

It is better not to know so much than to know so much that isn't so.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

The People's Paper Read by Everybody

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew

No advance in business knowledge will take the place of kindly impulses.

Charlottetown Guardian Two Cents
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MEXICAN REBEL HEADQUARTERS IN DANGER

Revolutionist Casualty List Continues to Grow

(Canadian Press)
MEXICO CITY, Feb. 3.—The Federal cavalry has reached Fortin, near Cordoba, in its advance upon Vera Cruz, the Rebel centre, according to a War Department announcement which also stated that General Urzuleto has occupied Orizaba, without resistance.

The forces of the rebel general, Sanchez, the statement adds, are retreating in disorder and it is believed the way is open to Vera Cruz with, however, the possibility of resistance being offered at Soledad, 20 miles west of Vera Cruz, if a reorganization by the rebels can be effected. Otherwise, it is stated, the revolutionary army will be divided.

Specials from Vera Cruz indicate that the first statement of rebel casualties placing the number at 2,000 was too conservative since numerous wounded prisoners still are being counted, with prospects that the total will reach 4,000. This number includes many prisoners and deserters.

Fortin is in the state of Vera Cruz approximately 65 miles west of the port of Vera Cruz.

In capturing Esperanza the federals took an important rebel code, which resulted in the interception of wireless messages between De la Huerta and Estrada and rebel agents in the United States. The nature of the messages was not made public.

The federalists also took the pay-car of Gen. Maycotte's troops, which contained nearly 200,000 pesos.

Federal losses, according to official reports, total only 22 dead including 11 officers, and 262 wounded.

Condensed Specials

RATE—2c per word, not each insertion in this column.

BUNDLES OF OLD PAPERS FOR SALE. Apply at this office. 1f

HOME-MADE CANDY ON SALE at Hospital Concert Tuesday night. 2f

LOST—IN CITY \$20.00 BILL. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward. 1296-2-2-21

LOST—LADY'S SILK HANDBAG containing small sum money. Finder leave at Guardian Office. Reward.—21.

HOUSEKEEPER — BY SINGLE gentleman. Country district. Apply stating experience and wages expected to "A" Guardian Office. 2-4-61

WE WILL BUY A QUANTITY of pressed hay, also a few dressed chickens. John H. Gill & Son. 1279-2-1-31

THOSE WISHING TO DONATE candy for sale at the Charlottetown Hospital Concert are courteously asked to send or bring it to the Hospital Tuesday before 3 o'clock. 21

WANTED—THOSE WHO APPRECIATE good tea, to know that Hazard's Brahmin is esteemed for its purity. 31

WOODLAND AND FARM FOR SALE at Flat River, formerly owned by Finlay McKenzie, Esq. Private sale. Apply to Gaudet & Hazard, Solicitors at Charlottetown. 1256-1-30-61.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS: Aylmers Marmalade per jar 20c, 1 pkg. Chips, 10c Robin Hood Porridge Oats, 27c per pkg. Bulk Dates per lb. 15c Apples per lb 23c at Auld and Johnston, Corner Weymouth & Fitzroy St. 1270-2-21

FOR SALE—ONE FAIRBANKS Morse 65 light plant (without engine) almost new at "used price," suitable for Mill and dwellings, or church, etc. Rare value. All other sizes light plants, water systems, scales, Marine and Z engines, mill equipment, etc. Write for particulars. B. Compton & Co. C. F. M. Dealers, Belle River. 2-4-21.

BRITAIN MAY ADOPT A NEW AIR POLICY

Govt. Consider Employment of Aerial Bombing

(Canadian Press)
LONDON, Feb. 3.—One section of the Liberal party have cause for rejoicing over the reconciliation of Mr. Asquith and Lloyd George—the staff of Lloyd George's national Liberal headquarters on Abingdon Street. The members of the staff have received six months' pay in lieu of the regular notice and the office is to be closed forthwith.

The country agents of the late National Liberal organization likewise have been paid off. In the present fortunes of Liberalism in this country it is doubtful if many of the employees whose services have now been dispensed with can be absorbed into the remaining Liberal organization.

Thus ends the party that was born in 1916 when Lloyd George displaced Mr. Asquith in the Premiership.

A possibility that the new Government of Ramsay MacDonald may adopt a fresh policy towards the employment of aerial bombing seems foreshadowed in an international communication issued from the Colonial Office today. Alluding to recent newspaper comments on the bombing of aircraft of natives in the kingdom of Iraq the communication says:

The whole question of the employment of aircraft in Iraq in support of the civil authorities is being considered afresh by His Majesty's Government.

Chief amongst the items in the new Government's domestic programme is the housing question. Judged by what happened at a conference of the building trade operatives yesterday it seems as if these workers are ready to expedite the Government's aspirations in the housing matter. The operatives and executives pledge themselves to give hearty support to the desire of the new administration to deal with the housing problem in a satisfactory manner.

If this means anything tangible it means that the operatives are prepared to accept the principle of dilution, or in other words the admission of skilled men from outside the recognized building unions.

Naturally the operatives will require assurances against the building trade becoming clogged with labor by this process of dilution, so the chief immediate matter for the Government's consideration is the formulation of a building policy which will be continuous and free from the spasmodic changes which in the last few years have rendered political progress well nigh impossible.

