

COUGHS AND COLDS

often tenacious, are a drain upon the vital forces.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

strengthens the whole system and helps drive out the pre-disposing cause.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Published Daily (Founded 1887) 25.00 per year (delivered) in advance. \$2.00 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada and \$4.00 in U. S. A.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1922

CANDLEMAS DAY

Today, February 2nd, is Candlemas Day, the feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary. There is a tradition in most parts of Europe that a fine Candlemas Day portends a severe winter. In Scotland the prognostication is expressed in the following distich: "If Candlemas is fair and clear, There'll be twa winters in the year."

WINTER TOO

We have been boasting Prince Edward Island as a summer resort and there is general unanimity that for summer comfort and summer enjoyment it would be difficult to find its superior. But what is the matter with Prince Edward Island as a winter resort? We have already acquired considerable fame in the matter of winter sports of different kinds such as curling, hockey and horseracing and these have become very attractive. Yesterday's horse races, for instance, attracted a very large crowd, many of them strangers, many others busy men and women whose business careers were laced by the lure of the races. Everyone with red corpuscles in his system loves a horse race and the game has its material advantages as well as its enjoyment. It advertises the province as a country that raises good horses as well as fast ones for everyone who owns a hand some horse shows him at the races. Strangers especially who have witnessed our ice races have gone away with the idea that everybody on the island owns a good horse.

This evening and tomorrow our older sports will be on floundered over the curling mateloes between teams from Sackville and some of our crack home teams. It is a privilege as well as a pleasure to be in the curling circuit which embraces New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. It is expected that several teams from the Ancient Colony will visit us in the near future and return matches have already been arranged with our sister provinces, perhaps also with Newfoundland.

Then there are our hockey matches for the younger folk. All of these are worthy attractions, bringing us into closer relations with our neighbors, taking us temporarily out of ourselves, giving us a broader outlook and splendid opportunities to extend hospitality and at the same time show what manner of country we have, what kind of sports we are and what kind of goods we keep on and off our shelves.

We heartily welcome to the city the Sackville, devotees of the Roarin' Game and trust they will enjoy their short visit to our city.

CLEAN SPORT

Mr. A. M. Belding, editor of the Evening Times and Star, St. John, N. B., has issued a letter to the press of the Maritime Provinces urging that concerted effort be made to conserve clean amateur sport in these provinces. He states that Mr. A. W. Covey, President of the M. P. B. A. A. U. of C. has privately shown me affidavits which make an astounding revelation of wide spread violation of amateur rules throughout the three provinces. It is always a case of money paid to get a fast team behind which are the gamblers. Mr. Belding states that he has been closely in touch with Mr. Covey in matters relating to sport for more than a dozen years and that the latter is honestly trying to get a clean-up and is spending his own money to further the cause, and

Others' View Points

Couldn't He'd It. (Chicago Herald and Examiner.) The station master hearing a crash on the platform, ran out of his room just in time to see the express disappearing around the curve and a disheveled young man sprawled amid several overturned milk cans and the contents of his travelling bag.

"Was he trying to catch the train?" asked the station master of a small boy who stood by admiring the scene. "He did catch it," said the boy happily, "but it got away again."

Irish Houses of Parliament.

(Montreal Gazette.) The old House of Parliament in Dublin, which will again be the seat of the Irish Legislature for the Irish Free State, and which for the past 120 years has been occupied by the Bank of Ireland, was begun in 1729 and was the work of no fewer than five architects. Whereas the House of Commons was in 1803, converted into a bank, the House of Lords was preserved intact and remains to day very much in its original condition. One of the stipulations after the passage of the Act of Union in 1800 was that the building as handed over to the Bank of Ireland should be so far as possible as to abolish its associations with the parliamentary regime.

"PRETTY AND WARM."

(New Bedford Standard.) In its invitation to young women to attend the annual winter carnival at Hanover, the Dartmouth Outing Club has written: "We saw you at the last carnival stand in the snow in pumps, silk stockings and a fur coat. We were sorry, and you did not look as happy as you tried to. So remember that race will be snow, that you will have to stand in it, and that it will be cold. We wish you to look pretty and warm, not expensive and cold."

