THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1925

THE MODERN DRIFT

The history, written and oral, of the early days of this province and even of the less remote past, reveals many noteworthy changes, changes which it would be well to consider frequently and to compare with the present day drift. Perhaps the most significant change is that in the community spirit. Mutual helpfulness and a desire for general betterment of the community and colony were outstanding characteristics of the earlier days. Individualism has very largely supplanted this country building spirit. Today, it may be said, the main purpose in life is to further individual interests everyone for himself. This is not because charity and friendliness have gone out of the world for they have not; these virtues are probably more in evidence than before, yet the pressure of competition and the necessity for "looking out for Number One" have concentrated the stimulus of effort very largely upon self. So far as the individual is concerned this is unavoidable; the world is moving on at a faster pace than ever before and the individual who fails to keep up must inevitably go under. But over the individual and to a very large extent, affecting his efforts, is the body of men who are entrusted with the administration of those affairs upon which the individual and his fellows are largely dependent for their success in whatever calling they are engaged. In this body of men whether municipal, communal, provincial or federal there is no room for self-seeking or for personal aggrandisement. Their business, individually and collectively is to further the interests of their constituencies, their community, their province, their country regardless entirely of the personal consequences.

And yet it is in such administrative affairs that self interest and self-seeking are most apparent. The situation at Ottawa today is an outstanding example. Contrary to the old order when "the office sought the man," now in the majority of cases the man seeks the office and is prepared to sacrific any interests of others to attain his object. Having attained the sought for place, his sole aim in life is to hold it. How many of our federal representatives would have the manliness today to demand the general election for which all Canada is clamoring almost begging, in order to end the fiasco now in progress. How many of them would refuse to vote for a political railway, a political elevator or a political wharf knowing that his vote would defeat the government, precipitate an election and so forfeit his chance of coming back to his $4,000 indemnity. How many of them care a fig whether the country is going deeper and deeper into debt, whether its industries are being ruined or whether the people are unable to obtain employment provided they themselves can hold their office or their yearly sessional indemnity which to many of them is a salary which they could not earn otherwise?

Time was when the office sought the man and selected him for his fitness. We have abandoned this very largely and we are paying the price in taxes and in maladministration which is a millstone around the neck of Canada.

We hear much about Maritime Rights these days. The first requisite to secure Maritime Rights is to elect men, men who will place Maritime rights above personal rights. This must be a first consideration at our next general election and the alternative to it will be a continuation of Maritime and Canadian wrongs.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Today is the day.

Welcome to the city to our legislators. May their stay be both pleasant and profitable.

It is too early to wear Shamrocks yet, but the next best thing is to drink Shamrock tea at the Great War Veterans room this afternoon.

A largt attendance may be expected today when His Honour Lieut-Governor Heartz performs his first public official duty in making the speech at the opening ceremony of the House.

Mr Robert Forke, M. P., leader of the Progressives, interviewed in Toronto about the prospects of an election replied; "I think there will be an election—this year—sometime."

We are prosperous, says Professon Fay, because on the Island we develop our own resources. Yes but we would be still more prosperous and retain our population were the other Maritime Provinces to develop their natural resources and build up thriving industrial communities.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons the King government admits making 1,571 appointments during 1924 to fill vacancies caused by resignations death or otherwise, and in addition 250 new appointments for positions not previously existing. How can any country economize, far less prosper, with a reckless government such as this?

Hear new fertiliser which will revolutionize both agriculture and horticulture is about to be put on the market. It is called soilsgro and is the discovery of a famous Toronto chemist. It has been tried out over a series of years and adopted by the United States government, and also by the Ontario government. Orders for over $300,000 have been booked for Ontario and Quebec alone.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Morrison are having a splendid time on their world tour, and expect to arrive home in June. At Busselton, West Australia Mr. and Mrs. Morrison were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cammilleri, the former of whom was a school chum of Mr. Morrison. An interesting "write up" of Mr. Morrison was published in the South Western News which will be republished in the Guardian.

