P. E. I. POTATOES ARE GOLDEN EGGS

But They Have to Be 'Hatched,' and Frost May Kill the Goose.

(C. H. J. Syider, in the Toronto Telegraph.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Nov. 27.—Standing beside a little tree, a big one forms the "arms" of Prince Edward Island, over the motto, "PARVA SUB INGENTI," meaning much from little and proclaiming the province's hope for great things from small beginnings and narrow confines.

That hope seems not unreasonable, for the province is one vast garden of potentially prosperous farms which should enable the Island to maintain one million inhabitants.

Why doesn't it?

Facts encountered during the Maritime Conference may explain.

Story of the Box Cars.

Five box cars loaded with potatoes were standing on the Charlottetown siding. They had been standing there for three days, waiting for refrigerator cars, into which their contents had to be loaded. Hundreds of cars were said to be standing on other sidings in the same peril. Any November night, with a few degrees of frost, would ruin the shipment. But there was no help for it. The refrigerator cars had not come over on the car ferry that runs between Tormentine in New Bruswick and Borden in Prince Edward Island.

Poor Prince Edward Island, capable of feeding from half a million to a million people, has to dump all its products on the market in six weeks to save them from perishing by frost. Able fishing schooners from Lunenburg and Halifax in Nova Scotia or Bay Fortune and Grand Bank in Newfoundland throng the Charlottetown wharves and the coves and creeks of the island at the present time loading potatoes, turnips and cabbages. That is how the island produce is marketed except for what gets out on the overworked car ferry. There is only one little frost-proof warehouse and it will take care of a carload or so. A resolution was passed by the Maritime Conference modestly asking for frost-proof warehouses and deep water terminal facilities and an auxiliary car ferry for the littlest sister of all the provinces.

Want Rates Revised Down.

The Conference also decided to ask for a revision in freight and express rates to modify disabilities under which they now labor. This, the Maritimes pointed out, was due them in view of the fact that part of the pact of Confederation provided for special rates for Maritime products. It was for this purpose the Intercolonial was built. But the promise was not carried out.

A shipper had chartered a steamer to load 50,000 bushels of potatoes at Charlottetown for Norfolk, Va. The steamer came, but he could not get cars to bring the potatoes to Charlottetown from various points in the island where he had bought them. The steamer waited a day and sailed away empty.

Page Sir Henry Thornton.

This is a sample of the grievances the smallest province has against the Dominion. Dragged into Confederation, Prince Edward has to bear its share of the deficits of $1,000,000 a week on the Canadian National Railways; but Sir Henry Thornton, although paid $70,000 a year to sail along on the deficits, cannot get box cars and refrigerator cars across the Straits of Northumberland fast enough to save the potato crop from freezing.

The Islanders are particularly sore at having the car ferry charged up to the deficits of the Atlantic division, for, they point out, they were promised steam connection at Confederation. The cost, they argue, should come from the consolidated revenues of Canada as a Dominion expense.

New Brunswick has the same complaint about scarcity of cars. At present prices the potato crop would prove the economic salvation of the Maritimes. Fifteen million dollars is the estimated value of it—if it doesn't freeze. It is as though $15,000,000 in bills had been forked out of the ground. It is the Maritimes' money if they can gather it up before it freezes in the mud. The Maritimes have a good potato crop—particularly New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—and the world wants potatoes.

The Loud-Lunged West.

"What a roar would come from the Dunnings and the Crerars if the Western farmers could not get grain cars to market their grain!" commented a New Brunswick visitor bitterly.

In Prince Edward, the potato yield is estimated at 1,250,000 bushels. For "blues" they get 65 cents a bushel. For "whites" they get 60c.

"Blues' are what we know as Bluenoses, a favorite potato in the Island, but not so popular elsewhere. The eyes go deep and give it dark bluish spots. It is very rich in starch. The "whites" are Irish Cobblers. For seed potatoes they get $1.25 a bushel. Seed potatoes have to be selected, sown, sprayed, fertilized and cultivated under government inspection. But even at $1.25 there is a terrible spread between the price paid the producer and the price asked the consumer in Toronto, $2.17 a bushel.

About 250,000 bushels of seed po- at least $312,500. For the "blues", $325,000 is expected, and the "whites" should yield $300,000; in all, about a million dollars. Some expect $1,250,000 for the potato crop, if it can be marketed properly.

There are more cattle in the Island than there are people. Dominion inspectors examined every one of the 95,000 beef cattle recently and found only 500 head with any trace of disease. It is the greatest disease-free area in the Dominion. Forty years ago there were 115,000 people on the Island. Now there are only 88,000.

