

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1927

OH, MR. DUFF!

THE election of Mr. William Duff in Antigonish-Guysboro has not elicited from the Liberal press that wild hilarity which usually follows the election of a Liberal. The almost solemn silence is significant. It would almost seem as if the "victory" is regarded rather as a defeat, a potential menace to the party. It is felt that Mr. Duff has pulled down some of the party's battlements. Since the publication of the Duncan Royal Commission's report the Liberal press and Liberal speakers have been pussy-footing, insinuating or openly hostile to the recommendations made by the Commission. An official of the Government, presumably with the authority of the Government, carried on a campaign to teach the people that the recommendations were unjustifiable. The Liberal press generally assumed a neutral attitude from which it could defend the Government whatever course it might pursue with reference to the report.

Not so Mr. Duff. He wanted to get back to Ottawa. He knew that every constituency in Nova Scotia wanted the recommendations of the Duncan report carried out to the letter. He had been defeated at a previous election because he was not sound on the Maritime Rights question and because of other reasons which it is not necessary to refer to here. He took the bull by the horns. No half-way doings for him. He would be sound in this vital question this time, no matter what action the Government might take. So he sent a message to the Halifax Herald in which he stated: "I am prepared to state definitely that if the findings of the Commission (the Duncan Royal Commission) are not carried out I will, if elected, resign my seat at the end of the present session."

In a statement published a few days before he had stated that the Duncan report "must be carried out in its entirety." This unequivocal stand on the one great issue in Nova Scotia undoubtedly turned Mr. Duff's former defeat into a victory for him and has acted as a sort of bomb shell to the party. It is pretty well understood from the attitude of certain newspapers, particularly in the west and from the attitude of Premier King in his refusal to publish the Duncan report, that there is a disposition to trim the recommendations of the Commission to suit certain sectional views, but Mr. Duff has taken a firm stand. If the Duncan recommendations are not carried out in their entirety he will resign at the end of the first session. There can be no mistake about Mr. Duff's present election stand. What he will do at Ottawa is, of course, another matter. But the eyes of Canada will be upon him till the question is decided.

THEY NEED WATCHING

THE Hon. H. H. Stevens started something when he set the sleuths of Parliament after the administration of the Customs Department of the King Government. The good work has been followed up by the Royal Commission and as a result millions of dollars which would have been lost to the country are now pouring into the treasury. Of course, many millions have been lost which can never be recovered, and we shall never know how much the maladministration of that department added to the burdens of Canadian taxpayers. The Financial Post of recent date says:

"Large sums of money are being recovered as a result of the work of the Royal Commission investigating customs matters in various parts of Canada. "One importer has paid into the government treasury \$70,000 on items which had been wrongly declared over a period of four or five years. Several other amounts ranging as high as \$50,000, have been collected in a similar way. It is expected that during the present year the amount recovered will run into a few million dollars. "The information leading to the recovery of these items has been secured through examination of the books at various ports of entry and through information furnished by competitors who have been observing the law and who feel that they have been operating at a great disadvantage through competition with firms, who have been making wrong declarations and thus getting goods in at a lower rate of duty than should have been paid. "The commission will resume its work at Vancouver next week when they have completed the work there will move eastward. It will probably be engaged steadily at this work until the summer."

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

IN every respectable gathering at which the National Anthem is played or sung every self-respecting person, young or old, stands respectfully and reverently during its rendition. Regrettably there are still a few who, when the anthem is begun, make a wild scramble for their wraps or even start to leave the hall. This is an absolutely vulgar exhibition of ignorance.

The National Anthem is not only a prayer to the Almighty but a tribute of respectful loyalty to the King and the throne of the British Empire, of which our country is a part and our people presumably loyal subjects.

There are probably some people who do not know the National Anthem from "It Ain't Goin' to Rain No More." A certain young lady of Skene, whose musical ear was not keen, declared "It's so odd, can't tell God goes the weasel from pop save the Queen." Persons suffering from this defect can at least see others stand and should thus know that they should do likewise. Might we suggest that at theatre or other gatherings where there may be a disposition to forget the respect we owe to the National Anthem, the manager or chairman remind the audience of their duty. Our young people particularly, with the faulty example of older people before them, need some admonition of this kind to bring them up in the way they should go.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our roads throughout the country are now in passable condition and travelling is excellent, but we need more ice roads.

