

THE GUARDIAN

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Head Office at Charlottetown
Branch Offices at Summerside
Alberton, Souris, and Montague.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Partridge season opens.
City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Sale of the stock, implements and furniture of Mr. George MacKenzie, at Lot 48, (Carter & Co.), 12, noon.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15 1913

Monday Oct. 20th, Thanksgiving Day being a statutory public holiday, the Morning Guardian will not be issued on Tuesday Oct 21st.

The Evening Guardian will not be issued on Monday but will be published on Tuesday as usual.

Advertisers will please note these changes

CECIL RHODES

One of the private secretaries of the late Cecil Rhodes, Mr. L. Le Suer, has just published a most intimate biography of the Napoleon of South Africa. It is fresh and frank in its treatment, dealing with Rhodes in the manner Cromwell wished to be painted "warts and all."

Again, he always was in command of himself and never felt awkward or abashed in the company of other great men. Le Suer tells us that when he was talking to the Kaiser he suddenly rose, held out his hand and explained that he had a business engagement, quite ignoring the privilege of royalty in intimating when an interview was at an end.

Why Clocks Stop
The reason why mantelpiece clocks so often get out of order is so obvious that it is strange that attention to it has not been drawn before. A clock-maker says: "It is because mantelpieces are rarely level. If a clock meant for a mantelpiece is not placed in an exactly horizontal position it is sure to go wrong."

British Columbia Mummies
An unusual and interesting exhibit at the Provincial Museum in the Normal School, Toronto, is that of two mummified bodies which were exhumed in British Columbia.

Monument to Aviator
A monument will be erected in France to the memory of Hubert Latham, who was the first aviator to consider the idea of crossing the English Channel.

this so? In many cases it is undoubtedly true; in others the young are being drilled into the work from youth up and the ranks retain their original strength.

Filling up the ranks is one of the problems of the age and should receive more attention than is being paid to it. This is especially true of a province like ours where so many of the young people are leaving. The work must be kept up.

It is noticeable that in one particular at least the young are not wanting, namely, in the ranks of sport and amusement. This also is most natural. The young need amusement and recreation and it would be well too if they could carry the habits of amusement and recreation into the maturer years.

Yet when the athletic associations and similar organizations are so fully equipped, so well maintained by public and private assistance and withal so popular among all classes, it is to be regretted that more attention is not paid to the intellectual side of life. There are organizations, plenty for physical development and physical entertainment; few, very few for either mental development or mental recreation.

While in no way belittling the value of athletics, in no way countenancing any modification in athletic organizations or in efforts that are being made for physical development, we cannot avoid the conclusion that both the physical and mental side could very advantageously be more evenly proportioned than they are.

It is not creditable to the intellectual standing of a community, either in city or country, to find its sports, its comies, its dogshows or its wrestling bouts patronized to the full capacity of the building while its lectures or other intellectual gatherings are almost, if not altogether, ignored.

NOTES

A secret of Youth—Remain young by keeping abreast of the times.

Just six days till Thanksgiving Day.

The work of regilding the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, recently undertaken for the first time in fifty years, is nearly finished. About \$800 worth of gold has been used in the form of 30,000 gold leaves.

Do you know that a century ago only 300 species of orchids were known, and those very imperfectly. Now the latest authority gives the number of known species as 10,000.

A serious epidemic of matrimonial fever has struck Summerside. Several victims have already succumbed and more are despaired of. Further announcements may be looked for in the Prince County column at any moment.

THE SILVER BEAUTIES IN THE MOVIES

SIR.—The Island and its Fox Industry has of late received a generous share of excellent advertising in the Island, Dominion, American and European press. But why not supplement the press advertisement by means of the movies? The practical and educative value of the moving picture is now conceded, business houses, schools, churches and governments utilizing them for advertising and educative purposes.

well or interestingly written. It is, however, safe to say that all classes and almost every person in every village, town and city in the world patronizes the picture show, (hence their great value as a world wide advertising medium.) At present thousands and tens of thousands of people everywhere are enquiring about and enthused over our wonderful fox industry. Then what more novel, interesting or spectacular scene could be thrown on the screen than a Prince Edward Island Fox reel, showing the pioneers of the industry, its development, the one hundred incorporated companies, ranches, the capitalization dividends, officers and directors of each, the care and feeding of the silver beauties and their gambols in their spacious playgrounds. And lastly as a grand climax that Royal Million dollar train speeding along with the fifty-six silver beauties and quite to their aristocratic quarters. These features, with others that might be introduced, would in the opinion of the writer, make a picture that would be viewed with interest and pleasure by the people from the millionaire down to the newsboy and would be an object lesson to the world. If then this suggestion be worthy of consideration who will be the first fox enthusiast to give it practical shape and effect by sending a P. E. Island fox reel spinning round the globe to make the industry and the "Garden of the Dominion" famous to the world over.

