

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1925

LATE MR. HAMMOND KELLY

Startlingly sudden was the death yesterday of Mr. Hammond Kelly, one of the best known and most estimable men in the province. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death." Mr. Kelly had been apparently in his usual health up to the time of his death, being at the time working in the hayfield. He was stricken suddenly with weakness, a heart attack, and was taken to his home where he passed away. He was in the prime of life, fifty-two years of age and apparently had many years of usefulness before him. The late Mr. Kelly was a noted horseman, a lover of good horses and at different times owned some of the fastest horses in the Maritime Provinces. At the time of his death he owned the great race horse, Mayor Todd. He was in every way an exemplary citizen, public spirited and ever ready to help in any cause that promised betterment for the community of the province. He was always prominent figure at and a promoter of provincial exhibitions and horse races, a clean sport and a general favorite. His death is a distinct loss to the community and the province. To his sorrowing wife, daughter and two sons we extend sincere sympathy.

THE AGE OF MERGERS

This is emphatically the age of mergers, mergers political, commercial, social, religious. The individual no longer counts, unless he is at the head of a merger. Elsewhere he is but a cog in the machine, acting as the machine directs, taking as the machine gives him or doing without until the machine gets all that it thinks it has a right to. It has been well said that corporations have no souls. They do not need souls; money is their quest and souls are not moneymakers. A new merger is at present in course of formation, a merger to control the sale and purchase of groceries. This has been revealed within the past few days through the visit of H. D. Whitehouse of Chicago to Toronto. The parent concern is in Chicago, the tentacles are to spread through Ontario and no doubt, later, to the other provinces of the Dominion, binding the United States and Canada in one great grocery-controlling merger. According to the scheme under consideration the corporation is to have an output of between thirty and fifty million dollars yearly and will embrace the largest wholesale groceries in Ontario as well as in the United States. This corporation is to handle the food of both countries, to set the price to be paid for all groceries. The primary object of course, is not to feed the hungry or to make groceries cheaper for the poor; it is to make money. Doubtless a controlling merger embracing all the groceries of the country, of both countries could be so conducted as to reduce costs of distribution and handling, but this, we take it, is not the purpose in this case. A feature which will occasion uneasiness in Canada is the fact that it is controlled from Chicago. We have had some experience in recent years of American controlled mergers, the United Mine Workers, for example, and the experience does not inspire hope. This new gigantic merger will be watched with interest and with suspicion also, but plutocracy is not controllable and, for weal or woe, this merger will go on until it obtains control of the whole grocery business.

NO TIME

There is perhaps no more transparently inaccurate excuse given for our frequently neglected opportunities of doing a good service for ourselves and others than that we have no time. We always manage to find time to do the thing we

NOTES BY THE WAY

In fulfillment of a manifest duty incumbent upon all Maritime journals to guard Maritime interests we quoted from the Saint John Globe a few days ago an advertisement published by the Canadian National Railways directing Canadian pleasure-seekers to "this year plan to spend your vacation at one of the many resorts on the Maine Coast." The Globe had criticized this action of the C. N. R. as "unfriendly" to the Maritimes and we endorsed that view of the case. In doing so we were aware that there had been some advertisements published by the C. N. R. stating in a general way that its lines gave access to the Maritime sea side resorts, but with a difference in tone and in detail which seemed to show a marked preference for the Coast of Maine.

We have now before us a C.N.R. advertisement, intimating that the Ottawa newspaper in which it is stated that "the Canadian National Railways offer unexcelled service to all the finest resorts in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island," and that "illustrated literature on the various resorts of the Maritime Provinces" may be had on application. This advertisement, in intimating that the Maritime Provinces also have seaside summer resorts, bears date July 15, which is very late in the season to begin the development of tourist traffic. We do not have the date on which the Maine Coast resorts were first advertised and exploited this year so enthusiastically, but believe it to have been earlier, in which case the Maritime advertisement was apparently an afterthought.

