

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President, W. Chester S. McLure; Secretary, Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.; Editor and Manager, J. E. Burnett.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1926

HOW PUBLICITY RUNS

Among the most interesting of recent visitors to this province is Mr. N. Beets, Lt. D. of Amsterdam, Holland, who is making a short stay in the City. Mr. Beets was attracted to Canada by reports of its great natural resources developed and undeveloped, and came out some months ago. Before leaving he had heard and read of the fox business in Prince Edward Island. Of the island itself, and with the exception that it was a little island away up near the North Pole, little beyond its smallness and its place on the map was known. The fox story loomed large, however. Foxes were supposed to be the largest item and all Hollanders were interested in the story. It is well known that the story of Prince Edward Island foxes has gone round the world. The little island, scarcely noticeable on the map of the world, is known everywhere as the birthplace of the fox industry and its foxes are now sold and ranches in every country in the world.

There is much to learn from this fox story. It is a striking example of the value of publicity. And yet the fox business is not the biggest thing here. Our agricultural products are worth yearly between twelve and sixteen million dollars. Among all the countries in North America, among all the provinces between Canada, Prince Edward Island is unique in the fact that it alone has never known a crop failure, has ten millions of people in the demerit never experienced a destructive storm, has never had a crop halved or drowned out by excessive rains or scorched by a rainless summer. These facts have received less publicity than our foxes. Yet, important and valuable as the fox industry is, our agricultural possibilities are far greater. And world we have room for more farmers, we have some idle farms, we have splendid farms which can be bought cheaper perhaps than anywhere else in Canada. If our agricultural advantages were given as much publicity as our fox business, thousands of farmers now struggling with highly rented farms in Great Britain and in some of the other countries in Europe, would be attracted here. Practically nothing is known in Europe of Prince Edward Island, except that we raise the best foxes in the world and that we can supply the world with breeding foxes. Those who buy our butter and cheese do not know that our milk supply is produced from cows that are absolutely disease free, do not know that Prince Edward Island is an absolutely disease-free area, strictly guarded against the importation of diseased cattle. Knowledge of these facts, given such world wide publicity as is given the fox business would be of immense value to our little province.

Mr. Beets, who is a corporation lawyer and speaks five languages, is located in Montreal and is visiting Prince Edward Island to learn more of the fox business. He expressed surprise that there are so few industries here, particularly along agricultural lines such as the canning of fruit, the manufacture of pickles, &c. the raw material for which is grown here. He is delighted with what he has seen of the island and its productiveness. He believes in publicity and thinks that if the advantages of the province were better known abroad, both in agriculture and fishing and as a summer resort, it would mean added wealth to what is already a wealthy province.

What is Canada to receive in return for this expenditure? What is the purpose of holding the session? Is it to pass effective legislation? Is it to devise ways and means whereby Canadian taxes, the highest in the world, can be reduced? Is it to agree upon a fiscal policy which shall benefit industry and agriculture? The avowed purpose is to hang on to office, to avoid any controversial legislation which may offend the masters of the administration, the little group who may or may not at any moment vote the government out of existence.

Mr. Mackenzie King explained the fruitlessness of the last parliamentary term of four years, except that we raise the best foxes in the world and a sufficient majority to carry out his intentions. Now, with a small group behind him, with almost every province lined up against him, he wants to hold on, to make time for another year or, if he can, for four more years and do nothing but avoid controversy with the Progressives.

The whole farce should be ended at the first opportunity. It is unthinkable that honest men shall consent to go through the session simply for the sake of office and for the sake of the \$4,000 which awaits them if they can hang on for the fifty days which constitute a regular session.

EDITORIAL NOTES
The campaign for the bye-elections in the Murray Harbor, Cardigan and Summerside districts is now on in full swing and from what we can learn the expected, namely, the return of the three government candidates, is assured. Meetings are being held this week in the Murray Harbor and Cardigan districts. In the Summerside district we understand the two candidates are conducting a personal canvass. In all three districts the Stewart Government is in good repute and no reason has yet been given why any of its candidates should be rejected. The three government candidates will make an excellent addition to the administrative strength of the legislature.

THE GOODS AND THE PRICE
The Canadian parliament is to meet on Thursday of this week. Ordinarily parliament meets for the transaction of business in which the country is vitally interested, business on which the economy

commercial, industrial and agricultural prosperity of the country depends. The carrying on of such business during the session is subject to differences of opinion and these differences are adjusted according to the will of the majority. This time there can be no such adjustment. Questions involving differences of opinion must be avoided. The party hold the balance of power, namely, the Progressive and Labor and Independent members must be "handled with gloves" lest they take umbrage and vote against the government and compel dissolution and a general election for a country like Canada to be placed in humiliating, useless and expensive also.