There is a good deal of self-satisfaction in knowing that we have, during the month of January, so far, had the best brand of weather in North America. The mercury has kept far above zero.

The wonderful permanence of the greenness of the grassy carpet covering this province is shown these days in every piece of ground from which the snow has melted during the recent mild, sunny weather. Wherever the grass shows it is as brightly green as in mid-summer.

Notes by the Way

THE election of Mr. Duff, the ministerial candidate in the by-election in Antigonish-Guysboro on Tuesday last seems to have been generally expected, but his majority of over 1100 probably exceeded the expectation of both parties. This result has been brought about chiefly by Mr. Duff being able to make the electors believe in his strong support of Maritime Rights as set forth in the Duncan report, and that because of his connection with the ruling powers at Ottawa he could do more than his opponent to obtain the redress that is sought for. That was his chief argument, and was coupled with a pledge to resign the seat if he were elected and the government failed to implement the Duncan Commission's recommendations.

Those recommendations were endorsed by both the candidates and that fact brings them before the government and Parliament in the form and with the force of a unanimous vote in the dual constituency. The electors have spoken with a united voice for remedial measures. By so much the duty of the government to give full effect to the Duncan report without any needless delay is made more imperative than it was before. This will be generally accepted as one of the hopeful features of the situation as it now stands.

One of the objections put forward against Mr. Duff was quite childish and futile. It was that he was not a native of the constituency, or even a native of Nova Scotia. As a matter of fact Mr. Duff was not born in Canada, but in Carbonear, Newfoundland. There he had his birth in 1872, the son of Scotch parents. His father held a seat in the Legislature of Newfoundland for years. The son came to Nova Scotia in 1895 and has greatly prospered in business as a fish merchant and shipowner at Lunenburg. In that town he has been mayor for many years and he holds directorships in ten or a dozen leading companies there.

Notwithstanding his strong position in business and otherwise in Lunenburg, Mr. Duff was defeated in the last federal election there when the Conservative party made a fairly clean sweep throughout Nova Scotia. Some reaction usually follows in such cases. In seeking a re-election in the double constituency of Antigonish and Guysboro, Mr. Duff had the advantage of the long-established Liberal traditions of both the united counties. They were joined together by the Redistribution Act of 1914. Before that date Antigonish had been almost continuously Liberal for many years, although Sir John Thompson had for a time been elected there by small majorities.

And Guysboro had an equally dominant Liberal record from the date of Confederation. The united counties had also in successive elections returned Liberal members to Ottawa, while it is also to be noted that for more than forty years from 1882 the Province of Nova Scotia had been continuously under control of successive Liberal Administrations until the overturn which brought in the Rhodes Conservative Government. From all these facts it was quite reasonable to have expected the return of Mr. Duff. And while the result is naturally gratifying to our Liberal friends it will make comparatively very little difference in the relative strength of parties in Parliament.

The support of the Halifax Herald, which may have been a surprise to Mr. Duff, no doubt contributed largely toward increasing his majority. It was not a political victory that the Herald was seeking, but a victory for Maritime Rights, which just now is much more important and vital than any merely party-political success could possibly be.

It is shown by official statistics that in the Maritime Provinces there are many more aged persons in proportion to the entire population than in other sections of the Dominion. Prince Edward Island has 60, Nova Scotia 47 and New Brunswick nearly 39 persons in every thousand who are above 70 years of age. The next in order is Ontario with almost 35, all other Provinces having a smaller proportion of aged ones. Saskatchewan and Alberta having fewer than 12 per thousand who have passed the seventieth milestone. The singular fact is not officially accounted for. It may be that the Maritime climate favors longevity but it seems probable that the principal reason for the existing condition has been the migration of young persons from the Maritimes to the Western Provinces and elsewhere.

In this migration of the young, the virile and enterprising one of the greatest of Maritime losses has its source. Press critics who take note that our farm production in the East has diminished, have overlooked the real reason why it has occurred. And it may be said for Prince Edward Island that although it has more old people proportionally than any other Province it has maintained farm production better than the nearby sister Provinces.



By James W. Barlow, M.D.

