

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1922

YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS

The result of yesterday's polling will not cause much surprise throughout the province. The Liberal government, tottering to its fall and with only one session remaining, put forth every effort, tangible and intangible to save their face. The roads for months past have been literally covered with workmen, roads which required no attention were turned up to provide jobs for prospective supporters; even the standardization of the railway west of Summerside was begun although not a dollar had been appropriated for this work by the federal government and every heeler and job-hunter in the party became a canvasser. Nothing must be left undone to make at least a show of partial victory and nothing was left undone. The combined strength of two governments was utilized to at least lessen the defeat of the Bell aggregation.

Only two Conservatives, Messrs. Adrian Arsenault and Thomas MacNutt, were elected. This constituency was formerly represented by Hon. A. E. Arsenault, Conservative and Mr. A. E. McLean, M. P., Liberal. This is an important gain in the Third District. In the 5th, Dr. J. P. McNeill defeated Mr. Wyatt by a small majority. In First Prince, formerly represented by Hon. Benjamin Gallant, Liberal, the Liberal candidate Mr. Jeremiah Blanchard retains the seat.

In Four Kings, there was a three cornered fight, the Progressive drawing his support largely from the Conservative candidate with the result that the Liberal candidate won out.

In every constituency the vote was comparatively small, many considering it of little consequence who would be elected as even the return of the whole five Conservative candidates would not materially affect the voting strength of the Bell government.

While regretting the defeat of Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Gallant and Mr. McLean, the Conservative opposition is to be congratulated on having added to its strength, Messrs. Adrian Arsenault and Mr. Thomas MacNutt, the former a rising and promising young lawyer, the latter a prosperous and progressive farmer and both good speakers.

OUR SUMMER VISITORS

Our summer visitors, like the migratory birds, are returning homeward singly or in groups. We shall miss them; we have enjoyed their visit, enjoyed their company, enjoyed their evident enjoyment of the short visit and we may as well admit it—enjoyed their patronage of our hotels, our stores, our automobile service, in fact every service that they purchased from us and that we had to sell. We have no means of ascertaining the number of visitors who spent the summer with us or how much money they spent with us. We only know that our hotels were well filled, that they patronized our stores, employed our automobiles and motor boats and paid liberally for such services as we had to sell. We may safely conclude therefore, that apart altogether from the gratification it gave us to mingle with them and to share in their enjoyments, we have profited very materially from their visit.

On the material aspect of the tourist question we quote the following from a statement made recently by Mr. A. W. Tracey, Secretary of the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway Association during a conference with the Ontario Legislature Committee on Hotels and Tourist Travel. He said:—

"American tourists have been tremendously impressed with their visits to Canada. They have been well received, courteously treated, and have advertised the beauties of the country and its fine roads. Every year will see more and more American tourists coming across. Last year tourists from the United States spent \$52,000,000 in Ontario, and the possibilities are barely touched as yet. My figures show more than 8,000,000 cars in the United States and less than 10 per cent of the owners have travelled farther than 350 miles from home. What is going to happen when 50 or 75 per cent of these owners start making tours regularly?"

The man who made this statement had made a special study of the tourist business and he knows its possibilities. What applies to Ontario applies with equal or even more force to Prince Edward Island and if the proper measures are adopted the tourist harvest of Prince Edward Island can be developed tremendously, can be made to yield millions where it now yields thousands.

What means of development can be made use of? First of all, publicity. Let the outside world know what we have; second, railway accommodation. At present we have neither. A Prince Edward Island lady visiting in Edmonton this summer was asked by an otherwise well informed lady if Montreal was the nearest shopping place to Prince Edward Island. Ridiculous as such ignorance is of the geography of Canada, ignorance of Prince Edward Island, its geographical position, its climate, its resources, its attractions for tourists, etc., is painfully evident not only in Canada but particularly in the United States. Before we can hope for any considerable tourist trade this ignorance must be at least modified and the only way in which this can be done is by publicity.

