THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1919.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

There was inspiration in the idea as well as in the fact of the farmers and business men getting together at a moment's notice on Friday to unite in an effort for a boost to Prince Edward Island as reported in Saturday's Guardian.

The proposed visit of the Imperial Press Union to Canada and the advertising advantages to the provinces to be visited by these representative newspaper men from all parts of the Empire, appealed alike to farmers and merchants and it was felt that the opportunity should not be lost to the province. It is now practically assured that the government will at their meeting today extend an invitation to these visitors and make the necessary preparation not only to suitably entertain them but to place before them such information relative to the province as will give Prince Edward Island a new standing as a source of supply for the markets of Great Britain and other parts of the Empire.

The farmers of the province, as stated by Mr. Kerr, are now organizing for the standardization of all products. The aim is to make Prince Edward Island not only the "Denmark of Canada," a reputation already won, but the "New Denmark of Great Britain." Already, through the work done by the Egg Circles in raising the quality of eggs, there is a standing offer in the British market for all the eggs the Poultry Association can supply, and that, at the highest price the British market pays for the best eggs procurable. This has been brought about by organization and by standardizing the quality of the product.

Wide awake farmers realize that what has been done in the egg business can be done by similar methods in the matter of other products and a move is already in progress to effect this. They realize that quality is the determining factor in the sale and price of farm products, that marketing anything short of the best is waste of time and energy.

With the forward movement already well advanced the advantages of publicity are self-evident and we feel assured that this province can place before the distinguished visitors who are coming such information as to the capabilities and the natural advantages of Prince Edward Island as will place it on the market maps of the Empire.

Besides our ordinary agricultural products we have our fox business to boost. This business is now a recognized line of stock breeding and its possibliities have been but meagrely advertised. The opportunity to have the story of our agricultural prospects and capabilities in all lines told throughout the Empire is one the benefits of which are incalculable and we trust the fullest advantage will be taken to place before the Empire Press Union our best story in a form which will appeal to them and to those in our sister dominions who will read their story about their visit to Canada.

WAR GOVERNMENTS.

Many interested people and newspapers in Canada have been dwelling on the theory that all war time governments are doomed to defeat on the first opportunity that presents itself. Inferentially they prophesy that the next general election in Canada will see a change of government.

The Hughes government in Australia and, later, the Massey government in New Zealand are outstanding exceptions. They both won out. As a matter of fact every general election that has taken place since the war came to an end has resulted in victory for the existing governments. In France and England as well as in Australia and New Zealand the governments that ruled during the war and that helped to win it have been sustained.

Looking forward to the general election in the Dominion, when it comes, is there any reason either in rest or unrest, why the Borden Government should be defeated? Is there a leader in sight in opposition who could fill the shoes of Sir Robert Borden? The place won by him not only in Canada but in the Empire places him in a niche in Imperial history that should, and in all probability will, place him in the highest position Canada can give him. War time governments have their trials and their difficulties; they also have their compensations in the gratitude of well served and wisely governed people. This has happened, as already said, in Great Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand and there is every reason to believe it will happen in Canada.

THE " GLORY" OF WAR.

Malice is not commendable. Charity toward an enemy is more often than not a virtue. Yet who is so virtuous as to feel sympathy for Bulgaria in the severe peace terms imposed upon her by the Supreme Council or in the humility which, perforce, attended her acceptance of them? She is to pay an indemnity of $450,000,000, cede Dobrudja to Rumania, Strumitza to Serbia, the greater part of Thrace to Greece, and reduce her army to 20,000. These terms are no more than her deserts. But the lesson of her error was only completed with the circumstance of her signing them. Proud, ambitious Bulgaria, the nation that revelled in the "glory" of war, that under German protection was to dominate the Balkans, signed the terms of her defeat in the Mayor's office at Neuilly. She was not even accorded the dignity of making peace at Versailles War henceforth should seem less a glorious thing for Bulgarians.—Ex.

RED-HANDED RED REVOLUTIONIST

In these days of disruption of the great Russian Empire many interesting stories are being circulated regarding men who are endeavoring to carry on government there. Leon Trotzky, one of the chief leaders of the Bolshevists, is now holding the interest of practically the whole civilized world. He has been referred to by some people as a reptile, while others have characterized him as a monster of cruelty, but his followers appreciate him as the man daring enough to give shape to their dreams of the domination of the world by that class of individuals called the proletariat, says a writer who has just returned from Russia. In a certain sense Trotzky is a symbol, and he will remain a symbol as he vanishes into history, which will consider and judge him more as an incident in a great tragedy than as a substantial fact in it. He is more reckless in his mania for destruction of everything and everybody he finds in his way than implacable. He never reasons, he only acts on impulse. Action is the only thing which he thoroughly understands, and he carries it to the utmost limit.