ST. PETERS

(By Our Special Commissioner)
Of the many beautiful bays that indent the shores of Prince Edward Island and contribute to the harvesting of the Island's share of the ocean's wealth, there is certainly none more picturesque, and few more productive, than St. Peter's Bay. An arm of the sea reaching into the heart of the country for a distance of about nine miles, economically contracted to an average width of about a mile, presumably to avoid unnecessary waste of the valuable land—it touches the shores of some hundreds of well tilled farms, furnishes a haven for the fleets of boats and a small sailing schooner fleet that fish in its waters and around its mouth, and provides in inexhaustible quantity one of the best fertilizers in the world, namely mussel mud.

At the head of the Bay stands the village of St. Peter's, a somewhat scattered country village, the centre and shipping point of one of the most fertile farming sections in the province. A representative of The Guardian had the pleasure, a few days ago, of spending a few hours in the village and of learning a few facts which, it is hoped, will be of interest to Guardian readers.

The village stands on both sides of the Bay, a bridge forming the connecting link. On the south side is the railway depot, where practically all the products of the surrounding farms are shipped. During the visit referred to potatoes appeared to be in the ascendant and they were literally pouring in by the several roads from east, west, north and south. An idea may be formed as to the extent of the potato business in this section, from the fact that up to last Friday 20,000 bushels had alone, in addition to the regular many more shipped by rail, and they are still coming in. This season the starch factory is paying for unculled potatoes 33 cents per 100 pounds, or 19 1/2 cents per bushel, while the regular market is paying 25 cents per bushel for culled, marketable potatoes. Relatively the prices are said to be about equal.

The village has four first class general stores, three blacksmith shops, two schools, three churches—Presbyterian, Baptist and Roman Catholic—and a skating rink. Two doctors attend to the health of the village and surrounding country and so well do they attend to their duties that, up to the present, there has not been sufficient inducement to encourage any one to set up an undertaking establishment.

In addition to the agricultural wealth to which the village owes its being there is also a rich yearly harvest from the sea. In early summer salmon come in to the Bay in fairly large quantities affording profitable employment to a number of fishermen and excellent sport for anglers. The value of the salmon fishing is estimated at about \$1,000 yearly. Six lobster factories on the north side in the vicinity of the Bay ship, through the merchants of the village, canned lobster to the average annual value of \$50,000. Codfishing is also extensively carried on, the annual value being about \$1,000. Bass are taken in large quantities in the Bay as are also, smelts, eels and trout.

Besides the wealth which the Bay brings in from the ocean, it forms a beauty spot which, as such, could be made a source of much profit to the village and surrounding country. A perfectly safe inland sheet of water, no more suitable place could be imagined for canoeing, boating, motor fishing and they form an ideal summer resort. For many summers past tourists in considerable number and residents of other parts of the province have spent their summer here. Yet the number could be greatly increased were sufficient publicity given to its many advantages as a summer resort.

A feature of St. Peter's Bay is its mussel mud. Acres of fertilizer running to a depth of from 20 to 50 feet, and composed of decayed and decaying oyster shells, the most valuable fertilizer known in agriculture, makes the Bay of inestimable value to the farmers for many miles around and accounts for the immense crops and the rich farms for which the St. Peter's Bay district is famous. Strangely, there are no live o-

sters to be found in the Bay although it has been for untold centuries the home of myriads of the succulent bivalve.

Before the Island was peopled, while its inhabitants were savages who didn't know enough to open an oyster, the oysters multiplied and grew, generation after generation, until they filled the bed of the bay, when the last oyster died of starvation or exposure. With the digging away of those accumulations of oyster shells, room is now being made for others and an effort is about to be made at oyster culture as is being done elsewhere in the province. If suitable beds can be prepared there is no reason why oysters should not again thrive here as they did for untold centuries in the past.

The Starch factory is one of the features of the village and also one of its revenue makers. It is owned by The St. Peter's Bay Starch Factory Co. Ltd. From the capable and obliging manager, Mr. Andrew Lewis, The Guardian learned that the factory converts annually from 35,000 to 60,000 bushels of potatoes into starch. Up to last Friday, 236 bags of 200 pounds each, or 47,200 pounds of starch of this season's product had been shipped to Montreal, Quebec and St. John.

Until this season, a cheese factory, operated by the St. Peter's Bay Dairying Company, handled all the milk produced in the neighborhood. This season, owing to the scarcity of help on the farms, and the necessity of using separators, the farmers found it more profitable to dispose of the cream only and accordingly patronized the nearest butter factory—At Marshfield, closing their own cheese factory temporarily. An agitation is now in progress to install a butter-making plant and it is hoped the factory will be re-opened next season as a butter factory.