That Body of Ours

SLEEP

A systematic study of "sleep" in many countries and is being watched with interest by every physician. Just what sleep is, and where the sleep centre is located, has been the subject of much investigation. In animals and man this centre is thought to be located in a definite portion of the brain, and the desire for sleep should come to us at regular intervals without thought on our part.

However man is different from animals, and allows his mentality, his thought, to enter into this matter of sleep. Thus the thought of falling to sleep soothes, and the fear of not being able to sleep, interferes with, or disturbs the sleep centre of the brain, thus preventing regular refreshing sleep. Research men tell us that sleep is a progressive act. From wakefulness we pass to drowsiness, then to light slumber, and finally to deep sleep.

You have known of cases where the individual felt that he had had no sleep, whilst others in the same room could testify that he slept most of the night. This is explained by the fact that he was likely thinking about keeping awake, and that part of his brain was alert or "vigilant," while the rest of his brain was really sleeping. This explains the "tired feeling" experienced by these individuals. The cause in most cases of sleeplessness is bodily pain, or disorders of the nervous system. In other words instead of telling the patient to "force" it, and try to go to sleep, and that it will not harm him if he doesn't sleep much, an examination might reveal something wrong with his manner or habits of life.

Errors of diet, the misuse of stimulants, exciting reading, or a game of bridge or intensive study before retiring, may quite naturally be the cause of the wakefulness. Many cases of insomnia as it is called, have been cured by the simple method of a long leisurely walk, and going right to bed, in a sort of pleasantly tired condition. By simply lying down with body relaxed and breathing gently, but deeply, sleep has come on in a natural manner.

Sleep is very important, even if need less than we think we do.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

January 21, 1927

GOD IS WISDOM!—Whence then cometh wisdom? and where is the place of understanding? Seeing it is hid from the eyes of all living, and he knoweth the place thereof. Job 28:20, 21, 23.

PRAYER.—O Lord, from the best gifts that earth imparts we turn unfiled to Thee again.

A WORKMAN TALKS.

"I ain't never read the books," said he. "And fact I think you can plainly see. And I'd be no good in a statesman's part. I couldn't keep up with those lawyer's smart. I wasn't intended for manners grand. So life stuck a hammer in my hand. 'I've thought as I've pounded my nails in wood, Thought it all out to the best I could, And somehow or other I've come to see Life knew what it wanted to do with me. I was born with never a chance to choose, And life had a hammer for me to use. 'I might have got learning? Well, maybe so, But I wasn't clever enough I know, I didn't like school. It seemed dry and flat, Am I to blame I was born like that? This may be the reason a student falls; Life may have made him for pounding nails. 'Now I hammer and pound and they call me skilled, And men are pleased with the homes I build, And my wife is true and children sweet. We are happy enough on our little street. And I think that maybe it all was planned— Me and the hammer that's in my hand." —Edgar Guest.

PROBE INTO CIRCUMSTANCES OF BRITISH STRIKE STARTS THURSDAY

LONDON, Jan. 18. — The Trades Union Congress into the causes and conduct of the coal strike and the resultant general strike last May, opens on Thursday next. The common impression is that the inquiry can produce nothing which could be destructive at this time, while quite possibly a constructive policy may emerge.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "I am through playing." Say "I have finished playing."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: inhospitable. Accent hos, not pit.

OFTEN MISAPPLIED: pier (masonry); peer (an equal).

SYNONYMS; agree, consent, admit, comply, concur, accede, accept, acquiesce, coincide.

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: ANALOGOUS; resembling in certain respects. "Here is an analogous example."

Oat Crop Of Canada East

One Report Says Only 70,219,576 Inspected in 1923.

(Historic) Although the oat crop of Canada East looks so diminutive in the eyes of westerners it stops a person's breath almost to give even a smaller part of its magnitude of the product of all Canada in 1923, which was only 431,239,000 bushels of oats.

In Canada East inspection of only 10,219,576 was accounted for. Of the total of West and East the oats produced was 292,673,610, bushels and consumed 29,132,331 of oats. Export shipments from the West-ports coast direct to the U. S. amounted to 88,100 bushels. The direct overseas export of oats amounted to 5,308,671 (b) 5,336,134 to the United Kingdom.