Why?

Those box cars of potatoes freez-

COOK TELLS EYE-WITNESS STORY OF "FALSE ARMISTICE" DISPATCH

Washington Star Writer, an Officer at Brest in 1918, Heard Admiral Wilson Tell Roy Howard the War Had Ended, According to Paris Embassy.

WASHINGTON, D. Nov. 27.—Justification for the news dispatch from Brest which was responsible for the "False Armistice Day" excitement on Nov. 7, 1918, may be read in a two column article in the Washington Star, describing in detail the dramatic circumstances under which the dispatch was cabled.

The article, written by C. Fred Cook of the Star's editorial staff, relates how he personally observed Admiral Henry B. Wilson U. S. N., furnish Roy Howard, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, who sent the despach, with office information that the world war was ended.

Cook was Base Adjutant of Base Section No. 5. A. E. F., with headquarters at Brest. He states in part:

"During the early afternoon of Thursday, Nov. 7 an orderly announced that Gen Harris desired to see me. I stepped to his office, to be introduced to Mr. Roy W. Howard, president of one of the press association in the States as a newspaper man I had heard of Mr. Howard of course, but had never met him.

The General continued:

"Mr. Howard is sailing for home He is anxious to meet Admiral Wilson before he leaves. Please arrange to present him to the Admiral."

"We started at once for the navy flag office,' about five blocks distant from Army Base headquarters. The Navy occupied a tall building facing the Place President Wilson, a public square which had been renamed in honor of the president of the United States.

"There being no elevator, Mr. Howard and myself climbed the stairway to the fifth 'deck of the flag 'ship,' and entered the office of Ensign Sellards, Admiral Wilson's personal aide, confidential secretary and interpreter. I introduced the visitor and explained our mission. Ensign Selards departed, returning a moment later with the statement that the Admiral would see us in "just a little while."

"Suddenly the door between Ensign Sellard's room and Admiral Wilson's office was opened. We turned from the window as the Admiral stepped toward us, a paper in his hand. Before I could utter a word, he said:

"Hello, Cook; how do, Mr. Howard. Here's a telegram from Jackson in Paris, saying the armistice was signed at 11 o'clock this morning, effective at 2 o'clock this afternoon."

"We all were aware that Jackson was Commander Jackson, the naval attache at the United States Embassy in Paris. There was absolute silence for a second or two. The announcement seemed to have paralyzed the vocal chords. Finally, Howard managed to blurt:

"Admiral, may I use that?"

"Admiral Wilson hesitated, as though in doubt how to reply. At length he said, slowly and hesitatingly:

"Why I supose so."

"With a hasty "I'll see you later,' to me. Howard fairly jumped down that stairway. He must have touched only about every tenth step. From the window I watched him as he ran across the Place President Wilson to the French Post Office, which was also the telegraph and cable office, located on a corner diagonally opposite the Navy flag office.

"In my judgment the most remarkable incident of "the false armistice was the fact that the message filed by Mr. Howard was dispatched immediately, and without question. There was no demand, so far as I am aware that it be censored and approved. No other message, personal or official, ever was sent from the office unless it bore the censor's stamp of approval. I happen to know for the reason that I was the custodian of that all important stamp—for the army. I stood at my point of vantage, the open window, gazing down while a warrant or pretty officer was summoned and directed to 'break out the big flag' which when 'broken out,' stretched from the admiral's 'deck' almost to the sidewalk; I stood there and looked and listened, while an announcement was written and sent to the bandstand and read to the populace. I saw from my post a bulletin in front of the office of La Depeche, a french afternoon newspeper; I followed the french peo ple with my eyes as they gathered in front of that bulletin to read the 'news' that the war was over. I heard the first shouts of joy and exultation, and then I observed—pandemonium.

"Other writers have touched on the probability of German propaganda having been at the bottom of the false armistic. Some one telephoned the United States Embassy in Paris that morning. He claimed to be speaking officially for the french ministry of war. As a result the telegram was ultimately sent to Admiral Wilson. By one chance in a thousand Mr. Howard happened to visit Admiral Wilson in Brest just as the telegram was received. By chance I was among those present.

"The forgoing is the true story based on my recollection of the details as I observed and heard them—not on hearsay—of the actual transmission to the United States of the news of the amazing armistice,' which completely upset this country, Thursday Nov. 7. seven years ago.

P. E. I. Protestant Orphanage Report

MONTHLY REVIEW.