And a session of parliament costs something. There are 245 members at \$4,000 each an item of \$980,000 which with such little et ceteras as stenographers and other contingent expenses will easily run the amount up to a million. There are 18 Cabinet Ministers one at \$15,000 and 17 at \$10,000 amounting to \$185,000 which with the et ceteras may be lumped at \$200,000.

Then there is an army of Hansard reporters, there is the printing of reports and numberless other expenses which make a grand total for the session of anywhere between two and three million dollars. In Canada, Prince Edward Island is unique in the fact that it alone has never known a crop failure, has ten millions of people in the demerit never experienced a destructive storm, has never had a crop halved or drowned out by excessive rains or scorched by a rainless summer. These facts have received less publicity than our foxes. Yet, important and valuable as the fox industry is, our agricultural possibilities are far greater. And world we have room for more farmers, we have some idle farms, we have splendid farms which can be bought cheaper perhaps than anywhere else in Canada. If our agricultural advantages were given as much publicity as our fox business, thousands of farmers now struggling with highly rented farms in Great Britain and in some of the other countries in Europe, would be attracted here. Practically nothing is known in Europe of Prince Edward Island, except that we raise the best foxes in the world and that we can supply the world with breeding foxes. Those who buy our butter and cheese do not know that our milk supply is produced from cows that are absolutely disease free, do not know that Prince Edward Island is an absolutely disease-free area, strictly guarded against the importation of diseased cattle. Knowledge of these facts, given such world wide publicity as is given the fox business would be of immense value to our little province.

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Notes By The Way

"We who hold earth and sky in easy range live in a few rooms," writes Charlotte Perkins Gilman in the Century Magazine. "We are kitchen-minded, parlour-minded, nursery-minded and office-minded, with a weekly excursion heavenward and a few disconnected ideas on politics. What of the future? All learning is of no benefit to us unless we use it to improve human life. Just knowing things is of little value. The brain is not a museum of antiquities."

The future ought to be the main concern of every intelligent person. The past we cannot help. The present slips from under our feet even while we mention it. To live in the present is like standing on a rolling barrel; you must move in order to stand still. The story before us is of unimproved wisdom. If life grew progressively worse as we advanced, it might be wise not to look forward or even if we were powerless to affect events, but the contrary is true.

From age to age we move faster, more farther, and the world blossoms into numberless inventions, some from age to age we are increasingly able to re-mould it nearer to our heart's desire. Then why in the name of reason, do we not stretch our minds forward? There is something in this that is quite well worth thinking over.

President Coolidge has a reputation both for wisdom and silence. He is doubtless wiser and stands higher in the estimation of the nation than his critics. The New Republic, however, vigorously criticizes his style in speaking and writing. Of a speech that the President delivered before the New York Chamber of Commerce the New Republic says, in part: "Among all the dreary collections of flat polysyllables this speech ranks first. It sounds like a man talking in his sleep. And a thorough reading will put you in the same state. More than ever we believe the behaviorists when they say that language is a habit. And in this case a bad one at that."

Sir Henry Thornton has further offended the advocates of Maritime rights and this during the holiday season. In this case the head and front of his offending is, that he has opened up a new line of transportation from the head of the Lakes to Baltimore which will divert an additional tonnage of Canadian grain from Canadian to American ports. This has led the Saint John Telegraph-Journal to use strong language from which we make a few extracts as given below: "Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railway, stands out today as the greatest menace to Confederation in Canada."

The Telegraph-Journal goes on to say: "A few days ago Sir Henry told Canadians that it was the shippers who were responsible for such things and in the same statement he declared that in his opinion the Parliament of Canada was as helplessly as he professes to be. It would seem that Sir Henry thinks he can override every national consideration. And he has worthy aides in his executive."

"Quite recently Vice-President Dairymple, of the traffic department denounced the business men of Halifax for presuming to approach Canadian grain shippers to urge the use of Canadian ports. The Halifax men were told to mind their own business. In other words Canadians are not to interfere with any plans that Sir Henry may have for increasing the population of Baltimore, a competitor of Canadian ports, and now in a position to get far more Canadian grain than ever."

"Sir Henry Thornton, by his action in forcing Canadian traffic through American ports has done more to fan the flames of discontent in the Maritime Provinces than has fallen to the lot of any other man hitherto privileged to live in Canada. . . . Either Sir Henry Thornton must recede from his position or there will be trouble in the East." There is much more than is above quoted in the Telegraph-Journal's vigorous and timely protest.

It is not a little singular that this action so aggravating to Maritime sensibilities and which must prove most injurious to Maritime interests, comes at a time when the Parliamentary session is about to begin. It will undoubtedly form the subject of animated, if not heated discussions that are but second in importance to that which concerns the status and the fate of the King Government itself.

