

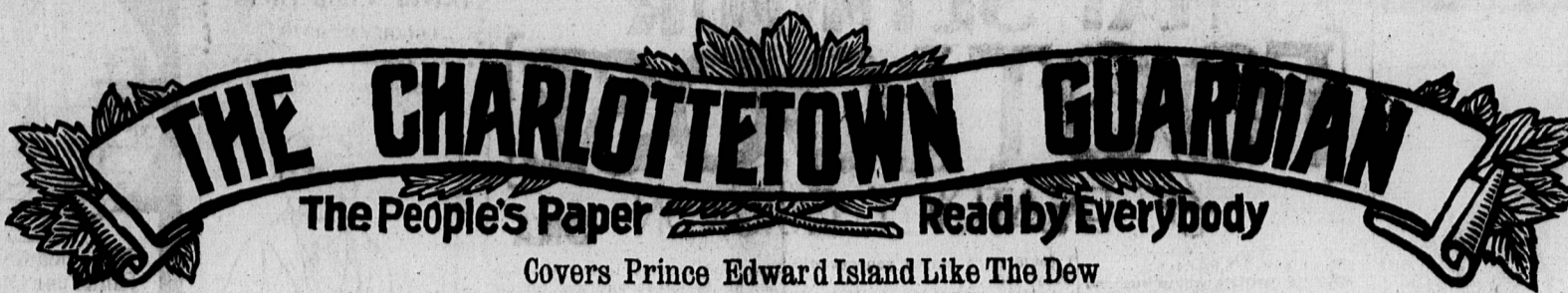
Charlottetown Exhibition and Horse Races, September 22nd to 25th

MAXIMS

OF A
MERCHANT

The So-called self-made man rarely makes himself but a fortune at the expense of something better.

Charlottetown Guardian Two Cents Morning Edition, Founded 1887



THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

The People's Paper Read by Everybody

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1925

MAXIMS

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MERCHANT

It is better to die young and progressive than go down to the grave "knocking" the doctor.

Annual Subscriptions Delivered 85.00 By Mail, Canada and U. S. A. 84.00

RHEUMATISM A MEMORY AND GOUT A THING OF PAST

Vienna Scientist Says He Can Forsee Future of This Nature as Result of Experiments With Cutaneous Injections of Tuberculine.

VIENNA, Sept. 18.—After experiments extending over a period of four years, Dr. Gustav Paul, director of the National Vaccination Institute of Vienna, announced in a report to the Medical Society yesterday that he was able to say that through cutaneous injections of tuberculin he had achieved remarkable success in the cure of every form of rheumatism and gout. The professor explained that he used an ordinary aseptic smallpox lancet and excised a delicate touch so as not to shed blood. The professor said first experience a future without rheumatism and employees of the National Institute, following which he treated 800 children, inmates of the People's Hospital for Surgical Tuberculosis at Grimsen.

Gets Appointment



W. A. BUCHANAN
Who has been appointed to the Senate to represent Alberta.

Prehistoric Man Used Wireless

Marconi Says Expensive Stations May Soon Be Unnecessary

LONDON, Sept. 18.—"To my mind wireless existed when prehistoric man first understood or felt the meaning of a smile from the prehistoric girl," said Senator Marconi in his speech inaugurating the radio exhibition in London today. The distinguished inventor of wireless had just spoken of the discussions which go on from time to time as to who is really the inventor of wireless, and his reference to prehistoric wireless caused great amusement. There was considerable humorous speculation on what Eva heard when she listened in the general opinion being that it must have been Adam to whom the inventor referred. "Wireless really began when human beings first succeeded in talking to each other or were able to understand or decipher signals of signs made to them from a distance," continued Marconi. "What I think I did discover is that electric waves are capable of traveling and being received across very great distances. The art of radio communication is now understood in a limited area of area, seemed to indicate that previously planned powerful and very expensive stations will no longer be necessary for long distance communication, and that better and more reliable services can be established and maintained by means of much less costly stations working at higher speed and utilizing a far smaller amount of electrical energy. Electric waves are proving to be far too valuable to always broadcast in all directions, especially when it is desired to communicate with only one particular space or area. It is also for this reason that new stations operated upon what is known as the beam system, and now being erected for communication between England, India, the Dominions and foreign countries, are likely to provide what might almost be considered a new method of communication destined to fill a position of the greatest importance for facilitating and cheapening communication throughout the world."

