRIZE FOR LAWS

Sir,—I would like to remind the citizens of Charlottetown of the trophy that has been offered by Mr. W. S. Louson for the best kept lawns and grounds in the city. This trophy consists of a silver medal and must be won twice—not necessarily in succession—before becoming the permanent property of the winner. As the time is approaching when the places will be judged, a reminder at this time should be of considerable benefit in awakening those who have been more or less neglecting their places during the past week. The judges appointed by the Association will go around after the 15th of this month and make a list of the best places. This list will be handed to Mr. F. E. Buck, of the Landscape Gardening Specialist, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who will visit the different places and award the prize. Mr. Buck will also judge the exhibits at the Flower Show.

In making a decision in regard to the lawns and grounds, many points will be considered—the setting, arrangement, and care given the whole. The position of the owner will be considered, for instance, if the owner is wealthy, one would expect a much finer place than the average citizen's. To get the decision, however, the place must be developed according to the owner's ability, and when viewed in this light, one sees that the average citizen has a chance equal to, if not better, than that of the man of wealth. The only condition that must be fulfilled is, the owner must be a member of the Floral Association. I trust every resident of Charlottetown will now give his lawns and grounds every possible attention and will also send in his subscription to the Association and become eligible.

I would now like to say one word in appreciation of the good work being done along the lines of improving the home grounds. The improvement is very noticeable in this city and is creating considerable comment. The movement is not confined to Charlottetown, however, nor to the private properties, the public square and railway station grounds have been brightened up to a surprising degree and the effect will be very far-reaching indeed.

Thanking you for your valuable space, I am, sir, etc., CHAS. M. WILLIAMS, Sec'y P. E. I. Floral Association.

FIRST THINGS

The first fast of long duration undertaken for fasting scientific purposes, and with the possibility of imposture eliminated, was completed thirty-three years ago today by Dr. Tanner of New York, who went wholly without food of any kind for forty days, from noon on June 28th to noon of August 7th, 1880. During that period there is satisfactory evidence that he ate no food. He drank very little water, and no other liquid whatever. At the beginning of the period of abstinence he weighed 157 pounds, and his conclusion 121 pounds, having lost thirty-six pounds. At the end of the fast the disapproved old theory that hearty eating after a long abstinence is fatal by consuming meat and fruits in liberal quantities, with no subsequent ill effects nor evidence of stomach order. Fasting as a means to health has since been advocated by many doctors and "healers," and has occasionally resulted fatally, when carried to extremes or undertaken without competent medical direction.

TODAY IN DOMINION HISTORY

Ottawa was selected as the capital of Canada by Queen Victoria fifty-five years ago to-day. The news of Her Majesty's choice was received with great rejoicing by a few inhabitants of the little lumbering village on the banks of the Ottawa, but the decision was correspondingly unpopular in other cities. The question of a Canadian capital was brought to the front in 1849, when a meeting of the parliament houses in Montreal. Thereafter the "perambulating parliament" met alternately in Toronto and Quebec, but this was inconvenient and entailed great unnecessary expense. Local jealousies rendering it impossible for the legislature to select a permanent capital, both houses agreed to an address, in 1857, remitting the question to the Queen for solution. Ottawa's central location, literally standing with one foot in Upper Canada and the other in local Canada, inclined Her Majesty to the choice of that town. Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and Kingston, all of which had at one time or other been the permanent seat of the Canadian government. Ottawa was founded by Col. By in 1827, and in his honor was named Bytown. In 1854 it received its present name and was incorporated as a city. The cornerstone of the Parliament building were laid by the Prince of Wales in 1860, and in 1866 the Canadian Parliament was opened here by Lord Monck. At the time of the selection of Ottawa as the Capital, the province had a population of 2,526,487, according to an accurate estimate, 1,305,938 of these being in Upper Canada and 1,320,549 in Lower Canada.

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

Mr. J. P. Hood, Charlottetown, returned Tuesday evening from an extended trip to the Pacific Coast. Mr. and Mrs. D. N. McDonald, Sydney, C. B., are spending a few days in Charlottetown. Mr. McDonald is representative for the Maritime for exchange, Sydney.

The first colonial lady to be honored by Oxford with the degree of Mus. Bac. was a Canadian, Miss Henrietta Louise Burchall, Sydney, N.S. She has also been awarded the diploma of Associate of the Royal College of Music, London.

Mr. J. P. Hood, formerly of the Charlottetown Guardian, returned Tuesday night from Calgary, having completely recovered his health which had been somewhat run down. During his absence Mr. Hood has travelled practically all over the West of Canada and down through the Western States to the Mexican border. He returned thence to New York and proceeded once more to Calgary where he negotiated a business proposition, as already mentioned in The Guardian. Mr. Hood who as a shrewd business man has few equals, is not one of those who are greatly concerned at the present financial stringency. He has great faith in the future of the West and considers that the crisis in the real estate business will be to the ultimate good of the country. Al-though the trade is benefitting from the cessation of investments in real estate. Formerly almost every one was ready to invest in real estate and land. Now people are taking a saner view and are living more for the present than for the future. Money that hitherto had been saved up for investment is finding its natural outlet in the purchase of more necessities and greater luxuries, with the result that merchants and business men are benefitting. This, Mr. Hood thinks, must ultimately react to the benefit of the working man and, after the present crisis, the general prosperity of the West on a sound basis will be assured.

