THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President, W. Chester S. McLure; Vice-President, J. R. Burnett; Secretary, Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Manager, J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor, D. K. Currie. New York Representative—Ingraham Powers, Inc. Chicago Representative—E. J. Power.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1925

THE SESSION

The legislature got off to a good start yesterday after the preliminary formalities of the opening day, the high toned business-like effect of which still lingered in the chamber. The day's programme began promptly on time and the first actual working session had a most commendable air of sincerity about it.

The mover and seconder of the Reply to the Speech from the throne, Messrs Tanton and Hunter received well merited compliments on their efforts. Their speeches were commendably limited to the points touched upon in the Speech and both made a very favorable impression. That these two gentlement will make good in the coming deliberations of the House is assured.

Mr. Saunders, Leader of the Opposition, was moderate in his reply and complimentary, rather than critical of the government's programme, his remarks barely indicating that he was "agin the government." Mr. Saunders was followed by Premier Stewart, Mr. McArthur and Hon. J. A. MacDonald, the latter moving the adjournment of the debate. There is a sort of unwritten and unexpressed idea among the representatives that there will be no long drawn-out speeches during the session and attention will be directed to business rather than to eloquence and oratory. In this idea the public at large are with them and we understand that nothing avoidable will be done to unduly prolong the session.

ANOTHER MAD SCHEME

According to our Ottawa despatches yesterday the Hon Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, outlined the government's proposed method of protecting the Canadian coal industry and making Canada independent of the United States in the matter of fuel supply. They were going to protect Canadian coal, not by a protective tariff but by a process of their own. They contemplated, said the Minister, the transportation of 50,000 tons of coal from Alberta to Central Canada, during the months of May and June, when there was not much else doing on the railway, to ascertain the actual cost at which this could be done. With this scheme no fault can be found; it is an experiment in transportation.

The other plan shows where the brains of the government came into action. They were going to take 1,500,000 tons of Cape Briton bituminous coal annually to Montreal there to be turned into coke and marketed throughout Canada in competition with Pennsylvania anthracite!

Why carry this coal to Montreal? Why not turn it into coke in Cape Breton, alongside of the mines from which it is dug? The cost of carrying the raw coal to Montreal, the handling and re-handling of it as coal with its greater weight and greater bulk will be added to the cost of the finished product, the coke. If coked at the mines all this additional cost of carriage and re-handling would be saved.

Again, why carry this raw material to be manufactured in Montreal? Is this to be another Montreal corporation, like the British Empire Steel Corporation whose headquarters are in Montreal and whose tentacles are sucking the life blood out of the Maritime Provinces and because of whose mal-administration thousands of men, women and children are starving in Cape Breton?

Here is another club raised for [illegible] smashing blow at Maritime [illegible] treat the stupidity and [illegible]hich has not so [illegible] the King government. And the insulting effrontery of the proposel exceeds even its stupidity and wastefulness.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Our Legislators have started the Session's work with a will and a determination not to waste any time.

It is a blessing yesterday was not the day before, or it wouldn't have been the day it was, as an Irishman didn't remark.

All the orders of the clergy are represented at the Diocesan Church Society meetings here, viz Archbishop, Bishop, Archdeacon, Dean, priest and deacon.

A contemporary rises to remark that it is all rot this talk we hear about the approach of the millienmum. The first indication of such an event will be when we observe that people consider little jokes on themselves fully as funny as little jokes on other people if not funnier.

Having an Islander United States Ambassador to Germany is something we have a right to boast about. No position in the deplomatic world for the next five years will be so onerous and difficult to adequately fill as that of Ambassador at Berlin. That the United States selection should fall on Dr. Schurman is abundant testimony to his ability and diplomacy, and sheds a reflected glory on his native province which we all appreciate.

Tonight at the Caledonian Club rooms our old friend Mr. James Paton will lecture on his experiences coming from Paisley, Scotland to Charlottetown 50 years ago, and compare the conditions of travel then and now. Mr. Paton is one of the busy men who has had plenty time all his life to keep a diary, and the extracts he will give from it will be as interesting and informative as any from that Prince of diarists Samuel Pepys. Mr. Paton's lecture tonight promises to be one of the best of the series.

