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Your Birthday

OCTOBER 21—Everybody will value your opinion, and will follow you. Also, you have good social gifts. You can entertain well, and make a good, loyal pal. Don't put outsiders before the home folk, and treasure the love that comes to you. Your birth-stone is the opal, which means hope. Your flower is the hop. Your lucky colors are yellow and white.

STAGE MINE RUSH

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A rush of silver prospectors has been made to Cornwall following the discovery of a thick vein of silver lead near Penzance. At one time the district was one of the busiest mining centres in Cornwall, 2,000 men being employed in obtaining a wide range of minerals including silver, copper, tin and iron.

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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

President, W. Chester S. McLure; 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 R. Northrup; Chicago Representative—E. J. Power.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1924

TRAFALGAR DAY

This is Trafalgar Day the 119th Anniversary of what was in many respects the greatest sea fight in the history of the world. The Battle of Trafalgar in which Admiral Lord Nelson with 27 ships sank, crippled or destroyed, 33 ships of the combined French and Spanish fleets, is one of the high spots in the annals of naval warfare and its wonderful story of courage, capacity and heroism is familiar to every Briton. The long contemplated invasion of England by Napoleon was thwarted and "the flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" floated proudly that day over many a battered British ship and over many a sunken ship of the enemy and still floats unmolested on the world's Seven Seas. Apart from the gallant story of victory and courage that has come down to us from the Battle of Trafalgar there has also come to us the immortal message flagged out to the fleet by Lord Nelson before going into action, the message that has since been the watchword and the inspiration of the British naval service, "England expects every man to do his duty."

DO WE WANT INDUSTRIES?

The lack of industries in our province has long been a favorite subject for discussion on platform and in the press. Are we sure we need such industries? Do we need them sufficiently to patronize them when started, to help them grow and encourage them? For example, we have in Charlottetown two or three candy manufacturing concerns the product of which admittedly compares very favorably in quality and price with that of the largest and best equipped houses of the same class in Canada. Yet we import every year tons of the products of factories in our sister provinces. What would it mean to Charlottetown if those tons of candy were manufactured here? It would mean first of all that our local manufacturers would employ from a dozen to probably fifty more hands than they do now. It would mean that the hundreds of thousands of dollars now sent abroad for candy would be circulated in our own province. It would mean that many of our young people who are now obliged to go elsewhere for employment would find employment at home. And it would mean more than this; it would mean the establishment of a paper-box factory and the employment of more hands. This is only one instance. In addition to our importation of candy we are importing tons of canned and bottled jams, pickles, peas, beans, corn &c. the raw materials of which we grow and which we could manufacture as well here as in Ontario and Quebec. Those are possibilities. With our home trade given to these or any of these we would in a short time have a number of small factories growing steadily and increasingly giving employment to our own people. The few small concerns among us would rapidly increase in size and employing capacity if we were true to them and to ourselves. The way to establish home industries is to patronize those we have and enable them to grow.

EDITORIAL NOTES

That Halibut Treaty still looks

Notes By The Way

Faster and faster speed the motor cars. All previous records were broken by Captain Malcolm Campbell in his racing car at Pendine Sands, South Wales when he attained a speed of 150 miles an hour. Forty years ago not half that speed was possible on land or sea or in the air. Indeed there was no such thing as flying speed at that time, or long after, for the aeroplane had not yet come into being. Two and a half miles in a minute is a rapid going for a wheeled vehicle—say from this city to Summerside in fifteen minutes—but some of our more reckless speedsters would make it if they could. The racing madness, too often a race with death, has spread throughout the world.

Saturday was nomination day in the Mother Country.

In all 30 candidates were returned by acclamation made of 16 Conservatives, five Liberals and nine Labor men. It was expected that there would be 208 straight contests between Labor and Conservative candidates, compared with 99 last year; 40 straight fights between Labor and Liberal candidates, compared with 55 in 1923, and 84 between Conservatives and Liberals compared with 100 the last time. There is a notable falling off in the number of Liberals nominated owing to the partial agreement between the two old parties to avoid triangular contests.