During the month past some changes have occurred in the number of children; one party wishing to adopt a child visited the institution and the result was, two children found a lovely home; the foster mother has since reported that they are quite contented and happy as birds.

The papers for receiving three more into the Home are now complete and today these motherless children will be added to our family. It gives us pleasure to acknowledge with many thanks the following donations:

13 pairs of stockings and 1 cap from French River.

A parcel of clothing from Mrs. Vernon Matthews, O'Leary.

$8.40 from Trevor L. O. L., Central, Lot 16, also $9.23 from Hamilton L. O. L., No. 1366, both these being collections taken at services by Rev. Mr. Morris.

$5.00 from the Women's Institute of East Point per Mrs. S. J. Rose.

Through the Ladies Auxiliary we have received $45.50 from the Kensington Dramatic Club per Mrs. Parnell McMahon. $35.20 from the Augustine Cove L. A. per Mrs. H. McFarlane. $50.00 from the Kensington L. A. per Mrs. L. Townsend.

We must also specially thank Doctors Tidmarsh and Ayers, through whose generosity the children enjoy such good health.

Mr. Edgar M. Docherty of Providence, R. I., has again sent us a cheque for $10.00 and an offer to supply space in one of our daily papers to appeal to Islanders abroad for assistance in the Maintenance of the Institution; this double contribution is very much appreciated and no doubt the offer will be accepted at once.

We now come to a sketch of our Financial position which in short is—we have two distinct outlays—the Debt which is largely interest bearing and the Up-keep which we are endeavoring to keep paid as we go.

The Debt as advertised last Fall has now been reduced by half but if sufficient for maintenance is not forthcoming in addition to payments on the Campaign, either of two things must happen—the incoming payments on the Pledges must be used for Up-keep or the shortage in Up-keep added to the Debt.

We trust all our friends will rally around—the immediate future is the trying time.

Have you subscribed to our dollar Maintenance Fund? If not don't wait too long. Why not join with some others in your District and help swell this Fund.

Is there any particular information you would like? You have only to ask in reason, and it will be furnished.

Remember the Institution belongs to the Protestant public of the Province; its future is in the hands of that public and these unfortunate children, not the Board of Management, these Children are asking for assistance to give them

Parliament Houses Are In Bad Condition

LONDON, Eng. Nov. 27.—The towers, cupolas and gargoyles which have adorned the Houses of Parliament in the past have degenerated to almost shapeless blobs of masonry constituting an eyesore at certain angles, but a more serious aspect is the disintegration of the buildings mentioned by the noted architect, Sir Frank Baines, to a committee of the House of Commons. Sir Frank said that members of Parliament were beset with great dangers as they walked on the terraces. There was no fear of the building collapsing, he assured them, however. It was too well built for that, but owing to the combined effects of London's smoky atmosphere and the crystalization of the stonework the building was in a state of extreme mutilation. Hundreds of tons of loose material had been removed, and there were still innumerable masses at great heights easily removable by hand.

Sir Frank Baines estimated that it would cost £12,000,000 to erect the buildings to-day, and that the repairs would cost about £1,000,000.

THE BIBLE THE WORD OF GOD

Sir,—The following cliping has been taken from a London newspaper of recent date:—

"Sir Arthur Keith, a noted British surgeon, and one of the greatest authorities on the Origin of Man."

We do not know what that great British surgeon's views are regarding the origin of man. But we know that many scientists and philosophers pronounced man to be nothing more than a developed monkey; that he has grown to his present status by Evolution, making little advancements from time to time, each successive generation being an improvement on its predecessor.

None of those scientists, not even Darwin, can tell us where the connecting link between the man and the monkey is to be found, so great is the difference between the two races. Between the best specimen of monkeys and the most degraded tribes of the human race there is a gulf that cannot be bridged over, not even by the most learned scientists or the highest soaring philosophers. Let me refer to some of these differences. The monkey is not possessed of speech or reason. He cannot be taught to speak; nor would it be of any use to reason with him. But the lowest of the human race that ever was found could speak and reason, and by introducing civilization and the Gospel among them many of them became orderly citizens and Godly men and women. Can scientist thus improve monkeys? Impossible No man can put reason and intelligence into them. They cannot receive such things, being destitute of the receiving faculty Intellectual powers have not been bestowed on them by the Creator The monkey's intelligence is of a lower order than that bestowed on man. He belongs to the brute creation. They never live in communities; nor have they any rules of order and justice among them. Each monkey lives for himself any way he can. But the lowest tribes of the human race have some rules and rulers, as chiefs or kings with some authority. They simply live on what nature has provided for them. They neither sow nor reap, have neither store, house nor barn. But the lowest tribes of men do somethings towards comforts for themselves. How did scientists get their mental powers and intelligence? Could these great blessings come to them through the monkey, who is not possessed of them himself? Surely not.