We are not just aware of how our Archbishop and his Coadjutor regard matters of mere mundane importance, but we trust either or both of them is a little less absent-minded than the Bishop of London who is so devoted to his diocese that he is inclined to forget his own personal requirements. Once he met an old friend in the street and stopped to talk to him. When about to separate, the Bishop's face suddenly assumed a puzzled expression.

"Tom," he said, "when we met was I going up or down the street?"

"Down" replied Tom.

The Bishop's face cleared.

"It's all right, then. I had been home to lunch."

The differences between France, Germany and Britain seem to be gradually disappearing. One of the principal, and the greatest stumbling block to progress, was the advisability of admitting Germany to the League of Nations. Great Britain was anxious to admit her, but France objected until adequate reparations were made to warrant her evacuating the Ruhr. Germany on the other hand objected to making any special reparation until France complied with the Versailes Treaty and retired from the Ruhr. This endless chain sort of argument was leading no where, and at last the League of Nations has taken the right course and formally decided to intimate to Germany that she may enter the League on a basis of absolute equality with the other members. This means that France and Germany will in future have to submit their differences to the arbitrament of the League.

Notes By The Way

The Finances of the Canadian Provinces form the subject of an interesting study by W. A. McKague in the Monetary Times of Toronto. It covers the assets, the funded debts, and direct liabilities, the sinking funds, &c., of the various provinces as they were in the years 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1923, the last named date being the latest for which the figures for all the nine provinces were available. Among the assets public buildings roads and bridges are common to all the provinces. The three Prairie Provinces own and operate their own telephone systems, in which they have invested some $35,000,000. Ontario, New Brunswick Nova Scotia and British Columbia have provincial railways, while Ontario has very large investments in hydro-electric plants and Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have taken on similar ventures.

A noteworthy feature of Mr. McKague's article is a table showing the growth of the funded debt in each of the provinces. The totals show the funded debts of all the provinces taken together increased from $30,866,750 in 1890 to $340,263,771 in 1920 and to $640,490,109 in 1923. A really alarming portion of this load of debt **was incurred** during the years 1920-23 in which over $300,000,000 was added, and this as we all know has been swollen at a more rapid pace since 1923.

It is to be noted that the funded debt by no means covers the total liabilities of a province, although it usually covers the principal part. In 1923 there were other liabilities of the provinces in the form of bank loans, public deposits, treasury notes outstanding to the amount of $100,000,000 in round figures. Nor was this all. There were indirect liabilities in the form of guarantees to private enterprises, chiefly railways, which amounted to $211,361,266.

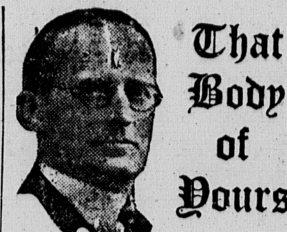
It is a painfully remarkable fact that the present debts and liabilities of either New Brunswick or Nova Scotia are today greater than the funded debts of all the nine provinces of the Dominion collectively 35 years ago. Prince Edward Island has been the least reckless of all the provinces in that regard, but collectively the provincial governments of Canada have fallen into debt with a fearful and increasing velocity in recent years.

The above stated facts are the more startling because of the slow growth of population in the Atlantic Provinces. It is easy, almost too easy, for any solvent individual or government to borrow money on good security. All the Maritime governments are solvent, and their credit is good—none better. The security they offer when they borrow is ample, because the entire wealth of the province is security for a provincial debt. And every government has demands made upon it which are hard to resist and yet which ought not to be granted.

The stern fact must be faced that civic provincial and federal debts, interest charges and taxation have increased alarmingly in recent years and ought to be diminished. Our safety demands that public expenditure shall be curtailed and every needless outlay cut off. To go on borrowing, spending and taxing as the federal and provincial governments have done can only end in financial disaster.

To the present Legislative Assembly of this province belongs the honor and credit of having reduced the indemnity of its members, thus setting the example of economy "at the top," where it ought to begin. Our provincial representatives in taking this course have set an example to every legislative body in Canada and have led the way in a notable economic reform which ought hereafter to be fruitful of lasting and good results. They have kept their pre-election pledges and set their faces against the practice of lavish and wasteful expenditures such as have loaded all the provinces with a most alarming burden of debt.

