

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1926

GETTING ON THE MAP

During the present summer Prince Edward Island received more genuinely valuable publicity than ever before in its history. The first chapter in this publicity was the visit some weeks ago of the leading representatives of railway and steamship lines in Canada and the United States. Those gentlemen, visiting here as the guests of several prominent citizens, spent a week on the island enjoying its out of door life and the hospitality of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and the leading citizens. With only a few exceptions these gentlemen were here for the first time. They had all heard of the summer attractions of the Garden of the Gulf but, after a few days experience here, they all declared "the half had not been told." They camped and fished and motored and feasted and went away declaring that no other part of the continent which they had visited possessed such an atmosphere, and quiet rural beauty, such evidence of wide spread prosperity and such general attractions for tourists as this province possesses.

Now these gentlemen, in touch as they are and interested in past senger travel, are all henceforth ward boosters for Prince Edward Island as a summer resting place. One suggestion expressed by all of them was that, to secure the greatest number of summer visitors, more country homes, more facilities must be provided at suitable seaside places where families, including children can be accommodated at moderate rates. This class of trade once secured, a province, once recognized as a desirable summer resort, the more wealthy class of visitors would follow. In any case it was a most worthy achievement to get those transportation leaders here and it is extremely gratifying that their visit was such a splendid success.

Following the visit of the Railway and steamship representatives came the Medical Clinic which brought to this city a number of the most eminent medical men in Canada. These gentlemen also were interested in the rural beauties and the healthfulness of the province and we have no doubt that they also will have many good things to say to their friends about Prince Edward Island.

Next came the largest and, in geographical sense at least, the most representative, namely, the Federation of Canadian Teachers, with delegates and visitors from every province in Canada. These representatives, about 300 in all, were charmed with "the Island" and had many good things to say about it. In more ways than that of publicity for Prince Edward Island, this conference of East, Centre and West, by men and women who are laying the foundation of the Greater-Canada that shall be, we look for beneficial results from this connection. It had in it the seeds of Canadian unification, or inter-Canadian friendliness and co-operation. It has also set an example in interprovincial visitation and conference which it is hoped will be followed in future.

Today we are to have the annual convention of Odd Fellows when between five and six hundred representatives are expected. In addition to the business of the Order arrangements has been made to give the visitors a good social time while here and we have no doubt their stay will be pleasant and that they also will carry away with them happy recollections of their visit.

The Royal Commission also, which held its sessions here last week contributed very considerably to the publicity given the province during the present season and

there is reason for hope that the result of the enquiry shall be something even more tangible than publicity. These visitations, representing transportation, Public Health, Education, Fraternity and provincial interest respectively have attracted considerable attention and given the island a definite place on the map of Canada that cannot fail to bring results.

WHY DO YOU VOTE

The privilege of voting is one of the dearly bought rights of democracy. Men fought and died to secure it. How do we value it today? The purpose of voting is to secure the best possible government for the country, not in self-seeking, not for the sake of the party nor for what the party can do for the voter.

Ordinarily, especially among the unthinking, the issues involved in a pending election are not the factors which determine the manner of voting. One is swayed by personal friendship for or by a personal grievance against the candidate. Another is a hereditary Liberal or Conservative and is bound fast to the traditions of his party; it matters not whether these traditions are adhered to by the party or not, whether the party's interests have been trampled underfoot; it is "the party" and the devoted supporter refuses to be a "turn coat." Another, if he finds that the party to which he has given faithful allegiance, has departed from the old paths, has misused its power, has secured a recess of trade once secured, a province, once recognized as a desirable summer resort, the more wealthy class of visitors would follow. In any case it was a most worthy achievement to get those transportation leaders here and it is extremely gratifying that their visit was such a splendid success.

In the history of Canada since Confederation there has not been a general federal election in which the lines between right and wrong, between allegiance to party and duty to country have been as distinctly marked or as clearly defined as in the election now pending. Whatever sophistry may be advanced by party enthusiasts, whatever assertions and denials may be brought to bear upon public opinion, one fact stands out clearly, namely that the late King Government, during its four and a half years in office, followed the serpentine trail of political subterfuge and trickery in order to hang on to office. Honest Liberals frankly admit this and have openly declared their intention of opposing it by their vote.

