

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President, W. Chester S. McLaughlin; Vice-President, J. R. Burnett; Secretary, Lieut. Col. D. A. Mackinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Manager, J. H. Burnett; Associate Editor, D. K. Currie; New York Representative—Frank H. Northrup; Chicago Representative—E. J. Power

The GUARDIAN may be obtained from the following agents in Charlottetown: Maritime Stationers, Grafton St. Carter & Co., Queen St. A. Brown, Stamp Vendor, Stephen Duffy, Richmond St. Railway Bookstall, J. D. Taylor, Grafton St. Wm. Daisel, Spring Park Road P. T. Murphy, Prince St. Groceries J. F. Duffy, Queen St. W. C. Wright, Kent Street West R. Thomas White, 125 Elm Ave. Fred Gaudet, Great George St.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1924

THE CIVIC REPORTS

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the annual civic reports for the past year. They speak for themselves and we commend a careful perusal of them. They also speak eloquently for His Worship Mayor Jenkins and the heads of the various departments. Mayor Jenkins has certainly won golden opinions for himself in the business-like manner in which he carried out his whole-shouldered task. To his indefatigable and ceaseless efforts the city is indebted for the highways grant which lightened the burden of civic taxation by over \$34,000. To the same characteristics of his the city is indebted for the long delayed Soldiers' Monument which but for him would have been further indefinitely delayed. These two achievements alone make Mayor Jenkins' administration historic for all time to come.

Councillor Moran, chairman of the Finance Department, Councillor Rattray of the Street, and the chairman of the other committees are deserving of commendation for their work and their excellent reports. The financial report, while satisfactory, gives occasion for some serious thinking. Our expenditures are growing, healthily and necessarily it is true, and we are getting good value for every dollar, yet when we find in the excellent analysis of expenditure in His Worship's report, that out of every dollar of revenue we are paying 31 cents in interest, the thought may occur in some minds that we are going a fairly rapid rate in expenditure. However, every dollar is fully accounted for.

BURNS ANNIVERSARY

For many years the Burns Anniversary celebration has been looked forward to and looked back upon as the central musical and terpsichorean event of the year. There has never been any disappointment in this respect; some of the programmes may have been more enjoyable than others but none have been less enjoyable. This year, as may be seen by the programme published elsewhere in this issue, the stage has been set for one of the best in the history of the Caledonian Club, under the auspices of which all the Burns day celebrations are held. Every taste has been provided for. Music, vocal and instrumental including the bagpipes which are both; dancing in both Gaelic and English, by skilled artists; the drama, by a company of experienced performers—all Scotch with just enough Irish to give it a cosmopolitan flavor.

It will be remembered that the only drawback in connection with Burns concerts is that all who wish to attend cannot get in. The only way to overcome this is to secure tickets as early as possible. Tickets for Thursday night may be secured today at Jamieson's drug store beginning at 9 a. m., and for Friday night tickets may be secured during Friday beginning at 9 a. m. To miss a Burns concert would be cause for regret for the rest of the year, so let no one miss this year's. It will be equal to any given in past years and, better in some respects, as all Burns concerts have been, anyway there will be nothing like it till the anniversary comes round again a year hence. The point is, get your seats secured as early as possible.

WHY NOT?

Some of our Liberal exchanges express considerable uneasiness over the present political situation. They argue that the defeat of the government during the present session would be a national mis-

fortune. The prospective programme they make out in such an eventuality is something like this: Mr. Meighen would be called upon to form a government and his following in the House is so numerically small that he would scarcely have enough to form a cabinet, and so lacking in statesmanship that the cabinet, when formed, would be useless. Should an appeal to the country be made, they argue, the chances are that the Liberals would again be the largest group and that the government would still be powerless owing to possible and probable combinations that might be set up against it.

So they argue and so they try to keep up their courage and their hope. Yet they know, as the whole country knows, that the one thing that cannot happen in the event of an election is that the Liberal party shall be the largest group in the next parliament. Indications everywhere are that the Liberal party will be practically wiped out of existence at the next general election. This is the general opinion everywhere and unless something unforeseen occurs by which they can at least partially redeem themselves the Liberals will play a very inconspicuous part in the next parliament.