As to our railway disabilities it is not necessary at present to go into details. Suffice it to say that it is infinitely below what it ought to be and that before we can hope to induce men and women to spend their holidays here it must be very materially improved. The tourist business for this year is over. The time to prepare for next seasons' trade is now, right now, and the things to begin on are publicity and the railways.

NEEDED ORGANIZATION

From time to time the farmers of this and other provinces have formed themselves into organizations under varying titles and for one purpose only, namely, for mutual benefit. There were Farmers' Institutes, Patrons of Industry, Granges, United Farmers, Agricultural Councils, etc., etc. The original purpose of all these organizations was to improve agricultural conditions, to assist each other to co-operate in everything calculated to benefit and to develop the agricultural condition of the country. A great deal of good came to these united efforts. Movements were set on foot which resulted in better markets, in better roads, in better exhibitions, in better stock and better crops. Looking backward over the history of our Farmers' Institutes, the benefits secured through the co-operation for which they stood and which they did much to develop, the improvements which resulted were very many and very great. In other provinces, notably in Ontario, these farmers' organizations had a marked influence for good. In an evil hour they departed from their original purpose. They went into politics and commerce. Their commercial history was short and disastrous.

This has been and shall be the history of all organizations which depart from their original purpose. We have Retail Merchants' Associations, Manufacturers' Associations, Insurance Associations, and others; they are all prosperous, all mutually helpful, all contributing to the prosperity of the country in which they exist; we unhesitatingly venture the prediction that if any of these were to become a political group, or under took to do the work of either of the other organizations, it's usefulness either in its original sphere or the sphere adopted would be over in a very short time.

There is work and ample work for all such organizations. Nay, more, no calling, be it farmers', merchants, insurance agents, doctors, lawyers, druggists or any other can do business today without organization but such organization must confine itself to its own particular sphere; to go outside of that will be fatal.

From the organization the individual members may take a hand in politics, in commerce, in insurance or in any other calling, and do it successfully, but not as an organization.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by its correspondents.

Did You Ever Stop to Think?

Sir,—THAT you should put your agricultural and commercial interests conspicuously foremost before the world. THAT customers take a just pride in buying from growing institutions—that advertise. THAT newspaper advertising makes a growing business. THAT boosting your city and province is warranted by exceptional business and social conditions. THAT the bringing together of employer and employee on a common ground is often good for all concerned. In a small business, the employer and help are well acquainted with each other, their lives are lived much the same and they are familiar with the needs, wants and desires of each other. This however, does not hold good in big organizations. In such even heads of departments are not always in touch with the people working under them. Because of this fact, trouble often arises. Trouble that should never appear. Big businesses should often have "get together meetings" with all present. The Bosses will know more about their employees and the employees will know more about their bosses. It will result in a better feeling and better business and each will find out that after all, they are all good fellows.

THAT the man who is now building his home has enough facts and figures to convince him that there would be no advantages to wait until later to build. That advertising is the life of trade and trade is the life blood of the community.

I am Sir, etc., E. R. WAITE Secretary Shawnee Oklahoma Board of Commerce.

hundreds of co-operated farmers' stores flourished for a time and disappeared, taking with them the hard earned investments of thousands of farmers. The co-operative stores were a failure.

The organizations which became political are now going under; the United Farmers' of Ontario are no longer united. They are split up into groups as far apart as were the original political parties against which they had rebelled and, one by one, the members are returning to their respective political parties.

This briefly has been the history of farmers' organizations. So long as their united efforts were aimed at agricultural improvement, at the development of their own particular calling, they made good progress, they improved the general agricultural condition of their province and did much to add to its general prosperity. When they turned their organizations into political groups they became the victims of political agitators and their usefulness outside of the political arena was over.

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Notes By The Way

For yesterday "Old Probs," whose headquarters are at Toronto, had predicted moderate westerly winds, fine and comparatively warm weather. This was pleasant reading to the many, the more so from the fact that for three months past, during the best part of the growing and hay-making seasons, there had been almost a super-abundance of cloudy and rainy weather.