There are many other things that men do, which the monkey never attempts. The reader can think of these for himself. Now the poorest man on earth who has read the first two chapters of Genesis, knows as much about the origin of man as the most highly educated scientist or philosopher. There is no true source of knowledge with regard to the origin of man but the word of God which is as follows:

"And God CREATED man in His own image, in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them. Gen. 1:27. "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul, Gen. 2:7.

"And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam and he slept, and He took one of his ribs and closed up the flesh instead thereof; and the rib which the Lord had taken from man, made He a woman and brought her unto the man." Gen. 2:21. 22.

God called the man He formed, Adam, (red man) And the female He called woman; Adam afterwards called her, Eve, which means life because she was the mother of all living. Gen. 3:20. The Hebrew for man is—ish and for woman, isha, a female man. But there is no proof that Hebrew was the language of Eden. Nor is it known what language was spoken there.

After the fall of Adam, God said to him. "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return." This was part of the correction he received for his disobedience, and it has come through him to all his descendants; for we all sinned with him and fell with him in his first transgression. We are all grains of Adam the sinner. We all return to our primitive dust. However strong, active and beautiful men's bodies may now appear, they are but modified and beautified dust. The body is a house of clay whose foundation is in the dust. This calls for humility. But through Christ, the second Adam, we get resurrecton from the dead and eternal life. As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. We have in the first two chapters of Genesis an account of the origin of man and woman, the primeval ancestors of the human race. God created man in His own image, which has reference especially to the soul of man, his mental powers reasoning thinking and speaking, as well as to his innocency, purity and righteousness. And no doubt man as he came from the hands of his creator was in his body beautiful and majestic, and pleasing to behold; but, alas, he ate the fruit of the forbidden tree and died spiritually that day, lost his love to God and his communion with Him. By this act of disobbedience he brought all miseries on himself and all his descendants.

Now such scientists and philosophers as attribute the ancestry of the human race to the monkey miserably degrade themselves and all others. Do they themselves resemble their adopted ancestor? It is but reasonable that they should. Children bear the image and likeness of their parents. Then when we consider man's mental powers, how different he is from the best type of monkeys.

Man is intellectually high and noble as compared to any beast of the field, which all are of a lower order, and not to be compared to man.

THE VULGATE NOT A POOR EQUIPMENT

Sir,—In the suppliment to your issue of Saturday, Nov. 14th, is an article on "Tyndale's Testament, 400 years ago," in which it says that the Vulgate is a poor equipment compared with that of a modern scholar. The Vulgate is the authentic and official version of the Holy Scriptures, translated from the original text by St. Jerome who was a contemporary of the great St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church toward the latter part of the fourth century. Either of these, two great men could compare most favorably with "a modern scholar." We do not want modernism in religion, particularily in the Holy Scriptures. We want the good old Faith without any newfangled ideas. The Latin Vulgate which has stood the test of fifteen centuries and which was faithfully translated from the original Hebrew is certainly not a poor equipment. When Christ founded His Church upon His Apostles and laid down His commands for them to follow, promising that the gates of hell should never prevail against His Church, we are content to follow in the way He laid down for us. He also promised that He would remain all days with His Church, even to the end of time, and that promise He has faithfully kept for the last nineteen hundred years and will go on to keep for all time, so why should we want something new or modern?

I have noticed that our local press devotes several columns to reports of Bible Conferences and sermons in which the Bible is discussed, but I have looked in vain for these conferences or sermons to give the origin or early history of the Bible The same thing applies to the sermons which I hear through my radio They all seem to be permeated with that same idea, that in order to be authentic that things must be modern and up-to-date. One phrase particularly attracts my attention. So many of those speakers tell us that the Bible is the sole Rule of Faith, that outside the Bible there is no authority for the Holy Scriptures, etc. This shows how little they really known about the origin of the Bible or its early history and as this is something which they should know, to prevent them from making misrepresentations I will enlighten them on a few points concerning their "poor equipment." The one point which they cannot seem to get through their head is that the Bible was not bound up into one book as we have it now, until the beginning of the fifth century, that for four hundred years after Christ, there was no Bible yet Christianity flourished and hundreds of the early christians sealed with their blood their belief in Christ Over two dozen of the first Popes met their death by martyrdom; to be elected as pope was to seal their death warrant but little by little Pagan Rome fell and Christian Rome took her place.