Sir Hugh Clifford, who is alleged to have snubbed, Lord Leverhulme by refusing to dine with him on board his yacht at Lagos, is a detinguished Colonial Civil Servant and Litterteur who has seen service in many parts of the world and written learnedly and interestingly on many subjects connected with Briton's far flung Empire. Lord Leverhulme is a more than ordinary successful business man who has made "his pile," not exactly out of "ile" but from soap, and is inclined to measure success in art and government by the eminence he himself has attained by successful advertising. It will be remembered he insulted the great portrait painter, Johns R. A. by getting him to paint his portrait, and afterwards when it was delivered, tearing it in halfs because, in his opinion, it did not do justice to the subject. Later he acquired part of the Isle of Sky and then wanted his title patent to be altered to "Lord of the Isles." Scotmen unanimously protested against such sacrilege, and his lordership in a temper, abandoned not only his petition, but his scheme for developing his Island estate. Yet this is the gentleman who considers it the part of wosdom to visit an African colony and denounce the officials as autocratic and two hundred years behind the times. He struck against the wrong kind of governor when he tried that out on Sir Hugh who entertained him as governor but refused, as an individual to accept his lordship's invitation to sup on board his yacht.

Notes By The Way

The Cross Word Puzzle has overspread the English-speaking world as completely as did the contagion of influenza a few years ago, and fortunately with less fatal results. Men, women and children have caught the infection, and after many months of indisposition few of the patients have recovered and the number of cases is still increasing. "Cross words" in the older meaning of the phrase have for ages disturbed the homes and streets of many lands, and in the modified form of puzzles have now added to the older trouble. Unfortunately those afflicted with the new malady are not confined to their homes thereby and they cannot be quarantined, but go abroad spreading the infection.

English railways, we are told, now find it necessary to supply dictionaries free of charge to their passengers, just as they have always provided drinking water, or cuspidors in the smoking compartments, and as a result book sellers are making their fortunes in supplying the new demand. From this fact arises a gleam of hope that the "dictionary habit," which is a very desirable thing in itself, may become more general and demonstrate the truth of the maxim that "there is some soul of goodness in things evil."

The cross word puzzle is more or less distantly related to the pun, common to all the ages of civilization, the conundrum, much in vogue in minstrel shows, and the anagram, which flourished in literary circles for a long period. An anagrain, as most readers are supposed to know, is a word or phrase formed by transposing the letters of another word or phrase, in the process every letter in the original must be used and no other, and hence the anagram must have the same number of letters as the original word or phrase. It may have the same meaning, or a different or even an opposite meaning.

Thus an anagram of the word "punishment" is found in "nine thumps." The question, "Is Pity Love?" is answered in anagram by the single word, "Positively." "Matrimony" emerges as "Into my arm"; "The Eyes" appear as "They see;" and "Lawyers" as "Sly ware," and "Received Payment is made to read, "Every cent paid me." Disraeli, the great Conservative leader of his day is characterised by the phrase, "I lead, Sir." John Bunyan in his preface to the Pilgrims Progress told many readers who might want to know who wrote it.

"I anagram'd to thee
The letters read N uhony in a B."

This was a sadly imperfect anagram according to present spelling of the words "new honey" and "John," but in Bunyan's day "John" was spelled Iohn.

In the days when Presbyterianism was young and was giving and taking "hard Knox," so to speak, some words of religious significance were made into anagrams. The world "Minister" was found to contain the sentence, "I stir men," which some of the great preachers of those days certainly did. "Presbyterian" in anagram was then expressed with the same letters in the phrase, "Best in prayer." And in our own controversial days it has been noted that the word "United" contains the same six letters as the word "Untied." The words look as much alike in print as they are opposite in meaning, and are in that way expressive of the many contradictions that have characterised the controversy.

The demise of Senator Bennett, of Simcoe, Ont, again calls attention to the increasing number of vacancies in the Upper Chamber that are left unfiled by the King Government while a most important session of Parliament is in progress. The neglect to fill any of these vacancies is in violation of the Constitution and of provincial rights.

It is of happy augury that this year's celebration of St. Patrick's Day finds peace and order again in the ascendant in the good saints much beloved Emerald Isle. Out of nine by-elections distributed all over the Irish Free State seven were carried sweepingly by the friends of stable and orderly government and in the two remaining seats the lawless majority was very small. The rebuke to Valera and republicanism was alike pronounced and hopeful.

Character Reading

Ugly stubby fingers show meanness. People with this kind of hand are hard to work for; they are clever and inclined to be secretive. They are determined and independent. They make good bookkeepers and are punctual.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

GROWING OLD

A United States health expert has been giving some very straight advice to the public in general.

He states that men and women simply allow themselves to grow old thinking that as the allotted span is seventy years of age, if they can get anywhere near that they are doing pretty well.

Accordingly, when they pass the age of thirty five or forty, and notice teeth and hair disappearing, and a little slowing up and stiffening of the joints, they take it as a matter of course, thinking it is just the beginning of old age, and they might as well put up with it.

