

THE MODERN PACE.

PROBABLY no other period in the history of the world has there been such an epidemic of fatal accidents as during the period covered by the past few years. Not a daily paper can be picked up that does not contain a long list of accidents involving one or a number of fatalities in some one of many different kinds. Railway and automobile accidents, accidents at sea, fires on land and sea—besides murderous assaults and, in short, practically all imaginable horrors.

Is there any assignable reason for this? Are we going too fast? Are we neglecting the ordinary old time precautions? Certain accidents are necessarily unavoidable but this class is very limited. A collision between an automobile and a railway train is in the great majority of cases due to criminal recklessness on the part of the auto-driver. True, there are dangerous level crossings, but none so dangerous that a collision can not be avoided.

The burning of a dwelling is in the great majority of cases avoidable if proper precautions are taken, and if the fire is not the result of a conflagration. The majority of shipwrecks are due to unseaworthy ships and faulty navigation. In fact, the great majority of the shocking fatalities we are daily obliged to read of are preventable if only common prudence and care are exercised.

It must be admitted that, in our modern haste, we are more anxious to "get there" than to take such precautions as are necessary to ensure our getting there safely. It is true, passengers by railway, steamship or other conveyance are at the mercy of the officials or operators and they simply take their lives in their hands when taking passage. The victims in such cases are blameless. But there is blame somewhere and very often lies at the doors of owners, management or officials in charge. There is a craze to make money—to make it somehow—and this craze too often makes it by economizing on railway equipment, on ships that have served their time, on cheap and inefficient officials.

Probably there is no remedy for this condition. We are in the current of modern speed. It is worthy of note in this connection that in the case of the recent horrible fatality in a Montreal theatre, the coroner's jury held the owner, the assistant manager and the head usher criminally responsible and they are to stand trial for manslaughter. Possibly these men on the afternoon of the tragedy had done only as they and others similarly situated had been doing for years, but the inevitable consequences of some form of neglect occurred, over seventy lives were lost and responsibility has been laid at the door of those in charge of the theatre. Whatever the result of the trial in court may be there is a salutary lesson in the case and if all fatalities were similarly investigated and treated possibly human life would not be as cheap as it now appears to be.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

WHATEVER effect the mildness of the present winter may have upon the future it will at least have proved once more the futility of long range weather predictions. During the autumn many of the old time "far and fish" prophets kept the public shivering in anticipation of a winter of more than ordinary severity. Birds and fish throughout Canada and in the north hereof sported unafraid in the northern latitudes until quite late in the season, bled themselves away to the more dependable south, a sure indication, we were assured, of an unusually cold and inclement winter. All fur-bearing animals, heartily congratulate the Monetary also, said the prophets, added their testimony to that of the birds and

the fishes and all concerned, in anticipation of a hard winter. Possibly there may have been among the prophets, others who knew of the contrary, but we have no recollection of having seen their forecasts.

Probably the reason for unfavorable predictions may be traced to pessimism. With the first cold drafts of oncoming winter the pessimistic imagination is liable to extravagant anticipation of evils to come but this affords no cause for the general belief in weather predictions. As frequently pointed out in these columns and in the columns of the press generally, science knows no method of predicting weather changes beyond twenty-four hours.

The present winter has already demonstrated the fact that neither man, bird, fish nor fur-bearing can foretell the weather of coming seasons.

QUOTES SCRIPTURE.

IT IS NOT surprising to find that Judge Gary, of United States steel trust fame, says the Sydney Post, takes an uncompromising attitude towards the five-day week which is being advocated by the American Federation of Labor and navigation. In fact, the great majority of the shocking fatalities we are daily obliged to read of are preventable if only common prudence and care are exercised.

In a recent press interview Judge Gary rounded off his argument against the shorter work week by quoting scripture. With a flourish the Judge declared: "I am fully convinced that any country, to prosper as it should, must work six days, believing fully in the commandment, 'Six days shalt thou labor.'" The chairman of the United States Steel Corporation is very facile in his use of scripture. In he can find authority for everything. In 1923, when he was fighting to retain the 12-hour day and the seven-day week in the steel plants, Judge Gary did not then quote the commandment "Six days shalt thou labor." On that occasion he proclaimed from the press and the pulpit the biblical injunction that man shall not live save by the sweat of his brow.

Judge Gary will need to be careful. It is hard for any man to serve two masters and not trip up sometime. Some day he may enter the pulpit with the notes of a director's meeting in his hand, and he may, in a fit of absentmindedness read out the quotation (not biblical) "What we have we'll hold."

DIAMOND JUBILEE NUMBER.