A Unique Personality.

The face of Trotzky has a personality. When he was younger his Semitic cast of features was not quite so pronounced as it is today, and there was a period when he might have been called a good-looking man. The nose has become sharper, and its curve more pronounced, the hair is longer and more untidy, the eyes appear somewhat smaller, and have sunk amidst a quantity of wrinkles, which occasionally assume the hue of an old Rembrandt. The face offers this singularity; when it lights up under the influence of some strong emotion it appears powerful; while in repose it assumes the aspect of being that of an old rag picker, thinking how he can best dispose of his unsavory wares. Trotzky has some things of which he wants occasionally to get rid, but they consist in carefully selected slices of humanity. His is a feverish life, in which he tries to put as much excitement as it can hold. There is a side of hysteria in his character, one of the principal features of which consists in his love for pomp and extravagance. In this he is truly an Oriental, and likes to compare himself to King Solomon, so conscious is he of his partiality for what is commonly called the flesh pots of Egypt.

A Taste for Beauty.

When he arrived in Moscow the first thing he did was to select the handsomest apartment in the Kremlin, for his own use and that of his wife. The one that appealed to him at once was that of the former Czarina, because its walls were hung with gold brocade, out of which the curtains and draperies were also made. His study is wonderful. In the centre of it stands a huge writing desk with a golden inkstand and a quantity of papers scattered all over it. He is not at all methodical and shows himself singularly careless in regard to his letters, and to the documents submitted to him. He does not admit or understand obstacles. The writing desk, which he sometimes compares with a sneer to that of an American business man, has seen some curious things. It was upon it that the death warrant of Nicholas II. and of his family was signed. It was upon it that were sketched the outlines of the treaty which the Bolshevists accepted at Brest-Litovsk, and even some love letters were penned upon it, Trotzky being a decided admirer of the fair sex. Next to the desk stands a wide and deep arm chair, in which he likes to throw himself when tired or absorbed in the preparation of a new scheme, involving as all his schemes do, much destruction and a great deal of sorrow for others.

Exceptional Table Manners.

Trotzky travels a great deal and his journeys are curious proceedings. He always uses the train of the former Czar, and when he goes about is always well guarded. A large retinue accompanies him in his wanderings, and his train is provided with every possible kind of luxury in the way of food and rare old wines. The famous anarchist is somewhat of an epicure, and he can tell exactly what is wanting in the flavor of a sauce to make it perfect. His table appointements are also of the best, but he displays a sublime indifference in the way in which he treats the beautiful tablecloths, and he throws with the utmost unconcern cigar ashes, together with the contents of numerous cups of coffee, all over them. Sometimes when the thought strikes him he calls one of the secretaries who invariably attend him, and dictates a letter of proclamation to the troops under his command, or issues an order which must be immediately executed. He also indulges in the game of bridge, of which he is very fond, to pass away the tediousness of his journey. He is just as erratic in his tastes as in his actions or opinions.

Desire for Bad Reputation.

Trotzky likes to produces a bad impression upon his visitors. He does not care a rap for public opinion in so far as it may affect his person or his actions. He sits in his huge chair, with his head thrown back, and while he appears to be listening, it is nevertheless evident that his thoughts are far from what he hears. When it comes his turn to speak he does it quickly with an exuberance of language which proves him more of a street orator than an after-dinner speaker. He does not care at all to convince any one, being perfectly well aware that he has got at his disposal stronger arguments than mere speech for the purpose, but he attaches great importance to impressing his listeners by the eloquence with which he knows he is endowed. After hearing the expression of a wish that things would settle down in Russia, Trotzky savagely made the following remark: "Who in the name of the devil cares whether they settle down or not? We have got some other work to do!"

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

THE LORD THY KEEPER

Psalm 121-5

This is a good word to remember as another year begins. The inspired writer of this psalm expressed first this simple trust in the Lord. He said, "My help cometh from the Lord who made heaven and earth." He looked to Him for help and knew that He who made heaven and earth would help and keep him also. The Lord answered his faith and gave him at once a message of assurance and comfort. He records this gracious response: "He will not suffer thy foot to be moved, He that keepeth thee will not slumber. Behold He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep. The Lord is thy Keeper; the Lord is thy shade upon thy right hand. The sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night. The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil; He shall preserve thy soul." Every believing, trusting child of God can claim this promise and know that the Lord will make good every word of it.

He who has loved us with an everlasting love, a love which passeth all knowledge, who still loveth us, who will never cease loving His own will surely keep the objects of His love. The apostle Paul in giving his inspired description of love wrote, "Love never faileth." It is His love which never faileth; it is the same yesterday, to day and forever. His love brought Him from heaven, to exchange His eternal dwelling place in the Father's bosom for the cross of shame. All our sins and our guilt He took upon Himself.