The charges against the King government are not the empty vapors of designing politicians; they have been attested to in the records of parliament and by sworn evidence submitted to a parliamentary committee the majority of whom were supporters of the government. These charges include the wanton violation of promises made to secure the support of certain constituencies, the attempted bribery of constituencies by public works, offices of emolument etc.; they include the return of one or more members by ballot switching; they include the complete demoralization of one of the principal departments of the governments and this with the full knowledge of the then Prime Minister and his government.

These charges have been and are being denied by the present Liberal candidates and their supporters; the childish charge is made that the demoralization of the Customs was due to corruption on the part of former administrations. Will sane and honest electors be misled by this?

The duty of the elector is a sacred one. He may have a personal grudge against one or another of

Notes by the Way

As the party nominations proceed in Ontario and the West there is evidence of the same "co-operation" between Liberals and Progressives as was apparent in the election of last October and during the last session of Parliament, but with the slight difference that there will probably be fewer three-cornered contests. It would appear that in most cases the Conservative candidate will be opposed by a Liberal or a Progressive. This is, we think, so far desirable and a favorable omen for the supporters of the Meighen Government.

The Progressives of Ontario and the West are as yet leaderless, since the resignation of Mr. Forke. He never had much control over his followers and when nearly half of them broke away at the close of the session and refused to support the King Government at a critical moment the solidarity of the Progressive faction was broken, but the fragments still move on in much the same old orbit.

A party without hope of ever regaining a leading position in Canada, under a most crushing defeat but a few months ago, now leaderless and with no policy or hope except the small chance of holding the balance of power in the new Parliament is in a rather pitiable position. One would think it would be hard to arouse much enthusiasm in the Progressive ranks during the present election and no political fervor has yet become apparent in that quarter.

As for ex-Premier King and his followers there is this to be said of him personally: He suffered a great loss of prestige in the last election when his party followers in the Commons were reduced from 117 to 100, and he and half his colleagues in the Government went down to defeat. It was a further heavy loss to his prestige when in seeking reelection for himself he was forced to look to far-off Saskatchewan. Not in all the five provinces east of the Lakes could a safe seat be found for him then or now, and he is therefore still clinging to Prince Albert with the grasp of a drowning man.

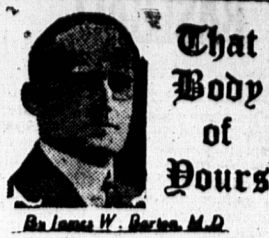
A further loss of prestige for King and the Liberal party was found in the fact that although given time and opportunity, he failed to find a man to fill one of the vacant Cabinet seats for either Manitoba, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward Island, and was forced to attempt to carry on the session with but a single Cabinet minister in the Commons from Ontario and another to represent all the three Maritimes. Thus paralyzed and decried was the King Government—a thing of shreds and patches, propped up by Progressive votes upon which it was absolutely dependent for life and breath and whose bidding it was bound to do.

That is the sort of thing a caricature of all that a Government should be, that Liberal members from this Province supported during the six-months nightmare of the past session and which four so-called Liberal candidates in Prince Edward Island are pledged to restore to power! The same old gang, propped up in the same old way—that is the best they have to hope for or to promise, and only promising without hope of succeeding.

The country turns with hope to the new Conservative Government led by Arthur Meighen. "Whatever record leaps to light he never shall be ashamed." Eighteen years in public life he has pursued a faithful public course. In war time as in times of peace he has stood true to Canada and the Empire. When his chief opponent was skulking under the Stars and Stripes for years, Arthur Meighen was at his post in Ottawa, giving his best mind and his best effort to save Canada and save the Empire. He has surrounded himself with able, patriotic and trustworthy colleagues, tried and true.

Mr. Meighen has a more solid support, a more united party at his

back than ever before. They stand for clean, honest and stable government, which is the country's greatest need, but which the country has not had for five years past and can never hope to have under Mackenzie King. Mr. Meighen's unchanged and unchangeable policy of adequate protection for all Canadian industries has been endorsed and approved for forty-five years by the country and even by Laurier and Fielding in all essential particulars. We may rest assured that the country will give the new Government a fair trial!



By James W. Barnes, M.P.