THE MONETARY TIMES, Toronto, to one of the leading financial journals in Canada, signals the beginning of Canada's Diamond Jubilee year with a special number of over 320 pages, neatly bound in paper covers and profusely and artistically illustrated, and giving a comprehensive review of the financial, industrial and commercial history of Canada from Confederation year, 1867, to the present. The illustrations include photographs of men and buildings prominent at the beginnings of Canada's development together with those of their successors. Excellently written articles descriptive of beginnings and developments of Canadian progress during the sixty eventful years since the Dominion of Canada was born furnish a history which every Canadian may read with pride and profit. This special number is a credit to the enterprising publishers of the Monetary Times and will be appreciated by their clients throughout Canada and in the financial world elsewhere as well. The history of Canada's development since Confederation is one of the great romances in modern times and it is charmingly and informatively told in this number. We heartily congratulate the Monetary Times on its splendid contribution to Canada's proud history.

Notes by the Way

A quarter of a century ago King George, who was then Duke of York and Cornwall took part in the opening of the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. That was in May, 1901, and the place of meeting was Melbourne, which has since been the Australian Capital. His son, the Duke of York, will take part in the opening of Parliament in the new capital at Canberra on May 9th, 1927, a happy coincidence. It may be recalled in this connection that the late King Edward when he was Prince of Wales in 1860 laid the corner stone of the Parliament Building at Ottawa, which had been chosen by his Mother, Queen Victoria, as the Capital of Canada. Thus closely have successive royal personages been connected with the capitals of the first two Dominions that were established in the British possessions beyond the seas.

Provision for a new capital for the united Provinces of Australia was made in the Act of Union. The people of Australia, very British as they are, followed American practice in calling their Provinces States and also in providing something resembling the District of Columbia as the site for their new Capital. By the provisions of the constitution they were required to locate the permanent seat of government within territory in New South Wales and not less than 100 miles distant from Sydney. It was also set forth that the territory should comprise not less than 100 square miles. The district in which Canberra is located has an area of over 900 square miles. Plans were invited in 1911 for the new Capital buildings and a selection made but the war came. Construction was not resumed until 1921, but will be far enough advanced to admit of removal from Melbourne to Canberra in May next.

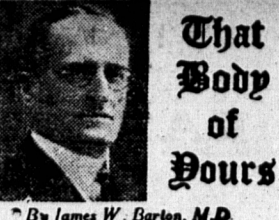
Opposition to the Duncan report is given expression under the guise of sympathy in La Presse of Montreal, a journal with large circulation in Quebec. It assures the Maritimes of the warm support of Quebec members for everything that may be proposed to meet their just and legitimate claims, but "has had a suspicion" that our grievances are largely our own fault. We have allowed farm production to fall off very largely since 1918. It says and quotes statistics supplied by a clergyman in support of what it suspects. There is method in the press opposition to the Duncan report that had found expression in Winnipeg, Toronto and elsewhere before, and the object is clearly apparent.

That we are not producing so much farm produce as we should may be admitted. But, as the Saint John Telegraph points out "In Ontario and Quebec it has been possible to build up great industrial centers which provide their farmers with a continually growing home market. At the same time many Maritime industries have been killed by competition of the Central Provinces with their larger capital and production. They and the Western Provinces have also aided immigration in which we have not shared except as taxpayers. Implementing the recommendations of the Duncan report would give heart and hope to the Maritimes and enable them to keep pace in fair measure with their sister Provinces. A contrary policy, minimizing the proposed relief measures, would have a depressing effect, tending to perpetuate discontent in the East without benefit to other sections of the Dominion.

It would tend to keep Canadians at home if the Washington Government would apply the quota limit to Canada as already applied to other countries. Some labor unions across the border favor such action in order to lessen Canadian competition with American workers at home, but with little prospect of success at present.

Premier Baldwin, with all his cares and troubles at home, and with a world-wide Empire over which to keep guard was among the first to send a message of sympathy to the stricken Montserrat. Quebec has a provision in the Act governing moving picknicks and patriotic heart and mind tures which forbids the attendance that he acted so promptly. London children who are not accompanied by parents or guardians at from Montreal but Ottawa's was a those places.

A public debate at Mulgrave on Saturday closed the speaking campaign of the by-election in Antigonish, Guysboro, where the polling the coroner in Montreal who will take place tomorrow.



By James W. Barton, M.D. STUDYING ILLNESS IN THE HOME

At our large city hospitals now is what is known as the social service worker. She goes to the home of the hospital patient, and endeavors to see that the home is being looked after in the absence of the father, mother or other breadwinner. Further, if there is anything about the home or surroundings that may have a bearing on the patient's illness, she gives the information to the hospital authorities. Most of these workers are tactful and much good is accomplished. And now it would appear that our medical colleges are taking a step forward in this matter of the home life of the patient, and some of them are sending the medical students into the home.