Not in a quarter of a century past had so much rain fallen during the three summer months and never had garden, field and forest responded with richer growth of tree and plant and flower. The Garden of the Gulf was never more radiant with bloom and verdure, never more richly clad. And yet, just now, we had reached the stage when a day of sunshine was more welcome than another day of showers.

Sunshine is needed to ripen the abundant crops and enable us to gather them, and to dry up the muddy roads and to cheer the spirits of men and women. The weather affects our minds and thoughts perhaps more than we know. We need change and variety and these nature gives us in our splendid climate. Perpetual sunshine would be no boon; perpetual clouds and rain would bring despondency as well as discomfort and loss.

Our Canadian Empire is so great—practically one third of the British, that "widest Empire which has ever been"—that there is always a great variety of weather within it. On the same day one section reports a down-pour of rain and another section laments the prevalence of forest fires. Last summer Alberta employed Rainmaker Hatfield to bombard the brazen skies and call down showers. A rainmaker seemed to be needed here as well last summer, not now!

Hatfield has been called to Rome this year, where drought prevails. And yet not kings, nor governments nor so-called rain-makers can cause or cure the ills that come from floods or drought. Year by year the sun's heat produces and lifts into the air an approximately equal and vast amount of vapor which being condensed in the upper regions forms clouds, and these, when they are full, empty themselves upon the earth. The distribution is in the hands of Him "Who hath gathered the winds in His fists."

Wherefore let us take the weather as it comes, thankfully when it serves our needs and always believing that it is wisely ordered whether it suits us for the moment or not. Always we have this to remember, that in no land under the sun has the husbandman more assurance of a good reward for his toil than in Prince Edward Island. If for a short time the season is unfavourable we may always confidently hope and expect a change for the better.

It is quite possible for the direction of the meteorological service in Toronto to predict with reasonable accuracy the weather conditions in all parts of Canada for 24 hours to come. This is because he has before him at the time a full report of the temperature, the direction and force of the winds where it is clear and where it is cloudy and where rain may be then falling. Hence it is not surprising that the forecast of yesterday's weather conditions in Prince Edward Island was happily fulfilled.

But for the state of the weather a month hence, or the result of an election, near or far off, there is seldom sufficient information or it is too contradictory to enable the wisest persons to make a reliable estimate in advance of the polling. That is why we are at the time of this writing hopefully awaiting the still uncertain returns from the four electoral districts in which the electors are voting.

The weather, a horse sale and an election are always more or less uncertain. With the power and patronage of two governments and what is left of the Liberal tidal wave of December last, the Bell combination succeeded in electing three of their five candidates yesterday, one of them by a very small majority. But a small vote was polled, doubtless because the immediate fate of the government was not at stake. At the general election next year this condition will be changed, things will be more interesting and the result, we confidently trust will be different.

Water Family Has Given up the Times

Announcement has been made of the sale by the Walter family of its remaining interest in the London Times for the sum of \$1,000,000. The purchaser was Lord Northcliffe and persons near to him, are now the sole owners of the paper which is generally admitted to be the greatest in the world. For generations, perhaps from its founding in 1785, the Times was not by the general public regarded as a paper expressing the views of any particular man. It was supposed to express the views of the ruling class, even the views of the nation. Since it came under the control of Lord Northcliffe it has naturally been identified with him and his policies, and his rivals and enemies have sought to convince the public generally that the Times has lost its old character.

The Founder of the Times.

But for five generations the Times has remained in the family of the man who founded it. The Walter who disposed of his interest to Lord Northcliffe is John, the great-grandson of the John Walter who established the Times. The original John Walter was a printer, who had experience in book-selling and publishing before he conceived the idea of a newspaper, which he called the Universal Register. If he had the ambition of making his paper famous it was because he had become an enthusiast concerning a new printing device which was called logography. This was the invention of a compositor, whom he afterward employed. It consisted in casting entire words in metal instead of separate letters. He had supposed that much time and trouble would be saved by this method, but this proved to be an illusion. The mistakes that appeared were not those of misplaced letters, which any intelligent reader would understand and mentally correct, but those of words that ought not to have been used. For some time John Walter clung to the method and then abandoned it, thereafter giving his attention to making the Universal Register, a paper that would have its appeal without faddish inventions.