The oats crop in the eastern inspection Division was 198,665,671 an increase of 68,190,671 the previous year. The amount milled for consumption in Canada was 350,000,575 (b) and 781,217 (b) for export. The exports amounted to 15,974,300 (b) 162,500 bushel which went to the United States for consumption. The quantity exported from the Canadian Atlantic seaboard ports was 14,880,708 (b) 3,022,000 (b) were exported via the United States ports from East division to United Kingdom and other overseas countries, this amount together with 162,100 (b) shipped direct to U. S. making a total rail movement in U. S. of 3,184,009 (b).

Seed (oats) required for East amounted to 14,840,319 (b) while 10,340,912 (b) was carried with store into the next crop year.

Shipments by later from Fort William and Port Arthur to Buffalo and Toledo amounted to 41,277,108 and 3,184,609 moved by rail from the Eastern port to the U. S. Those with southward movement, by rail from the western inspection division, amount to 8,603,766 (b) of which 250,759 (b) were for U. S. for consumption, and 8,353,000 were for re-export to other countries via U. S. Atlantic ports. Exports via Canadian Pacific ports amounted to 97,704 (b) and 14,839,708 (b) were exported via Canadian Atlantic ports making a total export movement of 23,561,170 bushels.

Comparative figures of export shipments of oat via Canadian and U. S. seaboard from 1918-19 to 1920-23 as follows—1918-19 22,229,507 vs 1918-1922-3 total 23,340,319, vs 23,310,419.

We have endeavored above to give a correct and recent comparative statement of the respective shipments at the ports stated as possible.

While growing Oats has lost much of its old-time importance in P. E. island it has by no means become a negligible quantity. There are still extensive areas grown and no doubt will long continue so. Our oats when grown from good seed of latest variety cannot be outclassed by any other region in the world—especially our best Black and best White varieties. New and boosted varieties may catch the eyes of the judges for the time being but in the long run ours will come into its own. It will win as a food for all purposes and this fact should be proclaimed.

A few years ago our Seed potatoes were clung down by a few restaurant-keepers on a silly objection. Where are they today? Soaring to the skies on the market. The same flood-tide of popularity will again sweep the competition in Oats on land and sea—wherever the British flag flies—and that is not where it can be induced to spread its protecting folds. Take the lesson then, farmers of P. E. I. Cling to your splendid Oat crop, the highest pinnacle of success and in the meantime hold an enviable position on the Markets of the world. Again we caution our farmers to cling to both the Oats and Potato-raising pursuits. Cling to mixed farming. Keep your loving mixed grazing in your fertile meadows, rejoice with the cackling occupants of the coop and the ratter of the poultry-yard and there will be no cause of worry over prices or the sullen clouds that may perch occasionally.

There was a forced smile upon his countenance, which seemed to indicate plain roast and boiled, and a sort of apple-pudding depression, as if he had been staying with a clergyman.—Sydney Smith.

"My dear friend, clear your mind of fear. You may talk to a man, people do; you may say to a man, 'Sir, I am your humble servant.' You are not his humble servant. You may say, 'These are bad times; it is a melancholy thing to be served for such times.' You don't mind the times. You tell a man, 'I am sorry you had such bad weather the last day of your journey and were so much wet.' You don't care sixpence whether he is wet or dry. You may talk in this manner; it is a mode of talking in society; but don't think foolishly.—Dr. Johnson (to Boswell).

LIFE'S ILLUSION.—All about us flows and gyrates unceasingly the material universe, an endless, inconceivable jumble of rotatory blazing gas and frozen spheres and detonating comets wherethrough spins Earth like a frail midge. And to this blown molecule adhere what millions and millions and millions of parasites just such as I am, betting and dreaming and slaying and abnegating and toiling and making mirth, just as did aforetime those countless generations of our forbears, every one of whom was likewise a creature just such as I am! And still,—behold the miracle!—still I believe life to be a personal transaction between myself and Omnipotence; I believe that what I do is somehow of importance; and I believe that I am on a journey toward some very public triumph not unlike that of the third prince in the fairy tale.—James Branch Cabell.



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Sketches Of 50 Years Ago

"OLD TIMES ARE PAST; OLD MANNERS GONE"

Fifty years ago the newspapers had not ceased to publish reports of the exports of produce from this Province. The following is the statement obtained from the Customs Department and inserted on the first of January 1877, showing the value of the exports of Prince Edward Island in the year 1876:

Produce of the fisheries	\$ 163,601
Produce of the forests	72,380
Produce of the Mines	787
Animals and their products	83,018
Agricultural products	1,030,855
Manufactures exported	12,037
Ships sold to other countries	457,750
Miscellaneous exports	8,064
Total	\$1,833,492

The oats exported in 1876 amounted to 1,940,562 bushels, valued at \$322,645 and the potatoes exported amounted to 692,359 bushels, valued at \$180,770.