CANADIAN OYSTERS MAKE HIT WITH GOURMETS OF FRANCE

Shipment to Paris by Montreal Firm Has Decided Success and Demand Created Will Make Regular Importations Likely.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The importation of oysters from Canada has proved successful, according to Prunier, the well-known restaurateur of Paris. Last November twenty barrels of oysters were shipped to Paris by a Montreal firm for experimental purposes, on the suggestion of Lt. Colonel Hercule Barre, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in France, and although the transportation occupied twenty-two days, the oysters arrived in comparatively good condition, less than 2 per cent. being rejected. Ten barrels were consumed in a short time by Prunier's clientele, and the balance of the shipment was sent to his oyster parks at Yannes, Brittany, where the oysters were kept in the sea until the present. The oysters have grown considerably, and have kept the taste so much appreciated on the American Continent. "It is possible that regular importation will be arranged in the near future."

ALL OF CANADA WILLING TO ACT DOCTOR TO CORRECT MARITIME ILLS

By J. HERBERT HODGINS

What are the economic ills of the maritimes, and what can the rest of Canada be expected to do, by way of correcting them? "That there are maritimes grievances of various kinds, political and otherwise, few will question," the Charlottetown Guardian tells us, apropos of the recent Moncton conference and of a forthcoming Charlottetown conference both of which are preliminary to an all-Canada proposed national conference. "The Guardian's statement, serves to stress the accumulating complaints from the maritimes. Crystallized in the spring-time mission of a St. John Journalist, A. M. Beiding, across Canada, in an attempt to acquaint business men of the central and western provinces with the economic worries of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and finally brought about with this better understanding we believe a sentiment of sympathy has been created which should pave the way for closer co-operation in the future." According to the St. John Telegraph Journal, the temper of the Moncton conference was unmistakable. "I wanted no favors for the maritimes but it did want justice; and when the case is prepared there can be no shadow of doubt that behind it will be the determined and united force of a people whose blood is no taint of serfdom."

Actually, what did the conference bring out? The reports stress four elements which were declared vital to maritime progress: Transportation; Trade; Settlement; Economic status under the Confederation pact. One of the concrete developments was a decision to ask the three provincial governments to share the expense of an expert to prepare a maritime freight rate brief for the Railway Commission. Not only manufacturers but merchants laid emphasis upon the injury of increased freight rates and upon the absolute right of these provinces to better treatment, as one of the formerly recognized obligations of the country in respect to railway transportation under Confederation terms.

The Montreal Gazette insists that it has never been made clear what the maritimes want from the rest of the Dominion, "apart from special treatment respecting charges over the old intercolonial railway." The Gazette adds: "Broadly speaking, the prosperity of the maritimes provinces is in the hands of the citizens of those provinces and it cannot be otherwise. The maritimes, are, however, entitled to a fair field in the partnership of Confederation, and if it can be shown that by reason of some action or omission on the part of the other provinces they have not got a fair field, their case should be heard and the remedy applied."

The St. John Telegraph-Journal admits that the Gazette is right, that the prosperity of the maritimes broadly speaking is in the hands of the citizens of these provinces, but points out that the spirit of the Moncton conference indicated, clearly, that these citizens "will not be content to go on under conditions which make prosperity and development impossible." The case of the maritimes in the words of the Telegraph-Journal, "must, eventually, go to Ottawa and they would like to have the sympathy of the rest of the fellow-Canadians; but they are in no mood to tolerate unnecessary delay in consideration of their claim."

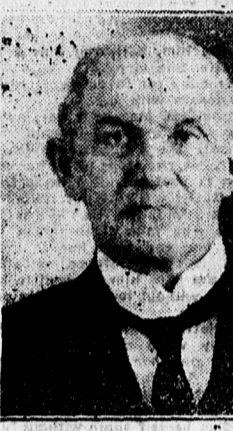
The St. John editor points out that the maritime people were surprised to learn from the Toronto Mail and Empire that the proposed national conference "is not for the purpose of giving undue expression to any local viewpoints; not to promulgate any set policy, but, primarily, to get acquainted with the conditions which make development and progress possible, as far as possible, the family idea in this great Dominion."

"It," replies the Telegraph-Journal, "this means the conference is merely to be a love-feast, it may be taken for granted that the maritime provinces will have no desire to sit in."