That Body of Ours

PREVENTING OLD AGE

One of the hard things for the middle aged man or woman to recognize is that the body gets older with advancing years. You see the mind is strong and as alert as ever, if not more so, and one is apt to think that he can do the things physically that he has done during his earlier years.

Now why does the brain remain strong or actually grow stronger as you grow older, and the body gets older or weaker? Some one has well said that it is because the brain continues to be used as you grow older, whereas the body is used less. But as the brain cannot function without a sufficient blood supply, it is just here that Nature is so generous to the human family, because blood vessels supplying blood to the brain remain strong and healthy long after the supply to other parts of the body has been greatly reduced.

If at middle age a man's brain begins to show signs of weakness, it is not because he doesn't get a sufficient quantity of blood to the brain but because something is interfering with the quality. This impurity of the blood is due to poisons from teeth, tonsils, intestine, or other points in the body, and as the brain is bathed with this kind of blood there is an actual change in the structure of the brain cells. However with most folks who are getting to, or past middle age, the point to remember is that the brain needs to be used to be kept healthy and alert. The idea of "settling down and taking things easy" is about the "easy" way that Nature finds to carry these folks off. They brain gets its good supply of blood. It was intended that you use those muscles that cover your entire body. Nature has a digestive apparatus to take care of such need. Now you are not going to work as hard physically as you grow older, and will therefore not need to eat so much to supply your muscles, but the brain depends on the activity of your body to maintain a good circulation of the blood, and to draw used blood away from it.

So irrespective of your age, get some exercise, walking if possible every day of your life. You will keep your muscles and digestive apparatus, your heart and lungs, in good condition to supply your brain with pure blood. Also your body will keep younger for a longer time.

Daily Lessons In English

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "Mrs. Dr. Brown." Say "the wife of Dr. Brown" or "Mrs. Brown."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: civilization. Pronounce the third 'i' as "it," not as in "ice."

OFTEN MISPELLED: accessible. Two c's, two s's. ibile. SYNONYMS: dark, gloomy, dismal, dim, murky, somber, shady, obscure.

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: PRECAUTION; prudent; thoughtful; as against danger; "Having taken this precaution, I advanced slowly."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

August 10, 1926 GOD IS FAITHFUL—The Lord gave them rest. . . There failed not aught of any good thing which the Lord had spoken unto the house of Israel." Jos. 21:44, 45.

PRAYER—We would offer the sacrifices of righteousness, and put our trust in the Lord.

TELL HIM If with pleasure you are viewing Any work a man is doing; If you like him or you love him, Tell him now!

back than ever before. They stand for clean, honest and stable government, which is the country's greatest need, but which the country has not had for five years past and can never hope to have under Mackenzie King. Mr. Meighen's unchanged and unchangeable policy of adequate protection for all Canadian industries has been endorsed and approved for forty-five years by the country and even by Laurier and Fielding in all essential particulars. We may rest assured that the country will give the new Government a fair trial!

The Man Nobody Knows

INSTALMENT XXII. SIMON SQUIRMS

Jesus taught all this without ever teaching it. Every one of his conversations, every contact between his mind and others, is worthy of the attentive study of any sales manager. Passing along the shores of a lake one day, he saw two of the men whom he wanted as disciples. Their minds were in motion; their hands were busy with their conditions in the fishing trade, and the prospect of a good market for the day's catch. To have broken in on such thinking with the offer of employment as preachers of a new religion would have been to confuse them and invite a certain rebuff. What was Jesus' approach?

"Come with me," he said, "and I will make you fishers of men." "Fishers? . . . that was a word they could understand. . . fishers of men. . . that was a new idea. . . what was he driving at? . . . fishers of men. . . it sounded interesting. . . well, what was it, anyway? He sat on a hillside overlooking a fertile country. Many of the crowd who gathered around him were farmers, with their wives and sons and daughters. He wanted their interest and attention; it was important to make them understand, at the very outset, that what he had to say was nothing vague or theoretical but of direct and immediate application to their daily lives.