Throughout Canada there is a loud demand for closer economy in public expenditure as the only possible means of lightening our heavy tax burdens. This demand cannot be satisfied by talk or professions. It calls for practical measures backed by sincerity of purpose, and we fail to find among the nine provincial governments of Canada any one administration that has grappled with this question more earnestly or more successfully than has the present Government of Prince Edward Island.



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

PAIN IN THE EAR

An ear specialist has outlined two or three suggestions regarding pain in the ear, that should be helpful to all of us.

The first thing to remember is, that pain in the ear is always worth a trip to your physician.

If the ear itself is painful to the touch, the more handling of the ear causing pain, it is usually due to trouble in the outer canal of the ear and is not usually serious. The opening and closing of the mouth causing pain is likewise due to trouble in the outer ear.

If pressing the finger on the hard lump behind the ear causes pain, it is usually a serious sign, meaning that the inner ear is affected, and the ear specialist should be at once consulted.

If pressing the lump behind the ear toward the ear itself causes pain then the trouble is likely in the middle ear. This inflammation in the middle ear is seen very often, and if the drum is not punctured by the physician, it is often burst open by the pressure of the inflammatory process within. This allows drainage, and usually prevents the formation of mastoid trouble.

Another cause of pain has been found since the advent of the X-Ray.

In former years cases of severe earache have taxed the patience and skill of our best specialists. There was no temperature nor pulse, no pain over antrum, but severe pain in the ear itself and in eating or speaking.

With the coming of the X-Ray it was found that the last molar tooth the wisdom tooth, owing to the fact that man's mouth is becoming smaller, did not have sufficient room to develop properly, and pointed upward and inward toward the ear.

With the removal of this tooth or the one next to it, the pain in the ear disappeared.

Many times the specialist has been called so late, that the severe mastoid operation that is chiselling away the bone at back of ear has been necessary.

Don't take a chance on a pain in the ear. It may be serious and early attention may prevent a severe illness, or oven loss of life itself.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

March 19, 1925

HOW TO GET ON:—"Ask, and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find. (Matthew 7:7.

PRAYER:—Teach us, Lord, to ask great things from thee, and to be diligent and definite seekers. Then thou wilt make our way prosperous.

MARCH WIND

Rough courier that speaks the
swift advance
Of lifting hyacinths and tulip tide;
And warming earth that shows the
thin green lance
Of tender grass on meadows, rolling wide.

Vanguard of force to clean the
drab terrain
Of winter's crowding flotsam, so
that soon
The willow trees will drip with silver rain,
Through the wet witchery of an
April noon.

We hear it roaring down the country-side,
And through the city as the shutters swing;
A shouting envoy and a bustling
guide,
To blaze a pathway for the timid
Spring.

—Thomas J. Murray

Character Reading

A narrow hand with broad fingers shows great business ability. Emotion, kindness and firmness are also shown very strongly. Their possessions are honest and sincere ,but hate to be "ordered."

Veterans Appeal For Pirie's Life

OTTAWA, March 16.—A demand on behalf of the great majority of the members of the Great War Veterans' Association of the Dominion that further examination be given by the Government to consideration of the mental attitude of John Buchanan Pirie, who killed his wife and children, who is facing death in the county jail, has been made to the cabinet.

One of the chief points which the veterans have raised is the claim that at the time that Dr. P. MacNaughton examined Pirie he had to facts of the accidents or injuries which Pirie suffered during his war service.

Whin I Was A Senator

The following is taken from the Toronto "Saturday Night:"

(Down in Prince Edward Island there is a Senatorship lying around loose, the previous owner of this bauble having passed out. It is said that out of the eighty odd thousand of people on the Island several thousand are out to get this bauble, together with the $4,000 and pickings, which go with it per annum. All of which has led an "Islander" to contribute the following which fairly reviews the situation.)