The Steam Press.

But, after all, inventions were to prove the lifeblood of the Times, for the second Walter, the man who really made the Times, was easily the most enterprising newspaper man of his day. He smuggled news from the continent because the Government regularly delayed his letters and packets while delivering those addressed to his rivals which supported the Government with great punctuality. His most notable invention was that of the steam printing press, or rather this was the invention which he was the first to apply to newspapers. He knew, of course, that his printers would object to any such labor-saving device, and that a premature announcement would have meant a strike and the crippling of his plant. So one morning, after the printing of the paper had been delayed, presumably because of the failure of news to arrive from the continent, John Walter II, suddenly appeared in the pressroom and announced that the day's issue had been printed by steam almost next door. He told the printers that he would give them their wages until they could find something else to do or until he could absorb their surplus into his business. He also told them that violence had been anticipated.

Independent of Government.

The original Walter had made the discovery that a newspaper is likely to thrive better when it feels free to attack a Government than when it feels restrained from doing so. Before his Universal Register was two years old he had inserted a paragraph which gave grave offence to the Duke of York, and, acting on the old principle that "the greater the truth the greater the libel," he had been convicted and sent to prison for sixteen months. For that period the Universal Register was edited from Newgate. By the time the original Walter had served his sentence he found that, while his paper had gained considerable popularity, it was being confused with several other Registers, and that is the reason he rechristened it "The Times and Universal Register." It was not long before the public had forgotten all about the Register, and the Walter paper was known as the Times, a matchless monosyllabic name that has had more than a little to do with its fame. The second Walter pursued the policy of independence of the Government, and, by dint of enterprise, condition will be changed, things will be more interesting and the result, we confidently trust will be different.

Where Darwins Theory Stands

For most men the truth or untruth of Darwin's theory of man's origin only comes within the range of their speculative thoughts, but for all who are investigating the problems of living matter Darwinian enters into their daily work. They depend on it, trust it as implicitly as a navigator does his Admiralty charts. This is particularly the case with professional students of the human body who, as is the case with the writer, have to discover and to impart knowledge to generations of medical students. The reader will understand this aspect of Darwinism if I give a few illustrative instances, writes Sir Arthur Keith in the Nineteenth Century. Every one is familiar with the fact that children are occasionally born with the condition "harelip"; in the complete form a cleft proceeds downward from each nostril, dividing the upper lip into three parts. The surgeon can mend the deformity by operation, but the aim of the anatomist is to discover why such a malformation should occur and, if possible, propose means to prevent its occurrence. For help he turns to embryology and find that toward the end of the second month of development the upper lip is formed by the union or fusion of three structural elements. If union fails the condition known as "harelip" results. He has then to answer the question why should the human lip be originally cleft in three parts?

From the Fish Stage

A suggestion is given as to the direction in which a search should be made by the simultaneous changes taking place in the neck of the embryo; gill furrows are then disappearing. A search among living fishes shows that in one type which has retained many old and primitive characters, the upper lip, or what represents an upper lip, is divided into three parts by a cleft descending to the mouth from each nasal opening. "Harelip" represents the persistence of an evolutionary change which occurred long ago at a very distant stage of man's history. At the present time investigators are entering the second part of this problem and are seeking an answer to the question: Why should this stage occasionally persist? Another puzzling occurrence was solved in a similar manner. Some children are born with congenital malformation of the heart, by far the commonest form being the interpolation of a small additional chamber on the right side of the heart. A study of the development of this organ in the presence of an extra chamber, which in normal circumstances becomes gradually merged into and absorbed by the right ventricle. The extra chamber, which makes a transient appearance in the human heart, persists as an active structure in the hearts of sharks and rays. How are we to explain the occurrence of this fourth chamber in the heart of the human embryo and its occasional retention in the child unless we accept the validity of the Darwinian theory?