From Our Hope.

Herbert Hoover Tells Europe To Get Busy

The recent statement by Sir George Paish, the English economist who was adviser to the Treasury during the war, and is editor of the Statist, that credits of sixteen billions are needed by Europe to re-estiblish it, touches a vital point in present international business. There is no doubt that Britain, and the Continental nations, need tremendous supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials, to get back to regular conditions. But so much has already been supplied by the United States and Canada on credit, and by other countries such as Australia, that further large extensions are not easily made. Canada is able to make an exception in the case of Britain, for a few hundred millions, because on general balance we owe British investors at least two billions, and are always sure of our money. But as for general credits all round, financed by Governments, there is a general disinclination to make them.

A Limit on Credits

Herbert Hoover, who made such a name for himself as Director-General of Relief for the Allies, who had control of the disposition of hundreds of millions' worth of supplies to the various Allied countries of Europe, became an expert on the economic conditions of these countries. His word carries great weight. Recently he submitted a confidential report to the Allies' Supreme Council at Paris, on the question of Europe's needs of further raw materials. The significant thing about it was his assertion that while the Western hemisphere could for a time supply the deficiency in European production, on credit, it could not long continue to do so. He declared, "Nor, as a practical fact could credits be mobilized for this purpose for more than a short period, because all credits must necessarily be simply an advance against the return of commodities in exchange, and credits will break down instantly the return of commodities becomes improbable. Further if such credits be obtained for more than temporary purposes, it would result in the economic slavery of Europe to the Western hemisphere, and the ultimate end would be war again."

Need for Settling Down

Europe's recovery will never be accomplished by piling up borrowings upon borrowings, like a reckless debter in despair, but by getting to work, and producing again. Newspaper despatches tell us a good deal of the unrest by Labor in many of the European countries, of falling off rather than increase in production, and general laziness. Why should the people of the United States and Canada work tremendously to produce on credit for those who will not help themselves? Some bankers like Mr. Vanderlip tell us of threatened outbreaks of Bolshevism in Europe on account of a general shortage of supplies, and that the only relief is in continuing large supplies, no matter what the prospects of payment. But in the present temper of much European Labor, to be able to obtain sufficient supplies on credit is an invitation to stop working, and indulge in Socialistic dreams, and postpones the day, when through privation and want, Europe will desperately set about producing for itself. Mr. Hoover says that unless productivity can be increased immediately, only chaos can result, and possibly the worst incentive to greater productivity would be large hand-outs of supplies from outside, making work quite unnecessary for present purposes.

Fighters Still Supreme

This is doctrine that is diametrically opposed to much of the gospel preached by men like Sir George Paish, but he and they see things exclusively from a European point of view. The trouble in Europe is that many small nations would rather fight than eat or work The Central Empires are in chaos. Poland is full of unrest. Czecho-Slavia is the only spot in old Austria where industry progresses. Roumania is trying to grab a part of Hungary. The Jugo-Slavs are on the point of war with d'Annunzio's forces. Russian affairs are in a horrible state. We on this continent do not understand the depth of racial hatreds and social discontents in Europe, but by this time we should have learned not to expect too much in the way of quick return to business and production. Mr. Hoover decries food control systems, as they exist in Europe, but he is looking only on the economic side, not the political. It is necessary, to keep the masses from turning conditions upside down, that food control and rationing be continued even at the expense of a slower return to normal production.

Exchange Difficulties a Bar

The drop in the dollar value of European currency to discounts ranging between 12 and 60 per cent. means that Europe must pay that the lowest volume. This in itself is one of the best correctives of the situation. Europe has to continue on semi-famine conditions, until it is ready to settle down and produce for itself. Instead of throwing in billions upon billions of fresh supplies on credit—and making our own conditions that much worse much more for products bought on this Continent. It means higher prices in Europe, generally, and the reduction of imports to absolutely —to ease the empty stomach and Bolshevist-minded brains of European labor, the barrier set up by depreciated European currencies means that a resolute house-cleaning is in order. After all, a hundred and twenty-five million people on this continent cannot continue to supply four or five hundred million people in Europe with a large part of their requirements, just because those four or five hundred million are so obsessed with blockades, embargoes, censorships, armaments and Bolshevism that they will not get back to regular productive life.