FIRST THINGS

The first State legislature of South Dakota was convened at Pierre twenty-four years ago to-day, North and South Dakota having been admitted to statehood early in 1889. The first settlement in the Dakotas was made by a French-Canadian trader at Pembina in 1780. Lewis and Clarke passed through the country in 1804 and again in 1806. The Hudson's Bay Company claimed the territory, and planted a Scottish colony at Pembina in 1812. In 1823 the United States formally took possession, raising the Stars and Stripes over Pembina. Fort Pierre was founded in 1829, and two years later the first steamboat, the Yellowstone, reached that post. Sioux Falls, now the metropolis, was founded by settlers from Iowa in 1857, but was destroyed by the Sioux Indians in 1862, and the settlers fled to Yankton, which had just been made the capital of the new Dakota Territory. A fort was built at Sioux Falls in 1865, and the work of building the city was renewed. The building of a railroad to Yankton in 1873, and the discovery of gold at Deadwood two years later, resulted in a great tide of immigration to South Dakota.

TODAY IN DOMINION HISTORY

Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture in the Borden cabinet, was born in Berkshire, England, fifty-five years ago to-day. After leaving college he engaged in railroading and became general superintendent of the Great Western Railway of England. He was still well on the sunny side of thirty when he decided to come to Canada and become a tiller of the soil. He secured a small tract in the Niagara peninsula, and set up as a fruit farmer. When not otherwise occupied he studied agriculture and horticultural problems, and it was not long until the young Englishman was speaking as an authority before meetings of the Fruit Growers' Association and the Farmers' Institute. After some years in the East he transferred his activities to British Columbia. There he began to take an active interest in politics, and ten years ago he commenced his public career as mayor of Grand Forks. In 1907 he returned to England as fruit commissioner and lecturer for the British Columbia government. He was defeated in his first race for the Dominion Parliament, but in 1908 he successfully contested Yale-Cariboo as the Conservative candidate. With the formation of the Borden government, he was given the portfolio of agriculture.

October 15 is the anniversary of the arrival of Samuel de Champlain in Canada to assume the duties of governor of the country, in 1612. This was Champlain's fifth trip to Canada, but this time he came armed with the title and powers of lieutenant-governor, under the Prince of Conde, who had succeeded De Monts, and again from 1633 to his death, which occurred at Quebec late in 1635, he governed New France firmly and well.

For soft, rich, glossy hair you will need to use Rexall Shampoo Paste. This preparation relieves you of dandruff, feeds and strengthens the hair roots, makes the scalp healthy and promotes a prompt and satisfactory growth of fine, soft hair. Price 25c. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts., Charlottetown.

Fifty Sample RAIN COATS

Offering at PATON'S

At 20 p.c. off the \$

THE CANADA LIFE

Table with columns: Sum Assured, Profits Added to Sum Assured, Total Present Assurance, Total Premiums to Date. Values: \$1,000.00, 706.25, \$1,706.25, \$ 705.60.

W. K. Rogers, R. B. ROGERS, S. B. ROGERS, Ch' town Special Agents.

Premier Position

The Sun Life of Canada now occupies the premier position among Canadian Life Assurance Companies now having over \$144,000,000.00 of Insurance in force and an annual income of over \$12,000,000. Per rates and plans apply to

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Get the Heating Stove Here --

We can offer you some superior values in good heating stoves. Our line is complete, showing stoves in all sizes and styles priced most reasonably. Call in and look over the line.

Fennell & Chandler

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THIS DATE IN HISTORY

- 1612—Champlain arrived in Canada to take up his work as governor of the country.
1783—President Washington started on a tour of the northern States.
1805—Wilhelm von Kaulbach, famous German artist, born. Died April 7, 1874.
1831—Arms' bill passed for the repression of crime and insurrection in Ireland.
1840—Attempts made to assassinate King Louis Philippe of France.
1874—Dedication of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill.
1893—Steamer Dean Richmond foundered in Lake Erie, with loss of 18 lives.
1912—President Taft reviewed a great fleet of American warships in New York harbor.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

The Most Rev. James E. Quigley, head of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, was born in Oshawa, Canada, Oct. 15, 1854.
CONGRATULATIONS TO: Hon. Martin Burrell, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, 55 years old to-day.
Michael E. Burke, representative in Congress of the Second Wisconsin district, 50 years old to-day.
Frank E. Guernsey, representative in Congress of the Fourth Maine district, 47 years old to-day.
John L. Sullivan, former champion pugilist of the world, 55 years old to-day.
John Paul Jones, the celebrated runner of Cornell University, 23 years old to-day.

TO DISCUSS CURRENCY REFORM. NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—"The reform of the American banking system" is the principal topic scheduled for discussion at the second national conference on currency reform, which began a two days' session in this city today under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science. Prominent speakers heard at the initial session this afternoon were Senator Robert L. Owen, chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency; Representative Carter Glass, chairman of the similar committee of the House; A. Barton Hepburn, of the Chase National Bank of New York; O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University; and Arthur Reynolds, of Des Moines, Ia.