Would it be in the general interest of Canada to defeat the government during the next session and so precipitate a general election? Elections are expensive luxuries. They should never, except in cases of extreme necessity, be called outside of their regularly recurring periods. Does such necessity exist now? We believe the consensus of opinion is that it does. Nothing could possibly be more useless, more wastefully extravagant, more depressing to industry and to business generally than the do-nothing, government we have today. This also is a very general opinion. From every industry in the country comes a protest against the bungling method in which taxation is being imposed. From every quarter come protests against the unnecessary extravagance of Royal Commissions touring the country in a make-believe search for make-believe evidence on make-believe conditions. This one item alone, if applied, would materially reduce the National debt which is steadily climbing up along with the climbing taxes. No one act of useful legislation during the last two sessions can be credited to the government. Why then should a further existence be tolerated?

Is there a prospect of the government being defeated during the coming session? Without the aid of the Progressives it is defeated now by a majority of four. Is this help assured for the coming session? This is the problem the government is busy with at present and on which its life depends. The negotiations with Mr. Crerar and that gentleman's ultimatum have already been referred to and if the ultimatum is acquiesced in it will be at the expense of Canada. Mr. Forke, the recognized leader of the Progressives and who, rather than Mr. Crerar, should have been consulted, feels slighted at having been ignored and as a result the relations between the Progressives and Premier King are not as cordial as they were. Nevertheless, there are many Progressives whose hold on their \$4,000 indemnity is slipping and will certainly not survive another election. In this fact lies the Liberal hope. To save their indemnities some of them will no doubt come over and so stave off the dreaded general election. And so, unless the trouble in the cabinet becomes unbearable we may expect the government to continue its life-in-death existence by grace of a handful of Progressives.

Was there ever a time in the history of man when he was so determined on being entertained? ask the London Morning Post. "What was a luxury to our fathers has become to us a necessity. In all our budgets we give a place, perhaps the most important place to amusement. We feel that we cannot live without it. We see springing up on every hand new theatres, cinemas, hotels, restaurants and dance-halls." It is much the same in Canada. And the yearly consumption of cigars and cigarettes in the Dominion goes on increasing by millions and billions amid complaints of depressed trade, high taxation and the high cost of living. There are more ways and more temptations to spend money than there ever were before and gait!

Notes By the Way

It turns out that the year 1923 was the healthiest year on record in England. The medical correspondent of the London Times calls attention to the fact. He further states that the English people last year enjoyed an immunity from disease and death greater than has ever been recorded in all the world for a population of the same size. This was true not only for the year, but for almost every month of the year. The mortality per thousand shows a decrease from 14.6 in 1911 to 11.3 in 1923.

London has long been conspicuously healthy, among the great cities. Its death rate was 13.6 in the year 1919 and had diminished to 11.1 in 1923. The like favorable conditions are shown to have existed in 195 of the great towns of the Kingdom. In which the mortality decreased from 12.4 in 1921 to 11.6 in 1923. Through those years, it is to be noted, that great industrial depression and a most unusual amount of unemployment existed. These are conditions which tend to under feeding, or a lowered standard of comfort such as are expected to show an increasing general and infantile mortality. Two things are made clearly apparent by these statistics, one of which is that no large section of the population has gone hungry, or suffered from a lessened degree of bodily resistance to disease. The other is that the sanitary laws and ordinances for the prevention and spreading of disease have been carefully enforced by the authorities and observed by the people.

Our little community of less than 100,000 is in many ways typical of Canada in the matter of spending. Perhaps we are about as economical and thrifty as almost any equal number located together in the Dominion. Yet as compared with a past generation we spend a great deal of money upon recreation and personal adornment and pleasure more than our forbears. More is spent on dress, on travel, and in household adornment and comfort than in the older time. In musical instruments such as the gramophone the contrast is wide. In other things and ways that have come to us in more or less recent years and were unknown in the days of our fathers we spend much more. Among these are the motor car, the motor boat, the movie, the telephone and many electrical appliances that were unknown, or only beginning to be used 30 or 40 years ago.

Two thousand motor cars have cost us, say a matter of two million dollars. These are useful in many cases, but at least one-half of them here as elsewhere were purchased rather for the pleasure they give than on account of their utility. Garages and gasoline cost our fathers nothing, but they cost the world a pretty penny in these days. But we must have these various modern improvements and conveniences and they contribute much to the enjoyment of living. And the money is found in some way to pay for them and will doubtless be found in still larger volume to pay for these and other new luxuries in the years to come. But where does the money come from?