"I was just thinkin', Phalen, of the time whin I was a Senator meself," said Hogan, when he had taken his seat on the counter in Phalen's grocery and lit his pipe.

"Whin you were a Senator?" said Phalen, "I never knowed you was a Senator!"

"It was this way," said Hogan "Senator Corcoran died wan day unbeknownst to the paarty and there was a great rush for the job, for it is a good payin' job, Phalen, I never thought av applyin' till wan day Peter MichManus tould me there was six av them lookin' fer it. There was Mike Flynn and Jim Morrissey and three or four others and ivery wan of them said the whole paarty promised to support thim or die in the attempt

"Be Jabers, sez I to meself, if Jim and Mike are goin' to be Senators, I'll be wan too, an' so I spoke to our members an' they both said I had as much right to the job as anny wan else and, as I had worrked haard fer thim, they would give me their undivided support. To strengthen their hands with the Prime Minister, they said, I had better get up a petition and git ivery wan I could to sign it. I got Jimmy Ready, the lawyer, to get me up a petition an' he did. It was the best petition I iver seen. It was grand an', sez I to meself, whin the Prime Minister sees that he'll see at once I'm the man for the job, he can't get around it, providin' I get the people to sign it.

"I was a little afeard there might be some difficulty in getting the names, but I started. I began at wan end of the country, wantin' to git all I could an', do you know, ivery wan I asked signed it, an' some of them wanted to sign twice. I had to come home and buy more paper. I bought a whole quire of it and inside av a week I had the whole quire filled with the names of good men and thrue all over the country an' more to come. Besides signin' it ivery wan of them tould me I was the man for the job, the paarty owed it to me and I must git it. I never knowed how easy it was to be a Senator. I just cursed meself fer a fool for not goin' after t before.

"Here I was slavin' fer a bare livin' an' there was a job waitin' fer me at $4,000 a year an' free transportation back and forth to Ottawa an' nothin' much to do but draw yer pay. I tell ye, Phalen, I was a happy man. I began at wance, as they sy, to function as a Senator. I was makin' speeches to the wife, addressin' her as Mister Spaker and Gintlemin." I thrimmed meself up ivery mornin' in me best blacks and flatthered meself that I was an imposin' Senator an' would be hailed by everybody as wan of Ottawa's leadin' citizens. I tell ye, Phalen I was some Senator thim days.

"I niver was in Ottawa but I could see the tall buildin's and hear the ladies say to wan another 'There is Senator Hogan from the Island!' Thim was happy days, Phalen, an' I have often been wonderin' since how any man can rise to the dignity an' other requirements av a Senatorship when he makes up his mind to it.

"Wan day I met Jim Morrissey on the road. Av course I didn't let on that I was goin' to get the job for I felt sorry for him but he stopped to have a bit of a chat. 'Well,' he says, "There's only six of us who want that Senatorship an' only wan can git it, an' I'm that wan.

"I got the name of ivery man, woman an' child in the County on my petition and the members from the Island tell me I'm goin' to have it an' I'm expectin' worrd ivery day now tellin' me to come to the Capital.' 'Yez are, are ye?' sez I, av course I knowed he was lying about it but I felt a little onaisy about it just the same Annyway, I knowed somebody was lyin' but they couldn't go back on me an' I wint on preparin' and gittin' my speeches ready.

"Thin, after some months of this, wan day I read in the 'Gyardian' that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council had been plased to appoint Tomas Mulligan to the vacant sate in the Senate. The 'Gyardian' was plased to congratulate its esteemed fellow citizen Tomas Mulligan on his illivation to such an important and remunerative position, which he was so well qualified to fill and so on and so on.

"I tell ye, Phalen, I was mad, fightin' mad, an' if I had met our two members just thin, collectively or individually, there would be only wan av the three av us left and that would be me.

"I didn't lave the house for a week. There was no more speeches an' I called me wife Mary Ann as I always did before I got that Senatorship. There is a big differ between lookin' fer a thing an' gittin' it, Phalen. I was sore fer awhile an' I gave the politicians a wide berth an' a sour look fer many a day afther but I got over it an' can do me regular day's worrk as well as before me temporary occupation of that vacant sate. It looks aisy, Phalen, to git wan av thim jobs when yez have little to do and plinty to git, an' it would be aisy if the politicians were not so willin' to promise you whatever you want.