In short, the maritimes are making no mere gesture. The Halifax delegation to the Moncton conference advanced the proposal for the freight rates expert, President Turnbull of the Halifax Board of Trade, according to the Moncton Transcript, declared the freight rate question to be "the most vital." The fact was "that for thirty or forty years before the war reasonable favorability had been enjoyed but through advantage being taken of war conditions, this had been changed. Individual cases of discrimination were numerous; an expert was required to work out the whole problem."

(Continued on Page 3)

New Senator



HON. CHARLES MURPHY
Who was appointed to the Senate in the recent government reorganization.

Device To Control Automobile Speed

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—An apparatus to keep a control of automobile speed, which is under consideration by the New York Board of Aldermen, was shown to newspaper men at Champ de Mars, Maurice David, of the Citizen Protective Speed Controller company, is the inventor of the device and he gave a demonstration. A little the invention is claimed to be the only method of controlling the speed of a motor car, the pedestrians being able to tell whether or not it is working and whether or not the car is travelling at a speed higher than it is supposed to do. It was on exhibition at the convention of police chiefs and was favorably received by all who saw it. It consists of an attachment over the horn on the outside of the car.

When the apparatus is in working order and the car is travelling at a speed over three miles an hour, a green light shines over the horn. As soon as the car reaches a speed of twenty miles an hour, the limit for cities, a red light also shows and the horn commences to blow and will not cease until the speed is lessened to below twenty miles.

Every car, over the attachment, has a small red flag, and if it were made compulsory for every car to have the apparatus, defaulters could easily be picked out as being without the red flag. If when the car was in motion, the red flag was there, but the green light was not lit then it would be known that the apparatus was not working.

Outside the cities, where the speed limit is thirty miles an hour, the apparatus needs only a little adjusting, by turning the flag crosswise, and the attachment operates on the thirty mile an hour speed as it does on the twenty miles an hour.

The advantages claimed by the inventor are many, but chief of all the facility for the police to know speeders. It is impossible by it to travel above the legal speed without the red light showing and the horn blowing continually. Police would have no difficulty in deciding on whether a man was going at a rate higher than is allowed. Another advantage is to the driver who at any time might go too fast without taking much notice of his speedometer clock. By the invention, it would be impossible for him to do this, for his horn would commence to blow as soon as the car began to travel at the twenty miles an hour.

Automobile thieves also take a great chance when stealing a car with the invention attached, for, whether they put it out of action or whether they leave it in working order, they will be notified by the police. In the former case, the green light would be missing and the police would know that something was wrong and in the latter case, the horn blowing and the red light would tell on them when they endeavored to get out of the way of their pursuers by speeding.

Quebec — While the number of members is unchanged the ridings of Victoria and Strathcona are done away with and new seats for Acadia, Athabaska, Camrose, Peace River, Vegreville and Wetaskiwin are created.

British Columbia — A new seat is created in Vancouver, Centre, North and South Tidings now replacing the former Vancouver Centre and Vancouver South.

Yukon — No change. Thus, Prince Edward Island will have four seats, Nova Scotia 14, New Brunswick 11, Quebec 65, Ontario 82, Manitoba 17, Saskatchewan 21, Alberta 16, British Columbia 14, and Yukon one.

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THE NEXT PARLIAMENT UNDER REDISTRIBUTION

Summary of Changes Caused by Re-Allotment of Seats Among the Provinces With Boundaries and Constituencies Effected.

(Canadian Press) OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—The next session of Parliament—the 15th Parliament—will see a larger representation in the House of Commons than ever before in the history of Canada. Under the Redistribution Act, officially called the Representation Act, 1924, there is 245 members, ten more than in the last Parliament. The Act by taking away two members from Nova Scotia 14 members now instead of 16) and raising the representation of Manitoba from 15 to 17, Saskatchewan from 18 to 21, Alberta from 12 to 16, and of British Columbia from 13 to 14, leaves Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the Yukon unaffected.

In the re-allotment of seats among the provinces and the total increase of ten members, considerable changes in the boundaries of the constituencies have been effected. A summary of the alterations follows: Prince Edward Island — No change.

Nova Scotia — The Constituencies of Hants and King's are united (Hants-King's); Shelburne and Queen's are divided the former being added to Yarmouth and the latter to Lunenburg (Queen's Lunenburg and Shelburne-Yarmouth); South Cape Breton and Richmond, which formerly elected two members are created separate constituencies, each to return one member (Cape Breton South and Richmond-West Cape Breton).