Everybody complains of high taxation by the taxing authorities, municipal, provincial and federal. It is rather appalling to read that these three forms of taxation amount yearly to \$100 per head, or \$500 per family of five, which in most cases the head of the household has to pay. Those who burn coal find the cost three times what it was before the war. Rents are much higher than they were ten years ago, and the high cost of living has been proverbial for years past. But in some way or other the money is found by most people to pay their way. Live somewhat luxuriously and have a good time generally. All of which makes it harder to satisfactorily answer the question. Where does the money come from?

Was there ever a time in the history of man when he was so determined on being entertained? ask the London Morning Post. "What was a luxury to our fathers has become to us a necessity. In all our budgets we give a place, perhaps the most important place to amusement. We feel that we cannot live without it. We see springing up on every hand new theatres, cinemas, hotels, restaurants and dance-halls." It is much the same in Canada. And the yearly consumption of cigars and cigarettes in the Dominion goes on increasing by millions and billions amid complaints of depressed trade, high taxation and the high cost of living. There are more ways and more temptations to spend money than there ever were before and gait!

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion expressed by its correspondents.

SORRY FOR MR. HYNDMAN

Sir,—I am sorry for Mr. John O. Hyndman. His mistakes of yesterday are responsible for his worries of today. It is quite clear that he is in a pickle; for this he has, however, only himself to blame. In a recent letter to the Associated Boards of Trade dealing with matters not pertinent to the particular questions which I have been venturing in your columns in a manner in no way reflecting on him or the Boards of Trade he saw fit to make certain sneering references with as much ostentation as if he were an arbitrator-in-chief as to how, when and by what channels important public questions should be dealt with. It is quite evident that the idea has taken deep root in his mind that because he happens to occupy the position he does he of necessity becomes the source of all knowledge and wisdom, and that any one who does not follow him in lead and acquiesce in his views must be using his own choice language, be he a "foke" or an exhibitor of "absolute ignorance." These words and the contemptuous reference in his first letter to Mr. Hyndman's contribution to the discussion of an important public question. The use of such language would indicate that the writer is getting a little top heavy, and that the position he holds is having an unbalancing effect on his judgment. Had he not been where ignorance was shown he would be scoring a point against this writer, have enhanced his own reputation. But more words signify nothing even if the writer felt that he was launching thunderbolts. "Words without thoughts never travel far." The safest words are always those that bring us most directly to facts and to what there is a complete sterility in Mr. Hyndman's communications. Words, too, are dangerous things when bandied about by an amateur. They sometimes have an uncomfortable habit of reverting boomerang-like to smite their author with disastrous results.

I will put a few questions to Mr. Hyndman which he can answer or not as he pleases. Those who are forthcoming answers may then, in some light as to his qualifications to successfully lead any movement for the improvement of our transportation muddle and as to his knowledge of the subject he has been so long dodging. 1.—Will he begin by assuming that he has been always a car ferry service at the Cape and that the existence for upwards of six years past and that for about three of these years the ferry steamer did not connect for eight full months of the year with any of the late trains and for the balance of the six years the connection failed for about seven months each year, although I so assume the absence of Mr. Hyndman and the Boards of Trade respecting the matter would almost justify an opposite conclusion. Now for the questions: 1.—Did you or the Boards of Trade ever in any public way that you could be heard condemn the propaganda of Captain Read, that after night, winter and autumn navigation would endanger the steamer's safety even after the Captain about a year ago in his letters to the press exposed the hollowness of such a pretence and fully established the contrary of what he had previously proclaimed? 2.—In the many resolutions passed by your bodies and in the speeches made by you on the occasions of the many visits made by the Railway Heads to the Province during the past six years was there ever a word uttered so far as the published reports go in furtherance of a demand that the ferry steamer should connect with late trains all the year round or at the very least during ten months thereof? 3.—Do you still approve of Captain Read's conduct in opposing all attempts made to ensure such connection or, if not, what is your position and the bodies you represent on this most vital question as up to the present no one knows? 4.—Did you approve of what has heretofore been so long the interests and slothness of the express train and if not, why have you been so long silent, talking generalities about the tourist trade and such like in short talking cream and acting skim milk? Your assertion applied to me that you "decline to enter a newspaper controversy with any one afraid to come out in the open and afraid of men's names." The sign his name to his letters, it is simply an impertinence. I am informed that any one requested your doing so and if the references in your two letters is a sample of your ability to handle an important matter I fail to see in what way the public can be the loser by your refusal. Why should I feel afraid of Mr. Hyndman or any man or body of men named thus? Some people like to see their names in print, and the other they see them the more pleased they become. Others do not court such notoriety. I confess I belong to this class. Fear has nothing whatever to do with my anonymity. Writing over my real name I would not have changed a word. The public care nothing about names. The Mr. Hyndman signs his letters adds nothing to their weight or influence much more is spent on amusements and luxuries. It is inevitable that there is less of prudent saving. Perhaps there never was so much need, or so much advice to practice economy, but these are little head-ends. This generation will go its own way.