(Many persons regret that there is now no statement, and no means of obtaining an approximate knowledge of the amount and value of our exports.)

On the same date, January 1st, 1877, it was announced that the S. Northern Light, helped by Mr. J. C. Hall's ice cutting apparatus, and sixty men, succeeded after the lapse of a fortnight in getting clear of Hillsborough Bay.

The I. C. R. authorities have, within a few days, refused to accept P. E. I. Bank bills. Traders who may have freight bills to pay, and travellers who want tickets, have to hunt up some other currency wherewith to pay.

It was remarked at the end of 1876 that "there are prospects that an asylum for our insane will be erected during 1877. But we are still subject to the taunts of Halifaxians respecting our Poor House and our Hospital—or rather respecting the want of them. It is a shame in this decent community, house, penitentiary or hospital.

But Providence is good. We have now on our duty to our fellow-men by short crops. The season of 1876 has been exceedingly favorable to agriculture. The culture of our farm and our farmers is steadily attaining a higher standard. We have been blessed with large returns for our labor. The potato crop was specially good. Fair prices were received for produce.

It was hoped that 1876 would have witnessed the freedom of all our tenants from the toils of absentee landlords. But our Land Question is still unsettled and thousands of tenants are still obliged to pay rent to foreign proprietors.

During 1876 our jail (on the jail square) was made more commodious and comfortable; but nothing whatever was done towards the introduction of prison discipline. The prisoners still herd idly together in a veritable Thieves' Paradise. Crime is, of course, on the increase. Here are a few of the prices current in Charlottetown on the 1st of January, 1877:

Chickens per pair	30 cts. to 50 cts.
Ducks (each)	20c to 30c.
Fowls (each)	20c to 30c.
Partridges (each)	20c to 25c.
Turkeys (each)	50c to \$1.80.
Geese (each)	40c to 55c.
Beef (small)	per lb, 6c to 12c.
Beef (by the quarter)	per lb 5c to 9c.
Ham, per lb.	10c to 12c.
Mutton per lb.	5c to 9c.
Pork (small)	per lb 8c to 12c.
Barque (carcass)	6c to 7c.
Oatmeal per 100 lbs.	\$2.75 to \$3.00.
Flour per 100 lbs.	\$3.00 to \$3.25.
Flour per bbl.	\$5.50 to \$7.00.
Oats per bushel,	38c to 40c.
Potatoes per bushel	25c, to 30c.

The ship James Duncan sailed from Georgetown on Thursday last (December 28th, 1876) having on board 58,161 bushels of oats on account of the owners James Duncan & Co., who have shipped this Autumn in their own vessels.

Ship Maggie A. Robert-son	72,347 bush.
Ship James Duncan	58,161 bush.
Barque Minerva	29,428 bush.
Barque Leander	26,092 bush.
Barque Medusa	23,579 bush.
Barque Emma	23,760 bush.
Barquette Wellington	24,744 bush.
Brigantine Isander	16,640 bush.
Barque Eastern Chief	28,123 bush.

The following lines were written by a former Rector of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown—the Rev. L. Cabell.

**The Bottle of Comfort**

Is a hot water bottle. If there is any one thing that body likes most it is warmth.

Cold feet for a single night costs more in discomfort than the cost of a hot water bottle that would keep the feet warm for a thousand nights.

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**Close of The Year 1876**

Onward thy march;—no lingering step is thine; Years pass away beneath thy measured tread; No hour of rest awaits thee, Father Time! On to the future, as the past has fled, A brief, bright morn, an age of fear and gloom; A world of beauty crumbling to decay. Point in dim shadow to the silent tomb, As earthly joys and sorrows fade away. And thou art victor over all below Thy circling waste of empyreal light; Sun, moon and stars—sad prophecy of woe! Must sink beneath thy touch in cheerless night;— Yet from the ruined mass shall God restore, In renovated guise, His work of power, And through eternity shall time no more A future know, from that propitious hour.

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