New Brunswick — No change, except in the name of St. John City and Counties of St. John and Albert which is renamed St. John-Albert.

Quebec — While the number of members is unchanged the ridings of Missisquoi and Brome are combined, as are also those of Bertie and Maskinonge (Missisquoi and Brome) and Borthier-Maskinonge (Chicoutimi-Saguenay is divided, Chicoutimi being created a separate riding while Saguenay is added to Charlevoix (Charlevoix-Saguenay); Montmency, formerly a part of Quebec County, is joined with part of Quebec County in a new constituency (Quebec-Montmency); a new constituency is created under the name of Lake St. John, while another member (Montmency Royal), on the island of Montreal, includes Westmount.

Ontario — The riding of Sternmont and Glengarry is divided into two separate constituencies; Dundas and Greenville are united (Dundas-Greenville); Lennox and Addington are divided and added respectively to Prince Edward and Frontenac (Prince-Lennox and Frontenac-Addington); Hastings West is renamed Hastings South and Hastings East is renamed Hastings North (Hastings-Peterborough); North Ontario is joined to Muskoka (Muskoka Ontario); South Simcoe to Dufferin (Dufferin-Simcoe) and East Elgin to Norfolk-Elgin; Essex is given three seats (East, South and West) and Timiskaming two (North and South); the ridings of Fort William, Kenora-Rainy and Port Arthur-Thunder Bay replace Fort William-Rainy River and Port Arthur-Kenora; North, South and West York replace the present four ridings, while Toronto's representation is increased by four seats and now is composed of Parkdale, Toronto East, Toronto East Centre, Toronto High Park, Toronto North-east, Toronto North-west, Toronto-Scarborough, Toronto South and Toronto West Centre.

Manitoba, Winnipeg Centre is replaced by Winnipeg North Centre and Winnipeg South Centre, while St. Boniface is created a separate constituency.

Saskatchewan — Six new seats are created—Long Lake, Melville, Melfort, Rosetown, Willowbunch and Yorkton. The riding of Saltcoats is eliminated.

Alberta — In the increase of four seats from Alberta the ridings of Victoria and Strathcona are done away with and new seats for Acadia, Athabaska, Camrose, Peace River, Vegreville and Wetaskiwin are created.

British Columbia — A new seat is created in Vancouver, Centre, North and South Tidings now replacing the former Vancouver Centre and Vancouver South.

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Anniversary of Courcellette Is Marked By 22nd

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—The Royal 22nd Regiment—known in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion—yesterday celebrated the ninth anniversary of the capture of Courcellette. Both civic and religious ceremonies featured the occasion. The entire regiment attended church parade this morning and a requiem Mass was held for the memory of the fallen soldiers. This was followed by a track and field meet between the Royal Navy and the Canadian Army, the former represented by James H. M. S. Constance and H. M. S. Calcutta of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Coolidge Paid High Tribute To Canada

(Special to The Guardian.) WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—President Coolidge today paid high tribute to Canada and declared that the United States has no higher ambition than to perpetuate the ideal relations which have existed between the two countries for a century past. In a letter to Senator Frank B. Willis of Ohio, who arrived in Ottawa today at the dedication of a monument to the late President Harding, Mr. Coolidge said "When I learned that you were to speak at Vancouver on the occasion of the dedicating of the International Kiwanis Monument in remembrance of the late President Harding, I was naturally reminded of the eloquent and feeling address which he made in Vancouver only a little more than two years ago. I wish you would say for me and as I know you can for the entire American nation that the United States has no higher ambition than that which inspires it to desire continuance of these mutual beneficial relations, which have so long existed between it and its nearest neighbor among the world's great nations."

Agnes MacPhail Unanimous Choice

DURHAM, Ont., Sept. 18.—Miss (Canadian Press) Agnes MacPhail, Canada's first woman member of Parliament was yesterday unanimously nominated by the United Farmers of South East Grey. No other name was mentioned.

MONTREAL BANKER THINKS CAILLAUX MADE MISTAKE

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—According to Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, manager of the Bank of Montreal, who passed through Quebec yesterday from a short visit to England, France and Germany, Joseph Caillaux, France's minister of finance, made a blunder in not settling the war debt problem with the United States before taking up the question with Great Britain.