Most commentators have seen in this attempt by young men rushing in where angels fear to tread, to dictate fashions to the so-called gentler sex; and the general opinion seems to be that the young women will resist dictation and turn up at the toboggan slide in low neck frocks and high-heeled pumps, just to show that they will not be bossed.

To our notion the interesting point about the admission of the Dartmouth boys is that it may lead to a test of the much discussed question of whether women dress to please men or to please themselves. "We wish you" the letter runs, "to look pretty and warm." Can any girl object to looking pretty? Dartmouth is not a co-ed institution, but the boys there seem to know something about the fair sex and to have chosen and adopted line of argument. If to look attractive to the male is one of the motives of feminine dress, the women who go to Hanover will wear what the boys suggest. If girls dress to please themselves goodness knows what they will wear.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

From the collection of the late Mr. W. S. Louson

AS TO YOU

Did you give him a lift? He's a brother man. And bearing about all the burden he can. Did you give him a smile? he was downcast and blue. And the smile would have helped him to battle it through. Did you give him your hand? He was slipping down hill. And this world, so I fancied, was using him ill. Did you give him a word? Did you show him the road. Or did you just let him go on with his load?

Do you know what it means to be losing the fight. When a lift just in time, might set everything right? Do you know what it means, just the clasp of a hand. When a man's borne about all a man ought to stand? Did you ask what it was, why the quivering lip. And the glistening tears down the pale cheek that slip? Where you brother of his when the time came to be? Did you offer to help him or didn't you see?

Oh, I know what you meant. What you say may be true. But the test of our manhood is What did you do? Did you reach out a hand? Did you find him the road? Or did you just let him go by with his load?

Notes By The Way

(From The Examiner.)

"F.C." in a letter to the Ottawa Journal, tells that the Nestor of legislators in Canada—probably in the world—is the Hon. John Yeo, Senator for Prince District, P.E.I. He was born at Port Hill, June 29, 1837. Hon. G. G. King, of Chipman, N.B., who is also a member of the Senate, is a little older in years than Senator Yeo, but has seen fewer years in the public life of the country.

Senator Yeo has been in public life without a break since 1858—member of the Legislative Assembly of his native province, member of the Legislative Council, member of the House of Commons of Canada and Senator since 1898. He has beaten the legislative record of Hon. David Wark of New Brunswick, who died in 1905 at the age of 101. The latter entered the Legislature of New Brunswick in the same year that Senator Yeo entered the Legislature of P. E. Island, namely 1858.

At the time of his death Senator Wark had 47 years of legislative service; Senator Yeo is in his 65th year of continuous service, and is still able to perform his legislative duties. As "F.C." writes: "This is a wonderful record. Hats off to the grand old man of Prince Edward Island!" All readers of The Examiner will join in this hearty tribute to a native son of this province, whose term of continuous service in the legislatures of his country has been so long and so honorable.

Reverting to Senator King, who is two years the senior of Senator Yeo in years, and still retains the vigor of middle life, it is related of him that both his parents were over 100 years of age at the time of their demise. Senator George Gerald King sat in the House of Commons, 1878-1886, was re-elected in 1891 and 1896 and in the latter year was appointed to the Senate, where he has held a seat for over a quarter of a century.

Senator King has two sons in political life, George H. King, of Chipman, N.B., representing Queen's County in the Legislature of New Brunswick, and Hon. James H. King, M.L.A. of Victoria, B.C. Hon. Dr. King has been a member of the Legislature of British Columbia since 1916 and has been recently appointed Minister of Public Works for Canada under Premier Mackenzie King.

The late Sir Charles Tupper, who died full of years and honors when he was almost the sole survivor of the First House of Commons, was a notable instance of the longevity and vigor so often attained by our public men who were natives of the Maritime Provinces. In this connection it may be mentioned that Hon. Sir George E. Foster was, down to the date of his appointment to the Senate last year, the senior member of the House of Commons by length of service. He was first elected in 1882, and had served in that House for 39 years.