It is conceded that either a Conservative or a Labor victory is possible.

however improbable a clear majority over all may be for one or the other, but that a Liberal majority cannot be expected. For this reason in 44 out of 70 divisions where Labor candidates won last year by a minority of votes in three cornered contests, there will be but a single candidate opposed to the Labor standard bearer, 38 Liberals and six Conservative candidates having withdrawn. In the agreement it seems to be recognized that Conservative candidates have the better chance of winning, and the Liberal party has made the greater sacrifices in order, if possible, to defeat the Labor-Socialist Government. There is so far an unusual absence of predictions as to the result of the polling.

The German loan of 800,000,000 gold marks a fraction less than \$200,000,000.

has had a prosperous reception in being subscribed many times over. For the British share the subscriptions were five fold and for that of the United States tenfold the amount required. The primary object of the loan is to establish a new Bank in Germany, which is to fix the rate of discount, stabilize German currency on a gold basis and hold the reparations payments. The proceeds of the international loan will furnish a gold reserve to secure the bank note issue. Germany is warned that the loan is the last of its kind, that she must raise 1,220,000,000 gold marks in her own country in 1925-26, and thereafter, to increase to 2,500,000,000 gold marks yearly, with a further supplement based on "the index of prosperity" until her debt to the allied powers for reparations is all paid. If the loan of \$200,000,000 shall prove effective in securing the payment of the colossal sum in which Germany has been mulcted for her war madness in 1914, it will be a financial venture as profitable as it is unique.

President Coolidge is being criticized by his opponents and has astonished some of his supporters by his silence during the election campaign.

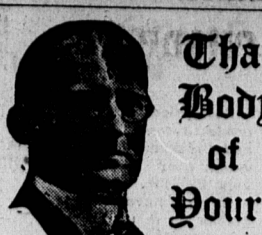
He has made not a single speech from the beginning and the day of voting is drawing near. Sometimes at least silence is golden. We have in Canada a political leader of prodigious loquacity. Just now he is on a talking tour which has extended from Ottawa to Vancouver and part of the way back again. If garrulity is a winning quality his hearers may safely back him as a winner. But whenever did a leader talk so much and say so little?

In an Ontario city of 50,000 some 37,000 have registered as voters in the prohibition plebiscite.

Some of them must be only kids. There can't be that many grown-ups among a run of 50,000. But these are the days when freer trade and freer rum are being advocated and freer trade means freer rum. The Liberal and Progressive Provinces, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia are almost unanimous for both.

Freer trade generally and parti-

cularly civilization and humanity.



By James W. Barton M.D.

THE BENEFIT OF FAITH CURES

I am sometimes asked why I don't write something about "faith" cures, New Thought, Christian Science, and other forms of healing. One of my reasons is that I don't know much about them, and therefore have no right to discuss or criticize them.

You see it is in cases of "nerves"

neurasthenia, anxieties, fears, fits of worry and like troubles that these methods are used and are of help. If you have an aching tooth an attack of indigestion, an irritable appendix, then there is some definite organ in the body affected, and you and your physician can get busy and correct it.

Others go to the other extreme,

and by sympathetic methods try to win his confidence, and then later point out the fact that his fears and worries are groundless. You see what is needed most is that his mind will be at peace. If then he can get interested in a theory of rest for his mind, as given in books or lessons, and give up his mental rest, he acquires mental rest and peace.

His mental state is due to the fact that he is not in the right relation to the world.

Anything or everything that can get him to be calm and adjust himself to the world and other people should be used.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

OCTOBER 21, 1924

WAY TO LIFE:—He hath shewed thee, O Man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God? Micah 6:8.

PRAYER:—O Lord, we know our duty, but we oftentimes hate it and again find it too hard for us. De Thou then make Thy strength perfect in our weakness.