"But, afther all, Phalen, it does wan good to be a Sentor even fer a few days; it gives you a consait av yerself to know that you could fill the bill with credit to yourself and benefit to the country at large as they say in the Obituaries, but it makes wan feel like hell when he suddenly and onexpectedly loses the job he niver held. But Glory be, I've got over it and can now pursue me usual avocation with that sense of confidence and resignation that comes to the man who knows his job an' has no settled convictions about what he has missed. In conclusion, Phalen, I'd advise ye not to make any extensive purchases for a Senatorship till ye got the thing in yer fist."

New Diamond Found Some Famous Stones

In a diamond mine at Gong-Gong, near Kimberley, a digger has found a stone weighing 110 carats, one of the largest diamonds discovered in recent years. A fortnight earlier this child of luck found another stone which he sold for $4,500. The value of the second diamond cannot be computed, as so much depends upon the quality of the stone, its shape and its total weight after cutting. The weight of a diamond in the rough gives only the roughest idea of its final value when cut, but generally speaking, the larger they are the more valuable they are. The Cullinan is not only the largest diamond ever discovered, but it was the most valuable. Even when cut into four pieces, the largest piece remains the king of diamonds. In the rough it looked like a piece of ice and weighed three-quarters of a pound. It was the find of Frederick Wells, surface manager of the Cullinan mine, who came across it on June 25, 1905, a date he well remembered in after years. The company gave him $10,000 as a reward for his honesty in turning it in and his luck in finding it.

The Cullinan Diamond

The Cullinan weighed 3,034 carats in the rough and was by far the largest single diamond ever recorded. It was bought by the Union of South Africa and two years later was offered as a present to King Edward. Little use could be made of a gem of this size as a personal adornment, and it was decided to split it. The delicate and important task was confided to Asscher of Amsterdam, who had special tools made for his operations upon this huge stone, which, the more it was examined the more it was admired, since it was almost flawless and of the coveted blue-white shade. Asscher made the division himself and a perfect bit of work it was. The largest of the four pieces was set in King Edward's sceptre and the second largest in his crown, the other fragments being set in the Queen's crown. The value of the Cullinan diamond lay wholly in its size, shape and color. It had no historical value like many other of the great diamonds of the world, and perhaps even to-day would not be held in such esteem as that more famous stone, the Koh-i-noor, or "Mountain of Light," which is one of the British crown jewels and is the chief ornament of the crown of the Queen of England.

The Koh-i-noor

The early history of this superb stone is obscure, but some think that it is the stone first heard of in the "Memoirs of Sultan Baber," in 1526. This author spoke of a war between two Indian nations and said that the chief spoil of the victor was a magnificent diamond worth "half of the daily expenses of the whole world." If this was the Kon-i-noon, it then disappeared from sight for two hundred years and was next heard of in the possession of a Shah of Persia, who was supposed to have got it in India. This Shah was murdered by an Afghan named Ahmed Shah, who seized the stone and fled from the country. At Cabul he established a new kingdom which passed, with the diamond, to his son when he died. The son held the stone for twenty years and then handed it on to his grandson, Shah Zemain, who was driven from his throne. He fled to India with the stone and sought shelter with another potentate. But his host yearned for the diamond which Zemain had hidden, and in order to make him reveal its whereabouts he tortured him fiendishly, even destroying his sight. But Zemain escaped and after incredible adventures returned home and resumed his throne.

The Orloff

He regained possession of the stone, and apparently it passed on to some person not named, for in the '50's of the last century it turned up in England. The experts there said that the shape was poor and the owner sent it to Amsterdam to be cut again. 83¼ carats being sacrificed in the process to give the stone its present form. The Koh-i-noor is not as large as the Orloff diamond, of which a photograph was published some time ago by the Soviet Government in order to disprove the charge that the Imperial jewels had been sold by the Bolshevists. This stone is supposed at one time to have formed one of the eyes of a huge idol at Seringham, in India. It was seen by a French soldier, who stole it after ingratiating himself with the keepers of the temple, and sold it to an English sea captain for £2,000. It changed hands in London for £10,000 and then disappeared. It turned up again in Amsterdam, where it was bought by Prince Orloff, the favorite for the time being of the Empress Catherine. The Prince is supposed to have paid £90,000 in cash and an annuity of £4,000 for the diamond.