In any case, the Canadian tourist, with the two advertisements before him and otherwise unformed, would at once assume that the Maine Coast was favored by the C. N. R. He would note that with that destination in view he would have the advantage of "an improved and faster (railway) service to the Maine Coast resorts," and that Portland, Old Orchard, Kennebunk, Biddeford, or Casco Bay are choice places among others in Maine in which to spend a vacation. He will search the two advertisements in vain for the name of a single Maritime city, town, village, or resort that is thought to be worthy of mention. It is from Maine that the Canadian tourist is pictured as returning "with the memory of a glorious holiday, with new courage and strength, full of the joy of living!"

We have been reminded that the Canadian Pacific Railway also advertises its facilities for reaching the summer resorts in Maine. We presume that this is so, but that is not in question. The C. P. R. is not a Government Railway and has no mileage in Prince Edward Island. What we object to is that the Canadian National, a Government Railway, and the only railway we have, has sounded the slogan "This year, plan to spend your vacation. . . on the Maine Coast." By so much it tells the people of Ontario and Quebec who are seeking coolness and sea breezes on the Atlantic shore, and many of whom have hitherto come to us, to go this year to Maine and so spend their vacation money in a foreign land.

Maine boasts, without blame, of the millions of revenue received yearly from summer tourists. The foreign state is the principal rival and competitor of the Maritimes in the summer tourist business. Much of what Maine gets the Maritimes lose, and we complain that in the process of gain and loss the Government of Canada, by its agent, the National Railways, aids and abets our successful foreign rival. What the Maritimes get out of the process is the privilege of in part paying the cost of the advertisement in addition to the direct loss of tourist revenue.

By what sort of reasoning can this attitude and action be construed as friendly? We believe that our readers will agree with us when we say that it appears to us to be unfriendly, un-Canadian, unpatriotic, and the direct opposite of national. That it is pro-American and is as pleasing to the people of Maine as it is unpleasant to Maritime people, goes without saying. Also, it is quite in accord with the "Canada-for-the-Americans," and the "looking-to-Washington" policies which have dominated the councils of those in authority at Ottawa from the beginning in 1921.

No doubt there is competition between the two great railway systems in catering for the tourist business. Both those systems adopt the attractions of the coast of Maine with enthusiasm. As the C. P. R. has no mileage in this Pro-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE FOLLY OF REDUCING SOMETIMES

I write very frequently about the liability that one carries with overweight. It is usually a matter of over-eating accompanied by under-exercising.

However I wish to remind my readers again, that a few pounds overweight is really an asset and useful for emergencies. I sometimes wonder if in these times some of our folks, young and old, are not over doing this matter of reducing weight. I have in mind this method of taking thyroid extract, Turkish baths, going without the required amount of food, it would seem that the fashion for "thinness" is sweeping some men and women off their feet, and there is bound to be some harm done here, if a liberal supply of common sense is not shown.

The trouble is due to the desire to secure quick "results." And unfortunately some of our folks who are just about right for their height, feel that they would like to be more slender.

If they were willing to simply cut down gradually on their food, and increase their exercise just as gradually, they would attain a "lean hardness" as one writer describes it, that would be permanent, and be a great asset physically.

But to try to grow thin, to be "skinny," as we formerly called it is not only foolish, but really unsafe.

What kind of a body are you going to have if you simply abstain from food and take Turkish baths? Will it be any stronger? Will you be able to ward off ailments as well? Generally speaking where this reducing business is overdue the organs and tissues are not as strong as before.

For the one who is just beginning to put on weight, a little self denial at the table with foods like bread, cake, pies, butter and liquids, and a little regular exercise, will prevent the accumulation of weight and prevention is the biggest factor in the matter.

And with the one already overweight don't look for quick or new fangled methods. The safe method is the old method of less food and more exercise. Find out what is the proper weight for your age and your type of figure. Then figure how many pounds per month you'll have to take off, if you are to attain the ideal weight in one year.