His point, and it is well taken, is that there is no particular age at which one "goes down hill," or grows old; that these little things I have mentioned, are just warnings from Nature, and that if a little thought and care be exercised, the span of life, might be expanded ten to twenty years.

Take the matter of teeth for instance. If there is any abscesses at the roots of the teeth, or any infection in the gums, then this poison in the blood is bound to be carried to joints or other parts and cause stiffness. This very stiffness in turn will have the effect of lessening one's desire to walk or move about, and so heart and lungs get less work, and consequently becomes just that much less efficient.

On the other hand if the teeth are removed, and are not replaced by artificial ones, then the food is not chewed sufficiently, the saliva or mouth juice is not mixed properly with the food, and "indigestion" follows as a natural consequence.

There is nothing that "ages" one quite so rapidly as "indigestion." Thus in just one part of the body alone, the teeth neglect can lessen the span of life by many years.

The trouble has always been that unless a person has an ache or a pain somewhere, he never thinks about his body.

Then even if he does have an ache or a pain, he thinks it rather weak on his part to investigate it, to report it to his physician.

Did you ever think that the pain is Nature's protest agains the trouble?

Now you shouldn't worry about every little pain in the body. That would only make you many times worse, and you might become one of those folks that are called "nervous."

The best way to extend your span of life would be to see your family doctor at least once a year, and not wait for any pain or ache to wake you up to the need.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

March 17, 1925

THE CHRISTIAN'S MISSION:—Preach, saying, The Kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give. Matthew 10: 7, 8.

PRAYER:—
"O Lord of Heaven and earth and sea,
To Thee all praise and glory be;
How shall we show our love to Thee
Who gavest all so graciously?"
By serving freely, faithfully, with Thee for all!

THE DISTANT HILL

The azure grey of the distant hills
Beyond the city spires,
With beckoning fingers are calling me—
To the land of my heart's desires.

Oh, would I could fly to those distand hills
And rest on their virgin sod,
I'd bathe my soul in the fires of dawn
And kneel at the feet of God.

I'd grasp the clouds, in their upward flight,
With these fragile hands of mine,
I'd probe the farthest golden star
For knowledge of things divine.

Could I but climb my hills of dream
That stretch to that golden street,
I'd touch one star in the milky way
Ere my vision would be complete.

For back and beyond that farthest star
Methinks is where God and His angels are
And it may be that beautiful golden street
Is but the imprint of His angels' feet.

Some day I'll climb those distant hills
And rest on their virgin sod;
I'll bathe my soul in the fires of dawn
And kneel at the feet of God.

—Laura Bedell.

Copper King Clark Lover of Beautiful

For a generation every visitor to New York who has taken a trip on the Fifth Avenue buses is pointed to the Clark mansion as one of the sights of the city. At one time it was the most ornate private residence in the city, if it has not that distinction to-day. "Frozen ragtime" is what one wit called it, having in mind the saying that architecture is "frozen music." It is generally regarded as a monstrosity, and the natural supposition is that it was built by a man with plenty of money and no taste whatever. That would be an erroneous presumption. William Andrews Clark, who died the other day, was in the multi-millionaire class, but no multi-millionaire of his time had more earnestly tried to understand the best in art. None of them, with the exception of the senior Morgan, had amassed a finer collection of really beautiful things. He was no uncouth Western plutocrat, but a man of sound education who had the advantage of many years' travel in Europe and association with people who knew and loved the beautiful.

A Forgotten Senator.

Senator Clark was eighty-six years old when he died a few days ago, but so quiet had been his life in recent years that most people were astonished to learn that he had continued to linger on, collecting and enjoying to the last his pictures, statuary and other art treasures. Once a power in politics, he took no interest in them after his retirement from the Senate. Rarely did he make any remarks about public affairs. Neither he nor any member of his family was in any fashionable scandal. Altogether he was a curious sort of millionaire. He was born in a Pennsylvania town of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was given a good education up to the age of seventeen, when he went west with his parents to Iowa. He farmed part of the time to help the common exchequer, taught school and studied law. But when he came of age he gave up the idea of becoming a lawyer and went further west to Colorado, for at that time stories of Colorado's vast mineral wealth were beginning to circulate in the east. His first job was in a mine, and he continued to mine at odd intervals for some years afterward, at other times teaming in supplies to remote camps and selling them at a handsome profit.

The Copper King.