The "modern scholar" also forgets that printing was not invented until 1440 and before that time the Holy Scriptures had to be written by hand and when we consider the size of the book we can imagine what a task it was to write even one single copy of it, yet in order to push their propaganda aganst us they purposely overlook this point and they make it appear that we kept the Bible from the people and would not let them read it. The truth is that many copies of the Bible were written by hand by the monks in the monastries (not the universities) and by the nuns in the convents and the public were not only taught the Holy Scriptures but they were urged to study them. Up till the time of the Reformation the learning and teaching was mostly in the hands of the monks and their monasteries covered the land and they were the great teachers of the people, both rich and poor. There being no printing done, the greater part of the laity could not read. Before "reformers" began their work in Europe, the Catholic Church taught the Bible in a way that no Protestant Church has ever since done. Indeed, the Reformation, instead of giving the Bible to the people, took it away from them. As the laity could not read, the Catholic Church taught them by paintings upon the walls of the church, stained glass windows, ornaments, ceremonials, etc., all of which presented the life of Christ to the people. Paintings and such means of instruction was the book of the poor for they could read no other.

What did the Reformation do? How did the reformers act?

They pulled down the monasteries where the Bibles were preserved and copied; they destroyed Bibles—any one of which would have been worth £40 or £50—by "shiploads;" they drove out all the monks, who had been the great copiers, explainers, and teachers of the Bible. Then they took away completely the Bible from the poor, by destroying the paintings stained glass, and ornaments of the churches, by doing away with the ceremonial of the Catholic Church, and by destroying or forfeiting the property of the Catholic Guilds; the result of centuries of labor of the Catholic Church, after sweeping away as idolatrous the religious art of the Catholic middle ages, by which the people were taught the history and lessons of the Bible.

It is not that there is any antagonism between the Church and the Bible, as Protestants imagine, but that the two stand on a different footing. The Church derives its doctrine from the Apostles before the New Testament was written, and has followed the law of oral transmission ever since. The fact that the New Testament was afterwards written does not interfere with this principle, but only provides us with an inspired and historic witness to the claims of the Church and, in many points, to the accuracy of her teaching, without, however, supplying a substitute for her authority.

Too Late

IN THE BRIGHT HEYDAY OF YOUTH, who could tell him of the storms that lay ahead? In the full strength of manhood, who could hint to him of weakness or ill-health?

The need for Life Insurance protection seemed dim and remote--and because of this the day of decision was deferred.

And then came the day when failing health brought a grim realization of his need--

Too late!

In your life, from the experience of others all too many, avert this tragedy. Obtain the security of Life Insurance Service while you may. Now, while you are strong and well, the protection of Life Insurance Service is most accessible and most inexpensive. Decide today--before you, also, are too late.

Life Insurance Service

1025

"The Love that Never Dies"

Low C. N. Rate Upon Grain To East Is Urged

WINNIPEG, Nov. 27.—The Free Press in a leader today urging the use of Maritime ports for grain carriage, says:

"R. C. Vaughan, of the Canadian National Railways, declared to the convention on Wednesday that the Canadian National Railway System would work itself out of its difficulties if a lot of dead dogs were not unloaded on it. It cannot by any stretch of the imagination be argued that putting in a low grain rate from Armstrong to the Maritime ports via the Transcontinental would be a dead dog. Grain has been hauled profitably this way at a very low rate.

Mr. Vaughan further declared that the executives of the road of which he is a vice-president were all in favor of routing the greatest possible amount of Canadian freight through Canadian ports.

"If the directors are sincere in this they might well put a low through rate into force and allow circumstances to develop. There is still grain to be threshed in the West. There will be a big carry-over in the terminals at the head of the lakes and in the interior elevators when navigation closes next month. Few seasons will be so favorable to testing out the Transcontinental as a grain route this winter.

"Maritime and Western public opinion might be very profitable to both. Insist that action along this line be taken at the close of navigation. In any case it is a first class time for a showdown.'

To Dance Fox Trot A New One

BUDAPEST, Nov. 27.—A police order issued today removes the ban which heretofore has forbidden the dancing in public places of the Charleston fox-trot and other dances of United States origin. The order stipulates, however, that a police inspector must be present in the interests of morality at each place where such dances are indulged in.

McClary's PANDORA RANGE

Built to give a lifetime of efficient, economical cooking service. Oven of Armco iron with nickeled surface. Easily cleaned and heats evenly.

DURABLE SANITARY ECONOMICAL

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