1666—First ships built in Canada said to have been launched at Quebec. 1830—The Duke of Orleans accepted the crown of France as Louis Philippe I. 1834—Joseph Marie Jacquard, inventor of the silk-weaving loom, died. Born in 1752. 1840—British Parliament passed an act prohibiting the employment of boys as chimney sweeps. 1870—Paris declared in a state of siege. JAMES Y. JOYNER. Dr. James Y. Joyner, one of the foremost leaders in educational work in the South, was born in Davidson County, N. C., Aug. 7, 1862. With a record of service of more than ten years as superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina Dr. Joyner has accomplished most gratifying results in improving the educational facilities in his native State. He was appointed to the position in 1902, after having served as school superintendent in several cities of North Carolina. His interest in educational work has extended over the entire South. He was one of the founders of the Southern Educational Association and has served also as president of the National Educational Association. Congratulations to: Miss Billie Burse, noted actress, 27 years old today. Stanley J. Weyman, famous novelist, 58 years old today. Hon. William Gibson, member of the Canadian senate, 64 years old today.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

1666—First ships built in Canada said to have been launched at Quebec. 1830—The Duke of Orleans accepted the crown of France as Louis Philippe I. 1834—Joseph Marie Jacquard, inventor of the silk-weaving loom, died. Born in 1752. 1840—British Parliament passed an act prohibiting the employment of boys as chimney sweeps. 1870—Paris declared in a state of siege. JAMES Y. JOYNER. Dr. James Y. Joyner, one of the foremost leaders in educational work in the South, was born in Davidson County, N. C., Aug. 7, 1862. With a record of service of more than ten years as superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina Dr. Joyner has accomplished most gratifying results in improving the educational facilities in his native State. He was appointed to the position in 1902, after having served as school superintendent in several cities of North Carolina. His interest in educational work has extended over the entire South. He was one of the founders of the Southern Educational Association and has served also as president of the National Educational Association. Congratulations to: Miss Billie Burse, noted actress, 27 years old today. Stanley J. Weyman, famous novelist, 58 years old today. Hon. William Gibson, member of the Canadian senate, 64 years old today.

FOUNDER OF OSTEOPATHY IS 85.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., Aug. 6.—Many messages of greeting were received here today to remind Dr. Andrew T. Still, famous as the founder of osteopathy, that this was his eighty-fifth birthday anniversary. Dr. Still was born in Lee county, Virginia, Aug. 6, 1828. He served in the civil war as surgeon of a Kansas cavalry regiment, and after the war became post surgeon at the Shawnee reservation. It was here that the study of the human bone structure, especially of the spine, was forced upon him by the death of his two little daughters, of spinal meningitis. It was in 1874, when living at Baldwin, Kas., that he abandoned traditional medical routine and began to practice osteopathy as it is understood today. He founded a school here to teach the science and has lived to see it taken up by more than 10,000 practitioners in America, Europe and other parts of the world.

FOREIGN GOLF EXPERTS COMING.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the noted golf experts, sailed today on the Celtic to compete in the American open championship tournament to be held next month at Brookline, Mass. Ray and Vardon are accompanied on the trip by Wilfred Reid, the professional at the Banstad Downs club, and Louis Teller, a well known French professional.

There is nothing better than Rex-All Liver Salts to restore the liver to its normal action.

This prescription is gentle in action and assists in a thorough cleansing of the whole intestinal tract without giving rise to nausea, griping or a disagreeable taste. Large bottle 35c. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts., METI.

Better Tea—and More Cups of Tea—and no more price. Buy a sealed package of Red Rose Tea, either the 30, 35, or 40c. quality—compare it with the best loose tea you know of at the same price and you will find you get more cups of tea. We are sure you would like to try it—your grocer keeps it or will willingly get it for you. Sold only in sealed packages. T. H. ESTABROOKS CO., Limited, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary. RED ROSE TEA is good tea.

"Keep the Flies Out" Now is the time, to see about your screen doors and windows. If you haven't put 'em up yet now if the time and if you are using last year's you will find the cloth is wearing and you will have to renew it. See us for screens, screen doors and cloth. Fennell & Chandler, Victoria Row.

Hammocks We have about twenty five HAMMOCKS left, all excellent values, but to clear them all out are giving a SPECIAL DISCOUNT. You can't afford to be without one when you can buy so cheaply. A few CROQUET SETS left, low prices. The balance of TENNIS GOODS and SUMMER GOODS at low prices to clear. Carter & Company Ltd

Let the IDEAL Do Your Work, Mr Farmer. The Ideal hooper cooled grumbling or growling no engine is the best of all hard high wages to pay. working farm hands. If you have any machine that needs man's strength to run it get our Ideal, Send for our free catalog. Bruce Stewart & Co Ltd