"A sower went forth to sow," he began, "and when he sowed some fell by the wayside and some were devoured by the birds of the air. . . Were they interested? . . . were they through that experience had gone through that experience had the thieves crows. . . many a good day's work they had spayed. . . So this Teacher knew something about the troubles that farmers had to put up with. . . Fair enough. . . let's hear what he has to say. . . examples taking each of his parables and pointing out the keen knowledge of human motives on which it is based. In a later chapter we shall have something more to say of these parables—the most powerful advertisements of all time. For our present purpose the examples would already given are enough. They show how instantly he won his audience. With his very first sentence he put himself in step with them; he was invariably a thought in line with their own thinking, easy himself and try for "fancy pieces and shrewdly calculated to awaken store."

In time Mr. Nickerson had a large collection of wood. "There were some pieces among the collection that I used to wonder," said Jesus, "what in the world I could ever want them for. The time came when I found that those pieces were just what I wanted."

Whether or not the sights of the wrecks at sea had anything to do with Mr. Nickerson's calling in life, he did not say. Significant it is that although so familiar with the sea, he did not follow the sea but became a railway man.

"During my railway days," said Mr. Nickerson, "I was at Wood's Harbor Station. Looking idly through a magazine while there, I saw a picture of a man sitting on a chair. The idea came to me that I could make a chair like that. So, when my fortnight's vacation came, which was during the winter, I drew from my stock of wood and made me a chair like the illustration I had seen in the magazine."

"Ah," said that cynical gentleman to himself, "if he were a prophet he would have known that this woman is a sinner, and would have refused to let her touch him." He might have been tempted to put his thought into words, but he never had a chance. Quick as a flash Jesus turned on him: "Simon, I have somewhat to say to thee."

"Teacher, say on." It was a half concealed sneer. "There was a man who had two debtors," said Jesus. "One owed him five hundred shillings and the other fifty. Neither could pay and he forgave them both. Which of them, do you think, will love him most?"

For no matter how you shout it, He won't really care about it. He won't know how many tears drop. You have shed. If you think some praise is due him Now's the time to slip it to him, For he cannot read his tombstone When he's dead.

More than praise and more than money, Is the comment kind and sunny And the hearty, warm approval Of a friend. For it gives to life a savor Makes a fellow stronger, braver, And it gives him hope and courage To the end.

If you love him, let him know it; If he merits praise bestow it; Let the words of true encouragement Be said, Do not wait till life is over And he's underneath the clover, For he cannot read his tombstone When he's dead!

The Wreck Chair

CLARA DENNIS

"There is no new thing under the sun," was written many many years ago. But if the author were to return to earth today and pay a visit to Shag Harbor, Nova Scotia, he would find something new there. It is a new old chair made by Gilbert Nickerson.

It is a new chair, because only recently made. It is an old chair, because made out of very old material. There is no other chair like it in the world. There never can be another chair like it in the world. The collecting instinct is very marked in individuals. It varies in the article collected. Some individuals make a specialty of collecting butterflies, others of old coins, others of china, others of pictures, others of antiques, others of post-cards, still others of stamps. Indeed there is no end to the articles collected by individuals.

But not alone does this trait of collecting belong to the individual. It is a characteristic of the Nation as well. The difference being that the Nation's collection is not a specific collection of butterflies or old coins or china or stamps but a heterogeneous collection of butterflies, old coins, china, stamps and many many other things as well. It is called by the imposing name of "Museum."

Gilbert Nickerson's collecting instinct inclined to "wood from wrecked ships." Early in life this tendency manifested itself. Perhaps it was prompted by the environment in which he lived, surrounded as he was by a case of opportunity for the south-western shore of Nova Scotia has been the scene of many ship-wrecks. In any event, Mr. Nickerson's earliest recollections are of his tendency to collect. If there was a wreck in the vicinity and his father and brother went to it, the little Gilbert would tell them to be sure and bring him something from the wreck. "On one occasion," said Mr. Nickerson, "I remember that my father brought me the beautiful carved and gilded head of a large schooner that was wrecked near Cape Sable Island and I had that as a plaything for a long time."

As the years passed, this hobby called, grew with young Nickerson and whenever wrecks came, not only would he try and get pieces of wrecks from them, but he would ask older men if they had pieces of certain wrecks that he had learned about and he would try and obtain them. Later, when he grew large enough, he would go to the scene of wrecks and try for "fancy pieces and shrewdly calculated to awaken store."

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