There was no lack of loyalty and devotion to Mr. Meighen in the Con-

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D. MAKING SURE

One sometimes wonders if as a people we really grasp what the X-ray has meant to our civilization. You are familiar, of course, with its use in suspected fractures or broken bones. No matter how experienced or how skillful the physician, he invariably puts the part under the X-ray. If there is any displacement he is able to determine the parts into place, and to late the parts into place immediately. The use of the X-ray in lung conditions is now a matter of routine to check up the findings of the physician.

Its ability to locate stones in the gall bladder and kidney is another great help in diagnosis. But perhaps its greatest usefulness now is in the diagnosis of stomach conditions. One physician reports a case where he thought he had been thoroughly washing out the stomach by the usual method. When the findings of the stomach were done under the X-ray, it was seen that the stomach had never entered the stomach, but lay coiled up in a large sack like formation in the esophagus or tube leading from the throat to the stomach.

The ulcer of the stomach, one of the most difficult conditions to diagnose by symptoms only, is now definitely diagnosed by the X-ray. And that condition, cancer, which the patient and physician formerly dreaded to think about, and where the findings first pointed one way and then the other, is now freed from uncertainty by the X-ray. The X-ray by showing the position of the bismuth meal in the stomach enables the physician to see any thing that is not normal, such as places where the stomach movements are restricted, parts of the stomach not getting their portion of the meal, changes in the shape of the stomach, and so forth. When you remember that this invaluable aid in diagnosis was accidentally discovered just thirty years ago, we can only wonder what lies ahead, now that government and individuals are spending all their lives in the work of trying to help humanity.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers January 5, 1926. FRIENDLINESS.—And the Lord came down to see the city which the children of men build. Gen. 11: 5. PRAYER.—Grant, O God, that whatever we do we may ever seek Thy approval upon it first, and then do it with our might into Thee.

LITTLE HOUSE O' DREAMS
Oh, little house with windows wide, A-looking toward the sea, How have you come—why have you come? To mean so much to me? Your walls within my heart are raised, And oh! how strange it seems, My hopes but measure to your roof. O little house o' dreams!

Oh, little place, where friends will come, The tangled world to flee, Sweet little nook where peace will bide, And hospitality! Pray, where's the magic wand I need To touch your slender beams, And change you to a home in truth. Oh, little house o' dreams! —Claim Wallace Flynn.

\$4 Nag Proves a Rich Investment for Kind Trainer
BERLIN, Jan. 4. —"Poor Fool" a 14-year-old Nag, which was sold several years ago as a cripple for four dollars has won \$26,000 in steeplechases during the past two seasons.

The Timber Topper fractured a leg when he fell in the Grand Leisic Steeplechase in 1923. He was ordered shot to put him out of his misery. Albert Keith, his English trainer, did not have the heart to execute his charge, so he bought him for four dollars and nursed him back to health and vigor. "Poor Fool," which previously had had a long string of victories and his fractured leg in splints, and after many days was able to take his feet again and finally to sport silks and go over the jumps. "Poor Fool" during the present season led his fields home in the Grunwald and Karlsruhe steeplechases, which are rated among the classics of the German turf.

Island's Winter Weather

Conducive to Longevity and Pleasure, Glance at Early History.

In the early days of pioneer life in P. E. Island it could not be expected that the people had a chance to enjoy much pleasure, especially in the winter season, but gradually improved. The Province was sparsely settled, and the roads in the country were not very passable. They were made out of the primitive forest, and the axle and the horse were the only tools that could be handled on the highways. In fact they had no wheel vehicles and horses paved the way for wider roads, and these in some cases were as straight as the road to heaven. The roads of wood and at different distances from the wood-road lines on which the people had erected cottages of hewn logs or other materials. This was a great grievance, and in some instances the houses were allowed to remain on the original sites for many years. Indeed in some localities they are still occupied on the old sites, but new rights-of-way have been opened up from the woods to these dwellings. These lands were not thickly settled in many cases and the social visits of the people were in general only a few and far between. The gaps between the first settlements, which greatly added to their social happiness and neighborly intercourse. Two great obstacles in the way of visiting their friends were the wildernesses, and the dread of forest fire which, in the summer season particularly, was always a source of uneasiness to old and young, and many narrow escapes were recorded. Yet the people were hopeful and lighthearted even when great dangers threatened them. Churches were not to be found for miles and clergymen were as scarce as angels.