That Body of Hours of Sleeping Sickness. By James W. Barton, M.D.

Although I dislike talking about conditions that are rare, nevertheless there has been such a widespread public interest in this condition that perhaps a few thoughts about it might be in order. There are a number of symptoms, but the three outstanding points about it are the extreme sleepiness, the absolute weakness of all the muscles, and a paralysis of certain parts of the body, affecting the eyes and voice most frequently.

There are other symptoms often present including headache, dizziness, and double vision. It lasts from a few days to a number of weeks. The longer it lasts the better is the chance of recovery. The outstanding symptoms of course is the extreme drowsiness or sleepiness.

The patient can usually be awakened, will actually talk quite sensibly about his condition and symptoms for a while, but will drop off to sleep again at once. Now what is the cause of this trouble? It is not definitely known at present.

A number of theories have been set forth, including the idea that it might be a form of food poisoning, or perhaps due to the same poison that causes infantile paralysis.

However, one thing has been noted by investigators. The extreme prostration of sleeping sickness is very much like that seen in influenza or grippé.

You've had the grippé or have seen people with it, and you remember how weak and tired they appeared.

Another thing when you were getting better from the grippé you will also remember how depressed you felt.

This depression lasted a long while considering the short time you were sick.

Also, these cases of sleeping sickness come about the same time of year as grippé or Flu, as it is called, and the number of cases seems to be in direct proportion to the cases of Flu.

What is my point? That many investigators are forming the opinion that the cause of Flu and of sleeping sickness is the same thing.

However, absolute rest, clearing the intestine, and light nourishing food form the basis of the treatment.

THE PANTELLETTES COMEBACK

(By Dominion News Service.) LONDON, Jan. 19.—Pantellettes, absurd and saucy creations in gold and silver gauze, filmy chiffon and delicate lace—are beginning to appear below the hems of the newest dance frocks. They are to be worn under the semi-Victorian ball dresses, which are made in materials to match the colour of dress and shoes. Some of them are adorned with knots of coloured ribbons and tiny bunches of satin flowers. "We are selling them like hot cakes," said the owner of a shop. "They are really necessary just to give the final picturesque touch to the adorable early-Victorian frocks that all the younger people wear so fashionably at present, and a perfect picture frock and a quaint headress without the pantellettes to complete the effect."

You cannot be economical unless you know; you cannot be stylish unless you know; you cannot know unless you look for information. Read the advertisements; let them keep you au fait to the hour they are printed.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

A LIVING-ROOM

By ALIX THORN

There are cheerful curtained windows looking on a garden wide. And a couch with many cushions that a table's close beside. There's a lamp that's softly shaded and a desk that's dark and old. While a bookcase offers treasures,—all its kindly shelves can hold.

There's a fireplace, deep and generous; like a friend you've tried and know, And you love its warmth and brightness, basking in the ruddy glow. But the loving smile of welcome, on the threshold that you meet. After all, is what I'm thinking, makes a living-room complete.

once. What the people look for are facts and reasons. The man in shirt sleeves with a head full of knowledge counts infinitely more in this age than a dozen stilted individuals strutting about airing their views in vague and general terms. I am charged with abusing government officials. Will my accuser kindly prove the charge? I am, Sir, etc., TRAVELLER.

Asquith Seals Baldwin's Fate

(Continued from Page 1)

justified by the sacrifices we made and by our genuine desire for the future security of France herself.

FRIENDSHIP IN FRANCE

"The Great War must be made a means to a great end—enduring friendship in Europe. This is only possible if Germany and France are at peace. To treat Germany now worse than Germany treated France fifty years ago is to make monstrous preparation for the next great war. Therefore we cannot longer merely watch and wait; our acts must be governed by the urgency for a real settlement in Europe, built upon due regard for Great Britain's economic rights and necessities.

"We are paying our debts. We are suffering more than the countries we defended and rescued. The limits have been reached to the price Great Britain can afford to pay. There are glimmerings of hope from the American participation in the reparation question. American co-operation is not merely welcome; it is essential."