This will be safe, practical, and permanent.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers July 22, 1925

GOD'S WONDERFUL LOVE: For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. John 3:16.

PRAYER: O Love of God, how strong and true, Eternal and yet ever new; Uncomprehended and unthought, Beyond all knowledge and all thought.

"We read Thee best in Him Who came, To bear for us the cross and shame; Sent by the Father from on high, Our life to live, our death to die."

SUNSET Standing alone on a mountain, High on its noble crest, Watching the day receding And sinking into the west.

Here when the dawn was breaking, Alone on this selfsame sod, I stretched my arms to the morning, Receiving a day from God.

Now, when the splendor of evening Is rocking the world to sleep, All the travail and care of noonday Is laid at the Master's feet.

Chapters In Our Island Story

THE FIFTH CHAPTER—LABORS, PLEASURES, PRIVATIONS AND PROGRESS OF EARLY SETTLERS.

(W. L. Cotton.)

To first of all "Clear the Land" was the arduous task of the early settlers in Prince Edward Island. This was necessarily a process that was slow and laborious. The forest primeval was, for the most part, dense. Huge trees, many three to four feet in diameter, had to be cut down, prepared for the building of houses and barns and for the market as timber or lumber; and a thick undergrowth of smaller trees or brush had to be cut down and hauled away or burned. Settlers who had learned to use the axe and the saw worked in the woods throughout each winter. The timber they cut and hauled was transported to shipyards soon established at various points along the coast, or made ready for shipment in the new vessels as they were built. Then, in the early spring and at intervals throughout each summer, the brushwood was cleared away, some of the stumps were uprooted, and the land planted with seed potatoes by means of a hoe, or wheat, barley or oats were sown, where the plough and harrow could be used. Concurrently, each year, the land that had been cleared in the previous years was cultivated, and food was obtained for the sustenance of the pioneer farmers and their families, (or the oxen and horses, by which they were assisted, and for the cows, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc., the produce of which they were to sustain and clothe. Industry, continuous and persevering, was essential to life and progress on every farm and in every house.

On these farms and in these homes where thrift accompanied industry, comfort was ere long obtained, and prosperity followed in the course. The soil was found to be warm and fertile. There were usually large returns of grain and roots from the seed sown, and oysters from nearby rivers and bays, lobsters which were found close to the shore in these days, and other fish in plenty, easily caught, made up a supply of good food upon which the settlers and their families waxed strong and active. The cold of winter was within the houses, tempered by "home fires" kept burning by wood easily obtained, and the heat of the summers was tempered by the forest shade.

Large families, in those days, were the joy of many households. In the long evenings of winter the intelligent farmer rested and read in the warmth of his wide fireplace and the light of a candle made by his wife; and the wife mended her cards, or the spinning wheel, or the needle, while the children studied their holy lessons or enjoyed their childish games. In many of the homes of early settlers there were not only comforts but genuine happiness in the prospect of eventual independence as a result of work well done and difficulties overcome.

Not many of the early settlers of Prince Edward Island, however, enjoyed social pleasures, rough and wholesome. At times in every year or two there was work to be done which the farmer and his wife could not do without the help of their neighbors. There were stumps too big to be dislodged by the pair of arms, aided by but one pair of oxen, or one old horse; there was a frame to be raised or wool to be spun in the right season, or a web of cloth to be woven through the hands of the "fullers." So the help of willing and ready fellow-settlers living roundabout them was sought; and a "frollic" was made. Usually a gallon of rum gave zest to the workers in the clearing, and the cup that cheers but not inebriates" was supplied to those who worked indoors. Then when, in the evening, the work was done, all gathered, glad and hearty, around the supper table. After supper the kitchen was cleared for a dance, and reels, Scotch and Irish, with jigs, polkas and schottisches followed in succession to music furnished by the neighborly fiddler, while in the intervals, song and merriment prevailed until the back-log in the fireplace had burned low. Finally, the frollicers took their homeward way, the lads and lassies making love as they went; and the farmer and his wife retired with thankful hearts.