THE REASON WHY

WHY IS THE SKY BLUE

This question puzzled every one who thought of it for a long time. Even astronomers, the men who make a business of studying the skies, and other learned men, puzzled their brains about it and searched for the answer long ago, until finally, as always happens when a lot of people study a subject, Professor John Tyndall, a noted scientist of the last century, discovered the answer. The explanation follows: All the light we have is sunlight which is pure white light. This white light is made up of rays of light of different colors. These rays are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. It takes all of these different rays of light to make our white sunlight, and when you separate sunlight into its original rays you always produce the rays of light in the above colors and in the same order. This is only true, however, when the sunlight is passed through an object which does not absorb any of its rays. This is the arrangement of the different colors of light found in the rainbow. The rainbow is formed by sunlight passing into raindrops or vapor in such a way as to divide the sunlight into the different colored rays of light. When the rays are formed none of the rays are absorbed by raindrops or vapor through which the sunlight passes. Some of these rays of light are known as short rays and others as long rays. But when sunlight meets other things besides those which make a pure rainbow, these other objects have the ability to absorb some of the rays of colored light, and they throw off the remainder. When these rays have been thrown off those which have been absorbed make many different combinations, and thus are produced all of the different colors we know the various tints and shades of color, according to composition and size.

Now, then, to get back to the color of the sky, which is blue as we know. The sky or air which surrounds the earth is filled with countless tiny specks of what we may call dust — particles of solid things hanging or floating in the air. These specks are of just the size and quality that they catch and absorb part of the rays of light which form our sunlight and throw off the rest of the rays, and the part which has been absorbed forms the combination of color which makes our sky so beautifully blue. Sometimes you notice, of course, that the sky is a lighter or darker blue than at other times. This difference is due to the kind and condition of tiny specks in the air at the time, and to the direction or angle at which the sunlight strikes these tiny particles. This fact brings up a question which you have not asked, but which would come naturally as the result of your first.

WHY IS GOLD CALLED PRECIOUS

Gold is called one of the precious metals because of its beautiful color, its luster, and the fact that it does not rust or tarnish when exposed to the air. It is the most ductile (can be stretched out into the thinnest wire), and is also the most malleable (can be hammered out into the thinnest sheet). It can be hammered into leaves so thin that light will pass through them. Pure gold is so soft that it cannot be used in that form in making gold coins or in making jewelry. Other substances, generally copper, are added to it to make the gold coins and jewelry hard. Sometimes silver is also added to the gold with copper. The gold coins of the United States are made of nine parts of gold to one part of copper. The coins of France are the same, while the coins of England are made of eleven parts of gold to one of copper. The gold used for jewels and watch-cases varies from eight or nine to eighteen carats fine.

Another reason why gold is called a precious metal is that it is very difficult to dissolve it. None of the acids alone will dissolve gold, and only two of them when mixed together will do so. These are nitric acid and hydrochloric acid. When these two acids are mixed and gold put into the mixture the gold will disappear.

WHAT MAKES THE COLORS OF THE SUNSET?

The direction of the sun's rays when they meet these large and small particles in the air has a great deal to do with the combination of colors that result as these objects absorb part of the rays and throw off colors. The sky is the most beautiful blue when the sun is high in the sky. But when the sun is setting the light has a greater distance to travel through the belt of air which surround the earth than when it is high up over our heads. You know that if you stick a pin straight down into an orange it won't go in very far before it is clear through the peel, but if you stick the pin into an orange along the edge it will go through a great deal more of the peel than the other way. That is the way it is with the sunset colors.

The peel of the orange is a good represenation of the belt of air which surrounds the earth. At sunset the light instead of coming straight down through the belt of air, thus meeting the eye through the shortest possible amount of air, strikes the air on a slant, and, therefore, travels through a great deal more air and closer to the earth to reach it, with the results that it meets a great many more of theses little specks, besides all the smoke and other things that hang in the air near the ground, and we thus get many more colors because some fo the things in the air absorb some different rays when the light comes of the rays and others absorb very in this slanting way, and that is what makes the different colors in the sunset. For this reason sunsets are often richer and more beautiful in color when the air is not so pure, but has much dirt and other matter floating about in it.

—From the Book of Wonders. Published and Copyrighted by the Bureau of Industrial Education, Inc., Washington, D. C.

ARRIVES IN PORT WITH COAL ALL IN THE FURNACE

SYDNEY, N. S., Dec. 23.—With her last shovel of bunker coal in the furnace the American steamer Sahar limped into port this morning after a stormy voyage from Valencia, Spain At times, owing to the necessity for conserving the dwindling coal supply, the vessel could make barely steerage way. The Sahar is bunkering today and will sail tonight for New York.

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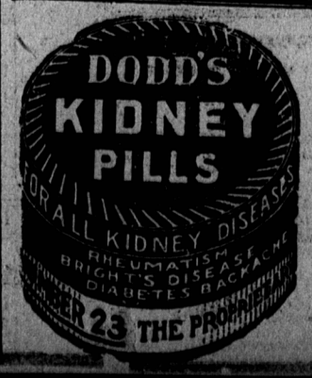
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