"During the speech Mr. Clynes gave further inkings of the Labour intentions. Referring to the Dominion trade he said Ramsay MacDonald, who, as head of the parliamentary Labour party, is the prospective prime minister, had given assurance that so far as pledges had been made they would be carried out, and the House would be given full opportunity to decide on a number of important issues raised.

Mr. Clynes' own view was that the Dominion trade showed substantial opportunities and prospects for improvement. He also emphasized the necessity of not neglecting the European markets. Of immigration, he said:

"We must seriously consider the problem of voluntary transference of population on agreed terms, for mutual benefit. I am satisfied that if these agreed terms can be reached it will be better for labor in this country."

To stimulate the Dominion trade without altering Great Britain's fiscal policy, he declared, offered avenues which ought to be explored by conferences on broader non-party lines than had taken place previously.

Asquith Loudly Cheered

The appearance of Mr. Asquith at the table as Mr. Clynes sat down was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. It was recognized that he was about to deliver one of the most important speeches in his recent career in which he must make out a case against all the criticism which had been hurled at the advice he gave his followers at the National Liberal Club, meeting with the Labor Party to put the Baldwin Government out, which had confined him to the bench for a week, but from the beginning his speech showed him in a fighting form.

"I say at once," he declared, "that I propose to vote, and advise all my friends to vote, in favor of the amendment. The amendment is a clear, distinct, unambiguous vote of want of confidence in the present Government."

Loud cheers greeted this statement, and Mr. Asquith went on: "On its merits, it seems to me impossible for any Liberal or Labor member, fresh as we are from the polls, to withhold our support from it. There may be many theories on why we have been sent here by the electorate in such a strange proportion, but there is one theory which will not bear repetition for a moment, and that is that we were sent here to maintain the present Government in office. It was their election, not ours, that they again, and not we, who invited the judgment of the electorate. They have got it."

"Less than six months ago they were in possession of a safe, comfortable, docile, manageable majority of some 70 or 80 members. They are here today with followers who number considerably less than one-half of the House."

Mr. Asquith proceeded to give the House the advantage of his personal opinion of the Government. It would always be remembered, he declared, for confusion, vacillation and impotence both at home and abroad. He had never known in his long experience an administration which had a smaller balance to its credit, either of achievement or authority.

"It would be a waste of time to indulge in the thankless task of slaying a suicide," he said. "On the issue raised by this amendment, judgment goes by default."

LABOR PARTY'S RIGHT

Mr. Asquith preferred to discuss the more practical and urgent question of the immediate future, and said the House would agree that the party with the right of succession was naturally and properly that numerically preponderant in the opposition.

He made a digression to show that historically it was incorrect to presume it was a rule to have in the House of Commons only two

MAGIC BAKING POWDER. CONTAINS NO ALUM. MADE IN CANADA. E.W. GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED.

parties, and come to the conclusion that "in the present conditions, unexampled as they are, I think there is no ground for departing from the usual usage, and if the Labor Party is willing, as I understand it, to assume the burden of office in such conditions, they have the absolute, undoubted right to claim it.

"As the leader of the Opposition has more than once said in public it is not an enviable task. I will go further, it is not a task that any farseeing man can consent to undertake, except under a strong, compelling sense of public duty. Of that I am perfectly certain, and that is the answer to the idea which seems to be widely prevalent outside, that we are all here hungering and thirsting for office; that we are prepared to pay any price in order to gain office; that we are prepared to pay any price, even at the sacrifice of decency and honor for the purpose."

Mr. Asquith then struck a personal note, and asked whether it was likely that he, at his time of life, having served the state under three sovereigns for more than 30 years, would be likely to wish to lead his party, even if it would follow him through devious and miry paths in the chase for office without power.

Then he turned to consider the great changes which this particular change of Ministry in prospect seemed to imply.

"It means," he said, "for the first time the installation of a Socialist Government in the seats of the mighty. The few people who had read the melancholy privilege of reading my post bag for the last month will realize what this proposal means to a large and by no means negligible mass of our fellow subjects. I have had a very large experience of the vagaries of postal correspondence. I have never come across more virulent manifestations of an epidemic of political hysteria, notwithstanding my even compromising past—I am supposed to have been an associate of rebels and worse than rebels in days gone by—I have been in turn during these weeks ejected, wheeled, almost caressed, taunted, browbeaten and all but blackmailed to step in as the saviour of society."