They realize that conditions in the hospital "bear little resemblance to those in the home." And yet as mentioned above, these very conditions may be largely, perhaps wholly, responsible for the patient's illness and may induce prompt return of the illness after the patient leaves the hospital cured. The need for this visitation of the home was pointed out by Oser twenty five years ago, but the suggestion has unfortunately been very slowly taken up by the medical colleges and hospital authorities.

You can readily see that when a medical student sees a patient who is sick in the hospital, with trained physicians, nurses, dietitians, laboratory workers, and others, and then goes to the home where there are none of these helpers, and the home conditions are not only not helpful but perhaps a menace to the patient, perhaps even the cause of the sickness, he is going to learn something of a practical nature, that will fit him for his work as a physician.

Thus poor food, or improperly cooked food in the home may be the cause of digestive disturbances, or a thinning of the blood itself. Further, some of the cases, called mental cases, are simply due to misunderstandings, or other conditions, that can be cleared up by intelligent advice. This movement to have medical students visit the homes, looks like real common sense.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS.

MONDAY, JAN. 17th Auld Handed Monday (Old Style, 12 days later than new) in Scotland.

"The Scotch dialect is singularly rich in terms of reproach against the winter wind."—STEVENSON. THE RADIANT ONES — Plato was right in wishing to banish you from his republic, O ye poets! for what do you wrought upon us? How yet more bitter has our worn-out been rendered by your ambrosia, and how yet more arid and desolate seems our life to us after feasting our eyes on the vistas which you open up to us of the infinite! How terrible a conflict have your dreams waged against our realities, and how have our hearts been trodden and trampled on by these rude athletes during the contest! We have sat down like Adam at the foot of the walls of the terrestrial paradise on the steps of the staircase leading to the world which you have created, seeing a light brighter than the sun's flashing through the chinks of the door, and hearing indistinctly some scattered notes of a seraphic harmony. Whenever one of the gods of splendor, we stretch our necks trying to see through the half-opened portal something of the fairy architecture within ***

But the door swings to again, and after that dazzling glimpse we see no more. Our eyes, filled with corrosive tears, are cast down on this poor earth so impoverished and wan, and on these ruined hovels and on this latest race, on our souls, an arid rock where nothing living springs, and on all the wretchedness and misfortune of reality. Ah, if only we could fly so far, if the steps of that fiery staircase did not burn our feet! But Jacob's ladder can be ascended only by angels. —THEOPHILE GAUTIER

tioned the parents of the children who perished, 75 per cent of the latter were attending the theatre alone and without the consent or with a world-wide Empire over which to keep guard was among the first to send a message of sympathy to the stricken Montserrat. Quebec has a provision in the Act governing moving picknicks and patriotic heart and mind tures which forbids the attendance that he acted so promptly. London children who are not accompanied by parents or guardians at from Montreal but Ottawa's was a those places.

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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 of correspondents.

WORK OF TOURIST ASSOCIATION

Sir.—In my former letter, I tried to point out the object of the drive that will be made on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th instant. For those of your readers who do not attend our meeting on the 11th instant and who perhaps did not read the report, I beg to submit the following figures: In the first year of our existence that is, in the summer months of the year 1923, the number of motor cars that came to Prince Edward Island was 800.—In the past summer 2,500 motor cars crossed over during the same months. The number of passengers that crossed in the same months was 21,000. This was an increase over the year 1925 of about 4,500 passengers. Apart from this 1100 less went away from this Province.

The Association's activities are also directed towards encouraging the manufacture and sale to tourists of home handicraft, a large amount of which was handled in our office through the cooperation of the supervisor of the Women's Institutes. The Association, in cooperation with the P. E. I. Motor League and the Boards of Trade and Government, works towards the amelioration and improvement of passenger service from Sackville to points in this Province, towards the improvement and marking of the roads, and towards the reception and entertainment of visitors and tourists. It has also as part of its programme the betterment of housing conditions and the opening of additional hotels and homes for the housing of those who come to this Province for rest and recreation.

If your readers think we have justified our existence, if they approve of our efforts, then let them help us to greater endeavors by increasing their subscription and thus enable us to widen the field of our activities. I am, Sir, etc. A. E. ARSENAULT, Pres. P. E. I. Publicity Association.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

January 17, 1927

GODS WAYS NOT OUR WAYS:—Wilt thou keep the old way which wicked men have trodden? Who said unto God, Depart from us; and What can the Almighty do for us? Yet He filled their houses with good things. Job 22: 15, 17, 18. PRAYER:—Lord, Thou hast put gladness in my heart more than in the time when their corn and new wine were increased.