STOLEN SHEAVES

(From the Boston Transcript.) I often go a-harvesting— Some think I go in vain. And mock me of my garnering; They think I get no grain Because I bear no sickle— I: Their skeptic gaze deceives— Were they not blind and could but spy How winsome are my sheaves! I often go a-harvesting In fields I never sowed; And strange!—though thick the sheaves I bring, No one can miss the load; Ay, though I reap my neighbor's And ever harvest with a will— None know that I've been there.

I often go a-harvesting— Such plenty fortune sends, Throughout the year from Spring to Spring My harvest never ends, Why, even the tares turn into wheat. Quite contrary to law; And ah, the flour I grind is sweet, Such bread you never saw.

I often go a-harvesting: My barn is in my brain, And there I thresh, and fan, and sing— Though sunshinè and through rain, As fancy plies her airy flail, Between the dreamful blows The loveliness of hill and vale Again my spirit knows.

I often go a-harvesting— It is a happy art; I gather in my wandering The food that feeds my heart, Perhaps it is not truly right, Yet who will term it wrong Since all are welcome to my light And little leaves of song?

The Public Forum

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

CHURCH UNIONISTS VOTE

Sir,—At the recent meeting of the Maritime Synod in New Glasgow, N.S., Prof. J. W. Falconer read certain Union resolutions. A roll call vote was taken on resolution four, which reads as follows:—"Inasmuch as the action of our Church in resolving to enter the United Church has been taken in a thoroughly regular and constitutional manner and is supported by a very large majority of the ministers and people, Synod believes this to be the duty of every minister of the church, to go with all the elders, members and adherents of our congregations, to accept this as the final decision of our church." The explanation is this: The President of the Presbyterian Association for the Maritime Provinces stood up on the floor of Synod and asked those opposed not to vote, as this vote was only intended for a demonstration and propaganda purposes. Accordingly only 193 out of a membership of over 325 voted for, the rest refused to answer to their names. One man misheard and voted nay. Only approximately 50 out of 150 elders voted for the resolution and name after name was called, but no response came. The Unionists were in a panic at the small vote registered and some of them admitted it was a "tactical blunder" on the Unionists' part to call for the vote at all. The people are waking up. I am, Sir, etc.

REV. F. G. MACKINTOSH, Maritime Secretary.

THE BOARD OF TRADE

Sir,—The question is occasionally asked—"Of what use is the Board of Trade?" Those who know the inside facts ask in reply,—"How could we get along and succeed in business without these Boards?" There is scarcely a month in the year in which some important public question has not to be grappled with, some government agency, express company, transportation or other public utility commission approached and dealt with and the Council of the Board of Trade is the invariable medium of intercourse and settlement. Time and again we have conclusive evidence of their effective labors in these respects. It is true enough that vote hunting politicians very

often come in as a kind of aftermath to claim credit for the results but this does not worry the Boards—so long as they get the results. In obedience to natural laws it is only the brainiest and ablest of our business men who attain to the position of control in these Councils, and because of their knowledge of trade and commerce, their executive ability and representative standing, governments and public agencies look to them for information and guidance and give heed to their representatives—and protest—in preference to the unofficial and from less important sources. Then goss-p says—"But these business men are only doing it for their own good." Quite so; but when a big business man whose time is of the highest value pays into the funds of the Board for the privilege of working hard for the general good, without any pay, can it be so selfishly construed. When, for instance, they secure as carrying rates, every handler of produce, every shipper or grower of produce and every consumer even to the poorest is benefitted while the Board of Trade worker has to pay the costs and do the work. And all the labors of these Boards of Trade are directly applied to the betterment of conditions under which every person in the province shares in the profits. The point I would wish to make now is do the boards of trade get the assistance and support from the public at large and their representative governments that they should? Chambers of Commerce and trade boards in other cities are substantially aided in their work by provincial governments and city councils. Here delegations upon

(Continued on Page Six)

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