Mr. Asquith quoted the saying of Adam Smith, who, when he was told by the great British surrenderer at Saratoga that it was the ruin of Great Britain, replied: "Sir, there is a great deal of ruin in a nation."

Mr. Asquith said that ruin had been prophesied after the Reform Bill of 1832, after the repeal of the Corn laws in 1848 and after Gladstone and Home had made the death duties really effective.

"I can remember," he went on, "that in the Parliament of 1892 we were told in the gloomiest tones, but with the utmost assurance, not only that our country houses would be closed, but that what is of much more importance, that British capital was going to take the wings of the morning and fly to the foreign tax-ridden countries more favored fields of investment under foreign skies. All these things repeat themselves. We have seen the country survive these successive shocks of ruin, real or imaginary. I decline altogether to believe the sun is going to set on the power and prosperity of Britain on the evening of the day when my honorable friend, the leader of the Labor party, takes his seat on the Treasury Bench."

CONSERVATIVE CHEERS

Mr. Asquith declared that he had no reason to suppose any large number of Conservatives were willing to be saved on such terms, and a great cheer from the Conservative side of the House confirmed him.

He could speak with more intimacy and knowledge of the Liberal party, he said, and knew they were of the same mind, and he went on: "Indeed, the only people who would really have benefitted by such a combination, and therefore ought to have welcomed it, are the Labor party. If I could dive into the labor recesses of their bosoms I am perfectly certain I should find they were chuckling at the thought of this combination. (Labor cheers.)"

"And for two very good reasons. In the first place it would have relieved them of certain obvious embarrassment which may, even at

this moment, be causing them a certain amount of anxiety. Not only so, but what is more important it would have secured them the es in the country. (Labor cheers.)

"As far as I am concerned, I will have already declared, I will have no part or lot in any such matter. Nothing can be more absurd than the contentions that became turn out the present government, the House of Commons is to give a blank cheque, a free letter of credit to the successors of the present government to do what they please with the interests and institutions of the country. Nobody knows the party that that is an absurd notion."

HOUSE REMAINS SUPREME

"We of the Liberal party give no more countenance to the idealistic experiments than to a politician's policy. I am speaking when I say that with the House of Commons constituted as this House is, it is idle to talk of the imminent dangers of a socialistic régime in legislation as in all important matters of administration, the House of Commons is and must remain supreme. The present administration are disqualified, in the natural and appropriate succession under the existing conditions, the duty of every patriotic man to woman to do what he can to facilitate their task.

"There is not and there cannot be any question of coalition, or fusion. The differences that exist on fundamental issues of national policy cannot be bridged over by insincere accommodations. But my final word is that in the important spheres of legislation, where progress has been made, the Liberal and the Conservative are ready to proceed upon common lines, there is no reason why there should not be a Liberal and Labor coalition in those fields of activity, no less than in the reassertion of the moral authority of Britain in the councils of the world."

"I would say that the Liberal party, without forfeiting its complete and unfettered independence, without playing false to any of its principles or promises, is prepared to make its contribution to the task."

A BUSY LONDON CORNER

(By Dominion News Service.) LONDON, Jan. 19.—Just west of Lord Station on the London and Chichester Road, is the place where road traffic is the heaviest in Great Britain, (excluding London and certain boroughs.)

This fact was brought out in a report on the annual report of the Road Fund for 1922-23, during census in August, when a vehicle tonnage of 11,536 per day was recorded at this point.

The lowest record was 11 tons from Ross and Cromarty. A remarkable comparison may be made between these figures and the following London figures taken from police records:—Hyde Park-corner, 115,000 tons per day. Piccadilly-circus, 94,728 tons per day. Mansion House, 86,016 tons per day.

60 Years on Bench

(By Dominion News Service.) NEWPORT, Jan. 21.—Arthur James Stevens, the oldest of local magistrates, has decided to retire. He is 91 years of age, and will retire with the record of 60 years work as a magistrate.

The first gas manufacturing plant in France was started one hundred years ago to light the streets of Paris.

According to authorities a whale can swim at the rate of sixteen to eighteen miles an hour.

Mindard's Linctament for C...

The Time to INSURE is today, when you are in the pink of condition. Take no chances with health. See the local agent and get him to arrange for you one of those popular Great-West contracts which will provide for your dependents, or your own declining years. Hyndman & Co., Ltd. Branch Managers THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO. 61 Queen Street Charlottetown

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. 4087 THE PRINCIPAL