Such frolics usually went the round of many settlements once or twice in each year. They gave variety and social liveliness to the usually monotonous existence of those who conquered the forest and established the homes for their successors,—those who now cultivate cleared and leveled fields by means of "gang ploughs" and "wheel harrows," and self-propelled manure wagons, who have mowers and reapers and threshers and machines for harvesting their hay, grain and potatoes; who live in well furnished homes with ranges in their kitchens, warmth-dispersing pipeless furnaces in their cellars, hot and cold water flowing through their chambers and bathrooms, and the telephone and radio, as well as the daily newspaper to keep them in touch with the world at large and informed concerning all the facts of current history.

As in the country, so in the city and the town. With the exception of a few officials the chief of whom drew their means of livelihood from the government of the Mother Country, the inhabitants of the Capital, the only considerable town then in the Island, were in comparatively poor circumstances. For the most part they had to cultivate gardens for vegetables and fruits with which they supplemented their meagre and hardy earned incomes. Money was scarce in the country; and consequently this medium of exchange was small in amount throughout Charlottetown. There were no banks or other financial institutions. Fortunately the prices of the necessities of life were low, while the prices of luxuries, even tea and coffee, were so high that they were beyond the reach of all but the well-to-do. The cheapest commodity not essential to life, was rum, obtained in the West Indies. For this stimulant to exertion, a large proportion of the money then current in the town was paid. The wholesale dealers in liquors and the tavern keepers were consequently among the more prosperous citizens.

THE WORD OF GOD In days of old our brave forefathers went To death, 'neath axe or at the stake, that they Might keep intact the Word of God for you. And me, they did that the whole Book might come Adown the long, long age and fill the souls Of men with love. They did not die that you Or I might take an axe or knife and hack And cut and whittle here and there its truths. And leave the covers empty of the Word. They did that all mankind in every age, Might know of God and His good message to the world. When men of old went forth to heathen lands, There to proclaim the Gospel of God's grace, They took the Bible in their hands and read Them forth—at times to death, at times to life. More difficult than death, they took the Word. Of God and in it found the way of life. For their own feet, and for the feet of all The men they met in those dark lands, May I As thy, O Lord, find comfort, wisdom, light In Thy Blessed Book, nor cut nor clip Thy Word. But seeking find therein the way of life for my dark soul. — R. J.

Character Reading Walking People who swing their arms to any great extent are rather careless and self-centred. They are good tempered so long as they have their own way—and they usually do, because people give it to them for the sake of peace.

When the arms of a person are kept closely to the side, or held up towards them with any article which they may be carrying, it indicates shyness and reserve. People who are in the habit of walking thus, are very refined, they simply hate any kind of vulgarity. They like a certain amount of pleasure, but not too much. If the arms are kept very closely to the sides it shows primness and lack of humor.

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SCOTCH COAL

We are discharging this week Scotch Hard Coal Scotch Soft Coal Lump and Stove sizes. We would suggest ordering now. This Coal is good and prices are right.

A. PICKARD & CO. PHONE 240

WANTED—A CAN OPENER

Little Betty and her mother were having lunch together, and her mother, who always cried to impress facts upon her young daughter, said: "These little sardines, Betty, are sometimes eaten by the larger fish." Betty gazed at the sardines in wonder, and said: "But, mother, how do the large fish get the cans open?"

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Let us have your next order for medicine. We guarantee satisfaction.

THE 2 MAC'S MACDONALD & BRADLEY Proprietors Great George St. Phone 315

IT BAKES IT BOILS IT BREWS

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A. PICKARD & CO. PHONE 240

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We sell HART batteries for all makes of cars and also repair, rebuild and recharge batteries of every kind.

We have an up-to-date and well equipped washing service and can also polish and simulate your car.

We have a staff of expert repair men and can do a job promptly and satisfactorily—let us prove this to you.

Battery and Car Repair Dept. Ch' Town Garage

C. B. McEwen, Proprietor 164 Prince Street Phone 590

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