LEATH TAKES WOMAN VISITING WAR GRAVES

WOODSTOCK, Sept. 18.—To pass away in France while visiting the graves of her two sons, Cecil and Rupert, who gave their lives in the Great War, and to be buried at Deuchy Les Agettes in a cemetery just opposite the military plot in which the son Rupert is buried, was the lot of Mrs. Frederick J. James, formerly of this city, according to news received here today.

MATTHEWS FREED FROM THE "PEN"

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—The Justice Department today instructed the warden of Kingston Penitentiary to release Charles Matthews, Jr., from that institution. The appeal for remission of the sentence has succeeded, and on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice the release has been approved by the Governor-General.

Charles Matthews, former deputy provincial treasurer, was arrested in California on July 30, 1924, resulting from charges on transactions in provincial bonds, in connection with the scandals which also sent Peter Smith, former provincial treasurer, to the penitentiary. Matthews was sentenced on Oct. 28, 1924, to two years' imprisonment.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A large brass bell, one of the trophies of the Crimean War, which has been exhibited for many years in the tower of London, is to be returned to the parish church at Sarpans, Finland, where it originally hung. The parish has been too poor to replace the bell and recently made a request for its return and this has been granted.

LIEUT.-GOVERNORS AT QUEBEC THANKED BY BYNG OF VIMY

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—The Lieutenant-Governors of the various Provinces of the Dominion, who were guests at Spencerwood last week, having transmitted a telegram of congratulations to his Excellency Lord Byng on the occasion of his sixty-third birthday, his Excellency today forwarded his thanks as follows: To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province Hon. Narcisse Perceux: "Please accept yourself and convey to the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces, now at Quebec, my warmest thanks for your and their kind remembrance of my birthday."

CANADIAN-U.S. OPIUM TREATY TO SERVE EUROPE AS MODEL

GENEVA, Sept. 18.—Governments represented in the League of Nations are to study the recent extradition and treaty between Canada and the United States covering opium and other dangerous drugs, with a view to the conclusion of similar treaties among them. A recommendation to this effect was approved by the League Council today on recommendation of its permanent opium commission.

Town Topics

Submits on the Tip of Everybody's Tongue

Vol. 1, No. 107 Saturday, September 19th, 1925 FREE

"For Ten Years"

"Each summer my last and principal shopping on leaving Halifax has been to purchase chocolates to bring to Boston with me."

"Will you kindly inform me if there is any agency here for the best chocolates made?"

I refer to Moira."

Very sincerely yours,
H. H. MacDONALD

Ban On One Big Union Heartens Government

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The trade union congress was yesterday invited to transform itself into "one big union." This was in effect, the meaning of a resolution proposing to levy all trade unionists in the country and to call for stoppage of work by any and every union as the general council thought fit. The resolution was sent back for further consideration and it is expected to be shelved for at least a year. This action by congress will be regarded as a rebuff to the reds and it will encourage the government and may discourage the miners, for the struggle which is expected next spring.

Acceptance or rejection, however, of these paper schemes means very little one way or the other. The triple alliance collapsed on "black Friday" in 1921 though it had a perfect scheme on paper. The demonstration of trade union solidarity was singularly successful on "red Friday" six weeks ago, although it was directly contrary to all trade union rules and the leaders had no authority for calling a general strike of railway men and transport workers regarding the handling of coal.

This is what Thomas meant yesterday when he said: "I would remind Mr. Cook (secretary of the miners) that the response given to the miners was magnificent. There was, however, not a response to the individual but it was the better sense of the movement which said that trade unionists could not stand by and allow degrading conditions to be imposed on a certain section of the movement. That sense and that action will always be forthcoming at the right time."

J. R. Clynes expressed the same idea saying: "In the recent miners' crisis the general council had the necessary powers not in the terms of the resolution but in the unanimous feeling in the labor world that the miners were in the right." There was the anticipated answer yesterday of Havelock Wilson head of the seamen's union. A

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—A special despatch to the Globe from Hamilton says: "Liberals and Progressives of Wentworth County will unite, and have agreed to hold an open convention here next Saturday."

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—Problems of unemployment are being discussed by the Employment Service Council of Canada in private conference here today. Representatives of Provincial governments, employers and organized labor are meeting in a committee room of the House of Commons in an endeavor to find solutions for the question of unemployment during the winter months.

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