Darwin a Rock

We may take another instance from a discovery recently made by Professor Dendy of King's College, and tremendous labor, he ran the circulation of the paper up to nearly 4,000 a day.

Great Editors.

The original Walter had never found it necessary to employ an editor, but his son found the burden too great and chose Dr. (afterwards Sir John) Stoddard to relieve him of this part of the work. Thereafter the editors of the Times were to become more famous than the owners, and such men as Edward Sterling, Thomas Barnes, John Thadeus Delane, Thomas Chenuy, George Earle Buckle, Geoffrey Dawson and Wickham Steed, while unknown to the general public, wielded the influence of Cabinet Ministers, and sometimes an influence greater than that of whole Cabinets. It was Sterling whose sledgehammer style of writing won for the Times the nickname of "Thunderer," while Thos. Barnes was admitted by the Duke of Wellington to be the most powerful man in the country. Delane was the greatest of the editors, and his regime extended for more than thirty years. Since then editors have been more numerous, and perhaps less influential, since rivalry among the great papers is keener. The Times can no longer speak for England. It can speak for its readers only, and on several occasions in the course of the war it had a tremendous task to carry its readers with it.



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London. He found that certain remarkable fibers which pass along the spinal cord of fishes arose in connection with a peculiar plaque of cells situated in a passage of the brain. He naturally wished to know what had become of this plaque and its fibres during the evolution of higher vertebrates. He was able to demonstrate that even in the brain of a man a rudiment of the plaque is still preserved, although no one had noted its presence before. Darwin's theory is an engine of discovery; it guides men to the observation of new facts. For the brain surgeon Darwin's teaching is not a theory but a basis of practice. He has found by experience that knowledge gained from a study of the brain of anthropoid apes can be directly applied when operating on the brain of a child or of a man. Physiologists have found that the "functional areas" which exist in the brain of anthropoid apes are represented—and are often elicited by disease or as the result of accidental injury—on corresponding convolutions of the human brain. The correspondence becomes less as we descend the ape scale. Again, when a peculiarly human disease has to be investigated it is found that of all living animals only the anthropoid apes show a high degree of susceptibility to human disease.



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IRISH GOVERNMENT IN TRIBUTE TO COLLINS. DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—The Irish government issued the following statement on the death of Michael Collins: "The greatest and bravest of our countrymen has been snatched from us at a moment when victory smiled through the clouds upon the rising up of the nation to which he had dedicated all the powers of his magnificent manhood. The genius and courage of Michael Collins lent force and inspiration to the race and brought the long fight against the external enemy to a triumphant end, which had become almost a dream, and swept before it the domestic revolt which tried to pluck from your hands the fruits of that triumph of your unchallenged authority in the land. "In every phase of the awakened activity of the nation, the construction, administration and execution of the military, the personality of Michael Collins was vivid and compelling. He has been slain to our unutterable grief and loss, but he cannot die. He will live in the rule of the people which he gave his great heart to assert and confirm and which his colleagues undertake as a solemn charge to maintain."

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Daily Selections for Guardian Readers From the W. S. Louson collection WORD OF LOVING A little word of loving is more to her than wealth, A little word of tenderness is just the same as health, — It brings the bright hopes shining and it keeps the doubt away— A little word of loving, take it home to her to-day!

A little word of loving, 'mid her worry and her care, — It clears the household shadows and it sweetens married air; It keeps the young cheeks glowing with the rose-glow of loved youth— A little word of loving is her idea of the truth!

A little word of loving lifts the shadows from her mind, It keeps the spirit gentle and the disposition kind; But when you say, it, feel it, or she'll know — ah yes she will — It's only something acted like the tragedies that kill!