The Regent and the Great Mogul

The Regent, sometimes known as the Pitt diamond, is considered by experts second only to the Cullinan in beauty. It weighs 136¾ carats and has a beautiful white tinge. It was bought by Thomas Pitt, grandfather of the famous William Pitt, for $72,000, but he became so worried about it that he resold it and Louis XV is said to have given $675,000 for it. At one time it adorned the sword of Napoleon, and now is among the French royal jewels. One of the most famous of diamonds, the Great Mogul, is missing to-day. That it once existed is a well authenticated fact, and some have supposed that this was another name for the Koh-i-noor, while others contend that it is none other than the Russian Orloff stone. It was first heard of in Europe 400 years ago and a traveler in the seventeenth century gave a description of it which does not correspond with the descriptions of the Koh-i-noor orthe Orloff. In 1739 it was in the possession of the Persian Nadir Shah, once the owner of the Koh-i-noor, but since then nobody has heard of it. Perhaps in some crisis it was hidden and its owner murdered, thus taking with him the secret of the diamond's whereabouts.

—Insist on the Genuine—
RU-BER-OID for ROOFINGS!
50 DIFFERENT GRADES
"The better Roofings that cost no more"
THE RUBEROID Co LIMITED
Felt & Board Mills at Port Neuf, P.Q. MONTREAL TORONTO Stocks at Larger Centres

Friend Banker Friend Wife

What security?—asks the Banker—when you seek the accommodation of a loan. And security is given.

What security?—well might ask your wife when an obligation is incurred, for upon her shoulders the burden of repayment will fall should anything happen to you.

Give her the security of a Great-West Life insurance policy—cash to cover all your obligations. Write for rates on our special policies for farmers.

Hyndman & Co., Ltd.
MANAGERS—P. E. I.

An Opportunity for the Small Investor

"The joy of living is shadowed for most of us by a sense of guilt because we are not accumulating more money from our income."

An opportunity is presented in our Partial Payment Plan by which the Investor can purchase a $100 bond by making an initial payment of $10 with monthly payments of the same amount.

This means money will earn from 5% to 7% Full particulars of our Partial Payment Plan gladly furnished on request.

EASTERN SECURITIES CO. Limited.
ST. JOHN HALIFAX
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
929-3-14Stt3i.

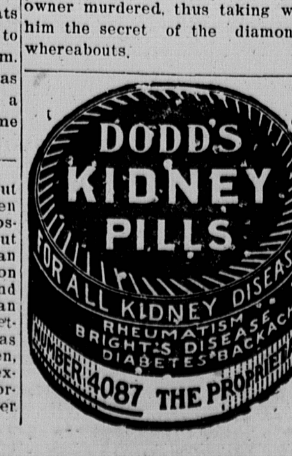
WALL PAPER REMNANT SALE

HALF PRICE

A large assortment of small lots done up in lots to suit all rooms. Some patterns have borders to match, some have none. Nearly all have borders.
FOR PARLOR, DINING ROOM, HALL, BED ROOM AND KITCHEN
All pretty patterns. All are booked to go out HALF PRICE.
Great bargains for quick buyers. See them in our WALL PAPER DEPARTMENT. Samples in show window.
CARTER & CO., LTD.

INSIDIOUS EYE STRAIN

We use this adjective advisedly.
Sufferers from Eyestrain may have perfect vision and therefore do not suspect the presence of any eye defect.
The motive power of the entire human organism is Nerve Energy.
Normal eyes, it is computed utilize about 20% of this Nerve Energy, but when Eyestrain is present, a much larger proportion is required. Hence defective eyes, through their consumption of an excessive amount of Nerve Energy, may seriously affect the functioning of other organs of the body, and produce ill health.
HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED
G. F. Hutcheson
Optometrist



893-3-12M7i.