The old question of "Rep. by Pop." or representation by population, which was for years fiercely contested between Upper Canada and Lower Canada, was again raised in different form, and with a new meaning, by ex-Premier Meighen in the recent by-election campaign in Grenville, Ont. It will be remembered that Mr. Meighen's opponent was one of the United Farmers. The ex-Premier casually pointed out that the farmers of Canada with their families constitute 40 per cent. of the population, but they elect to the national Parliament 60 per cent. of its members.

This fact that the rural population has much more representation than it is entitled to has an important bearing upon the redistribution of seats in Parliament which must presently be made, as provided by the B.N.A. Act. It promises to be a very interesting question indeed. At present if we take extreme cases, there are instances of city electoral divisions of 30,000 to 90,000 population returning but one member, while four or five country members represent as many rural ridings with an aggregate population less than that of one city electoral division.

Some attempt will doubtless be made to equalize such unjust inequalities. But the rural ridings of small population are not likely to surrender their present favored position without a fight, in which it seems probable that they will have strong support.

Russian Church In Perilous Plight

Perhaps the most remarkable optimist in Russia today is Bishop Henkon, Patriarch of the Orthodox Russian Church. He has been prisoner in his house for two years, kept off from the most of the congregations of the country, but yet says that the piety of the people has not suffered in the succession of upheavals through which Russia has passed. On the contrary, he perceives an increase in religious order in many instances. In a recent interview with a newspaper correspondent, he declined to discuss political matters, fearing, no doubt, that something unhappy might occur to him if he did. The position between him and Lenin and Trotzky is a somewhat curious one. Each fears to make an open move against the other. For the Soviet to put to death the head of a great religious body, which has one hundred million members, might be to provoke a crisis. On the other hand, the Patriarch knows that his life may depend upon his inoffensive behavior.

Religion Survives

The Soviets have not wholly abolished religion in Russia, though they have withdrawn from it every former protection it had and do not recognize it. Before a clergyman can hold a service he must obtain a permit from the representative of the local Soviet. So it happens that in some communes services are held as before on account of the character of the local officials, while in others there is no church service from one year end to the other. Until lately clergy were forbidden to leave their home districts. They were regarded as suspects because of the former alliance of the Church with the Czars. Church literature ceased to exist when the revolutionists seized all the printing plants. In many communities Bibles are wanted, and in many more, we suppose, people with the ability or the inclination to read them are wanting.

Silent Worship

But there is still a kind of religious worship followed very much as it was in the past. The churches stand open and along the road side are various shrines. In these churches and before the shrines the people can make their devotions. There is no law to prevent them kneeling and praying. Travellers frequently kneel before the shrines. These exercises are not encouraged by Lenin and Trotzky, but they have so far refrained from forbidding them, just as they have refrained from cutting the throat of the Patriarch, though they have not hesitated to keep his prisoner. So far as can be gathered, however, the Church leaders will try rather to adapt themselves to the new regime than to oppose it. They seem to have come to the conclusion that Sovietism is more or less a permanency, and are certainly aware of the fact that the Russian people do not need them less than formerly.

An Alliance Possible.

In fact, a working arrangement between the Church and the Government seems probable. There are Soviet leaders who believe that they could take no step so likely to confirm them in their temporal power as to keep their hands off the Church. They have so little respect for it, probably, that they believe since it was willing to be an ally of the Czar, it will probably be equally willing to enter a kind of partnership with the Soviet, and experience has taught them that it will take more than a generation to eradicate from the masses of the Russian people the strong feelings of affection and reverence which for hundreds of years they have entertained for their spiritual directors.

Working For the Child.

The Soviet regime has hitherto worked on the theory that, while the adults were committed to religious belief, the younger genera-

(Continued on Page 5.)

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE. 1087 THE PROPHET.

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