DREAMS

Dreams, hence come ye? Whence, unannounced, unbidden—Now to ease, and sweeten slumber; Now the night's rest to encumber; In whose coming what he hidden Taken, he it good or evil, Undivided by care or pupil, Vexes the perplexed mind? Elfin, ye, who tease our kind, When we fain would put away Toil, and thoughts of toilsome day, And in sweet unconsciousness Be removed from daylong stress; By what art do ye remind Us of past or present woes; Remake long gone wrongs anew, Or past benefits undo, Or forewarn, ere fortune goes?

Yet I would not, in my heart, That ye ever more depart: Ye whose playful tricks do please Often, through the slumbering ease, Reuniting hand with hand That long years have held apart, With deep seas and foreign strand; Wondrous, truly is thy art! What is it, and whence are ye? Silence, only, answers me.

Wonder, then, doth greater grow, For, methinks, it is thy part But a foretaste to impart Of what will hereafter be, And that only they do know Who, ye mortals say, are dead; They are more alive than we; They whose old cloak, Time, is shed For a new—Eternity. —Harold Tremain

Turkish Ads To Educate

(Canadian Press) CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15.—Turkish advertisers will be fined henceforth if they err in spelling or grammar.

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Just Fifty Years Ago

by W. L. Cotton.

On the 14th of January, 1867 it was announced that there were only three criminal cases on the docket of the Supreme Court at the January term—and "gratification" was expressed by the Chief Justice. There were, however, fourteen civil cases. These, with twelve summary suits and five appeal comprised the civil side of the docket. At the annual meeting of the Temperance Hall Company in January, 1867, the following directors were elected: Hon. D. C. Young, Messrs. J. W. Morrison, J. B. Cooper, J. P. Tanton, George Miller, W. C. Gorman and W. F. Morris. Mr. Morrison was unanimously elected Secretary and Hon. Dr. Young, President.

The Examiner remarked on the 14th of January: "We have become so accustomed to receiving the mails every day that it seems a positive hardship to be deprived of them for the period of a whole week. The Telegraph is some little resource, indeed, in the way of supplying news; but the confounded thing has become so untrustworthy by the frequent utterance of false news that even we, patient in all things, can scarcely find patience enough to read the telegrams. The sensation mongers and stock jobbers in New York manufacture more than half the intelligence that is said to come across the Atlantic wires; and in short we deeply regret to say that the sublime system of telegraphy is getting into disrepute by the base purposes to which it is applied."

On the same date it was announced that there sailed from Georgetown for Glasgow the brig "Athol." J. Gordon, Master; cargo 50 tons of birch timber and 15,000 bushels oats.

On Thursday night, 11th January, 1867, Major Paton and officers of the 14th Kings Own Royals gave a most agreeable ball at the Garrison quarters, Brighton. His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Dundas and his lady graced the entertainment. "Pleasure presided. Every countenance was bright with joy, every tongue was harmonious, and glancing eyes spake tales we shall not tell. It was a social feast, a fine entertainment, garnished with the bland attentions of the courtly hosts."

The Drill Shed in Charlottetown was formally opened on the evening of Tuesday 17th January, 1867, by the Commandant-in-Chief. The

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED:—Don't say "we turned it side-ways." "Sidewise" is preferable. OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED:—used. Pronounce used, not ust. OFTEN MISPELLED:—peremptory; per, not pre. SYNONYMS: assign, allot, divide, share, grant, appoint, distribute, appropriate. WORD STUDY: "Use" a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: MITIGATE; to render less harsh or painful. "This drug will mitigate the pain."



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local forces present were drawn up paid, Mayor Pollard exercised the line on each side of the spacious line in the manual and platoon drill room, for his reception, His excellencies, and these having been commended, attended by his suite pleted the members of the Military and His Worship the Mayor and School on the right of the line, and others of the elite of the City, was commanded by Colonel McGill then met at the grand entrance to the acting as captain, were marched to drill shed at 8.30 o'clock by the front by that officer and wheel-Inspecting Field Officer of Militia ed to the left and centre and half-and other officers of the militia and ed, came to their front and prepar-vounteers and staff. In uniform, ed for bayonet exercise in review and proceeded, in a blaze of gas order." The parade commanded the light, to the right of the line of admiration of the spectators, and general salute of presented arms especially were the ladies, who by 350 to 400 men of the military honored the occasion by their preschool and volunteers and militia ence, delighted with the soldier-of the City, the band playing "God like execution; and military critics save the Queen". This military or- too, of the 14th Kings Own Royals, cer of duty and respect having been gave their word of praise."

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