There is a vast difference also in the fields, fencing, churches, schools, dwellings and outbuildings. In fact the Province has been converted into a large village, and all its conveniences, as you pass over any part of it, there is the millway branches, telephone and telegraph lines, autos in summer and other conveniences of great variety, all such as should excite wonder and pride among the inhabitants, who must surely have a personal or bearing knowledge of the old order of things. By the way we have omitted reference to four public halls, where large audiences can now assemble in comfort to enjoy programs of a literary, musical or dramatic character, or all combined. We hear it said frequently that years ago—in those old years of struggle and privation we had better speakers and performers than come to the front in our day. Perhaps we had some who were superior to our present day orators but if they were it was due to the fact that they had come here from the old countries where they had enjoyed superior advantages in having higher schools and colleges at home, but fewer opportunities to carve out new homes. It should also be remembered that we now have indentured held out to our best teachers by very progressive countries. The great educational institutions of Canada and the United States keep their doors open to teachers of recognized ability such as had settled here but were few in number half a century ago, therefore many of our most talented young men and women are drawn into these fields by higher remuneration and deprive us of the service they could render, even in promoting winter amusements. The same influence is constantly attracting young men from this island in the other walks of life—in commerce of every kind, and all other avocations. No doubt it is highly beneficial to the boys who leave school to get an occupation which requires them here. The sorest point of all being that we lack the means of giving them opportunities or employ them.

There was another public convenience extensively patronized, viz: the Licensed Taverns, which dispensed the "ardent" and furnished refreshment and lodgings for man and beast. These were to be found from 10 to 15 miles apart along the main roads, and as a rule the horses had to be fed every time they arrived at a tavern. Joking aside those "wayside inns" were a necessity in these days, but the construction of the P. E. I. railway diverted transportation from them, and they are now a thing of the past.

Father Gives Life in Unsuccessful Attempt at Rescue
MONTREAL, Jan. 4. — Information that a man and his son had lost their lives when fire of so far undetermined origin destroyed their home in a lumber camp near St. Michel des Saules, 62 miles north of Joliette, was received today by Dr. Paul Lamarche, of Joliette, Coroner of the district. The latter was told that Louis Robit and his young son were the victims and that the fire had occurred Monday night. The flames had started in the house and spread so rapidly that the occupants were obliged to run from the house in their night clothes. After Robit and his wife had escaped from the house it was discovered that the young son had failed to escape and the father ran back to rescue the child. He was unable to make his way out again and hours later when the ruins were cool enough to allow some of the neighbors to get into the house they found the charred remains.

"Tut" Treasures Taken from Tomb
LONDON, Jan. 4. — After having lain undisturbed for 3500 years the golden shell of King Tutankhamen's coffin, the coffin lid and the golden royal mask were removed from its tomb yesterday for the owners then considered work of merit is now a source of regret to others.

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Odd Size Overcoat Sale
\$15. and \$20.
We have about 35 Men's Overcoats left after a most successful season's selling.
Most of these Overcoats are beautifully tailored by Fashion-Craft really splendid high-grade Overcoats.
To clear we have put them into two lots \$15.00 and \$20.00.
The \$15.00 lot are Overcoats worth up to \$25.00. The \$20.00 lot are Overcoats worth up to \$32.00. Sizes 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 only.
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(Historical)

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You Can't Afford Life Insurance?
Perhaps you can't afford to carry an Endowment Policy. But yet there are other policies, costing less, that will provide just as good protection for your family—and will help you to save money for your old age, if you live.
If you will send us your present age, and the approximate amount you might invest, we will be pleased to send you full particulars of the best contract for your circumstances. Write
HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1872
Provincial Managers—The Great-West Life
Charlottetown

Poetess Recovering From Swallowing Poison
CHICAGO, Jan. 4. — New Year's found Lily Olson, 17-year-old poetess, Minneapolis, recovering from poison swallowed yesterday when she despaired of achieving poetic ambitions.
Besides 17 cents in her shabby purse reposed a silver medal, a prize from the D. A. R. of Minneapolis for a patriotic essay. She had filled three sheets of paper with morbid soliloquy on her disappointment.
"And you wanted to be a poet. So now you face death—and you are afraid of death," she had written.
Father and mother dead, with no friends or relatives, she had been working as a tiling clerk.

Humor Instead of The Black Jack
BERLIN, Jan. 4. — Criminals in Prussia may find themselves reduced to a state of helplessness through laughter instead of by the impact of the Copper's blackjack if the plans, the Minister of the Interior works out as he thinks they will.
He plans to instruct the guardians of the law to "select all humorous utterances, whether spoken or written or pictured, coming to the attention of the police in their official contact with the population." The choice bits will be assembled and distributed periodically to the entire police force much as ammunition is issued. The Minister believes the Coppers can successfully master the most difficult situation if possessed of the weapon of humor.

Prince George an Able Fire Fighter
HONGKONG, Jan. 4. — Prince George, youngest son of the British sovereign did heroic work during a fire which broke out in the Hongkong hotel shortly after the New Year had been ushered in.
The Prince, who is on a tour of naval duty in eastern waters, was among the units landed from the battleship Hawkins to assist the fire brigades.
The hotel was full of guests when the flames were discovered, and many escaped scarcely clad. The fire, of unknown origin burned for several hours, doing extensive damage and the hotel roof collapsed about noon. No lives were lost.

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