In these few years he contrived to put by a considerable sum of money and while he was yet a young man had amassed enough to retire upon if that had been his object. In the early '70's he bought a gold and silver mine at Butte, Montana, and this worked for a time hopefully. But the gold and silver content proving meagre, he was about to abandon it when he discovered that it contained another metal, only less valuable. He had a first-class copper mine from which he extraced in two years 30,000,000 pounds. He was now a millionaire, but still he had no idea of laying off. Instead, he found his keenest interest in making investments in other enterprises, extracting a profit from them and moving on to something else. In the course of his career he bought a beet sugar farm and factory which gave him a profit of $400,000 in a single year; a coffee plantation in Mexico, made similarly profitable; a gold mine in Idaho and a coal mine in Montana. In Colorado he was the owner of everything from a model farm to a newspaper, and naturally enough he was politically influential in that state.

In Politics.

He was no great collector in these early days, but had contrived to collect, much against his will we may suppose, a feud with Marcus Daly, also a millionaire and a man with political ambitions. They fought for no less a prize that the economic control of the state and both money and politics counted. Clark was first in the field politically in 1889, when Montana was organized as a state. He was made President of the Constitutional Convention and the prestige delighted him so much that he determined to become a Senator from the state. He received the Democratic nomination in 1890, contested the election and claimed it, but failed to win his seat. He then laid his plans with characteristic farsightedness for the election of 1898. The campaign was one of unprecedented bitterness, and reached its climax when a State Senator rose in his seat and waving thirty one-thousand-dollar bills in his hand, declared that they had been given him by Clark for his vote and the vote of four others. Clark hotly denied the charge as a Daly "frame-up," and apparently he was believed or he was selected. He immediately resigned on bribery charges, but was reappointed, and later was elected for a full term.

Married Canadian Girl.

In 1893 Mrs. Clark died, leaving him with four children, and one adopted child, a charming girl, the daughter of a Canadian physician. This girl, Anna E. LaChapelle, he sent to Europe for an education, and later she became his wife. It is supposed that it was his second wife who developed in him the love of art which was to become one of the passions of his life. Together they studied and traveled, buying at first sparingly, but later on lavishly when the Senator felt that he could depend upon his own judgment. The gaudy mansion of Fifty Avenue with its 121 rooms, 31 baths and four picture galleries, became itself a vast warehouse for the storing of art objects. Senator Clark did not buy for mere obtentation, nor because it was fashionable for a rich man to patronize the arts. He was a real lover of the beautiful—his garish house to the contrary notwithstanding—and eventually became the owner among other treasures of a better Monticelli collection than that of the Louvre. His art collection has been valued at a million dollars and a half. Twenty-five years ago his entire fortune was estimated at $50,000,000, and it has been growing ever since.

Justice Without Mercy In Spain

(Associated Press)

MADRID, Spain, Mar. 16.—An official of the municipal corporation of Bejar, a town near Salamanca, has been sentenced to imprisonment for periods aggregating 308 years. The man was accused of falsifying public documents, and his punishment was fixed by the law courts of Bejar at a little under 15 years imprisonment for each of 21 counts, with a fine of $150.

The same court not long ago sentenced a former mayor to a series of terms of imprisonment totaling 396 years and 27½ days. Both men have begun serving their jail sentences.

WESTERN LAMB BREEDER'S OPPORTUNITY

There is a possibility that an excellent market will develop in Eastern Canada, more particularly in Ontario, for western lambs for finishing purposes. A trial is being made this year in the feeding of several car-loads of western range lambs by the Swift Canadian Company at Toronto. Mr. A. A. MacMillan, Chief of the Sheep and Swine Division of the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa, after examining the lambs being fed found a number of them lacking in desirable mutton conformation, in being too long in leg, neck, and body. Mr. MacMillan drew attention to these observations when addressing the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association at their annual meeting this year, and advised them that a profitable opening is to develop for western lambs provided they are of the proper mutton type. The market is becoming more and more discriminating in favour of well-finished lambs weighing not over one hundred pounds. Not only do the shorter legged, thick bodied lambs finish into a better selling product but they incline to easier feeding. Mr. MacMillan prophesied a hopeful future for the western sheep raiser who will give attention to the quality of the stock he is able to turn out.

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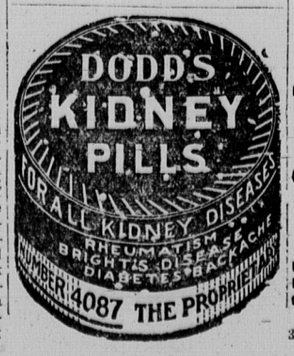

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