In embarking upon this housing policy the Government certainly will take measures to put an end to as far as possible to building rings and profiteering in material.

TELEGRAMS FOR ADVERTISING SPACE

(Canadian Press.)
PARIS, Feb. 3.—Determined that no possible source of revenue shall remain untapped, the Government is selling advertising space on telegraph blanks. Receivers of messages now find the text bordered with eulogies of famous soap, while on the back is a "coupon for trial ride" in an automobile of some particular make.

No Subsidies for British Farmers

(Canadian Press.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.—All hope of protection or subsidies for farmers was blotted out yesterday when Premier MacDonald met the Agricultural Advisory Committee which was appointed by his predecessor in the Premiership.

Premier MacDonald assured the committee that the Government desired to help agriculture but had decided to rule out of consideration help which the Baldwin Government had suggested. The Premier invited suggestions from the committee on the matter.

LOST—CORNER UPPER PRINCE and Gerald Street Saturday Buffalo and two blankets. Finder kindly leave at P. J. McRae or phone McRae & Son 1270-2-21

DEATH YESTERDAY OF EX-PRES. WOODROW WILSON

The War-time President of the United States Whose Health was Shattered in Consequence of the Ordeal of Attempting to Settle the European Imbroglia Succumbed to a Relapse at His Home in the Capital Yesterday.

(Canadian Press)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Ex-President Woodrow Wilson who had a serious relapse on Friday passed away at his home here today at 11:15 a.m.

The Ex-President never fully recovered from the paralytic stroke he sustained shortly after his return from Europe in 1919. He had been practically an invalid for the past four years rarely venturing out of doors.

And in the fight he broke his health, wore himself out, suffered a stroke of paralysis which led to his death, and declared through it all that he would have been happy to give his life for the success of his efforts.

Woodrow Wilson was a president-masher from beginning to end. He began by reviving the practice of Washington and Jefferson in delivering his message to Congress in person; he finished by actually leaving American soil and going to Europe. His was the responsibility of deciding when a country with a people torn by conflicting sympathies was ready to throw itself into the great world war, and when the moment came he took the responsibility of throwing in the men and millions, which turned the scale to victory.

What ever an army of Boswells may write, that will be the part in which he will be best remembered by coming generations.

Born in Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856, of Scotch-Irish parentage, he was christened Thomas Woodrow Wilson and he was known in early life as "Tommy." After he was graduated from Princeton in 1879 he was known only as Woodrow Wilson. His father was the Rev. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, a Presbyterian clergyman, and his mother was Jessie Woodrow.

When he was two years old the fortunes of his father took the family to Augusta, Georgia, and later to Columbia, S. C., where at the age of 17 Thomas Woodrow Wilson entered Davidson college, but did not soon go to Princeton. After graduation at Princeton he studied law at the University of Virginia, and in 1882 hung out his shingle in Atlanta, Ga. Meantime he courted Ellen Louise Axson, the daughter of a Savannah clergyman. They were married in 1885 and had three daughters, Margaret, the oldest who did not marry; Jessie, who became the wife of Francis Bowes Sayre, and Eleanor, who became the wife of William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury during her father's administration and later a presidential aspirant.

Mr. Wilson once said that as a young lawyer he wore out the rug in his office walking around the desk waiting for clients, so he abandoned a legal career and went to Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore for a post graduate course in letters. While there he published his first book "Congressional Government," a study in American politics. It evoked offers of professorship at Bryn Mawr and Wesleyan and won recognition at home and abroad. The young man who wrote of the defects of the American political system in 1885 found himself to deal with them later. Having written in a deprecatory tone of the tendency toward autocracy in American presidents he lived to hear himself called the greatest autocrat of them all and to see a resolution declaring his office vacant on those grounds introduced and tabled in the senate.

Achievements in Literature
Successively, Mr. Wilson became a professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr

and at Wesleyan University and later professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton where subsequently, he was made head of that institution. Meanwhile, Professor Wilson had gained high reputation as a writer. Some of his works, with the date of their production, were as follows: "The State Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," (1885); "Division and Reunion," (1892); "George Washington," (1896); "A History of the American People," (1902); "Constitutional Government in the United States," (1908); "Free Life," (1913); "When a Man Comes Himself," (1915); "On Being Human," (1916); "An Old Master and

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Wilson's Peace Efforts
After having borne the burdens of a war president, he undertook the task of making peace which he sincerely believed would be a lasting one and although he succeeded in getting Europe to accept it in large measure his own country rejected

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EXPECT BITTER FIGHT ON CON. LEADERSHIP QUESTION

(British United Press)

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The result of the by-election city election at which Sir Vansittart Bowdler was returned by a small majority may have a direct effect on the leadership of the Conservative party. Those who are opposed to Baldwin's retention of the leadership and would transfer his crown to Johnson Hicks or some other member of the party describe the results of the election this morning as the last nail driven into the Baldwin coffin. Whether or not they have exaggerated the importance of this election it is obvious there will be a bitter fight over the question of leadership at the meeting of the party which is scheduled to be held in the course of the next few days.

Another factor that will have its effect on the question is the statement of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company which was issued this week and which on close inspection develops even more interesting features than it did at first. The company offers to purchase outright the shares owned by the British government in the concern and if Labor is willing to sell British interests will be strengthened rather than diminished and British investors will have further solidified their position as controllers of the oil fuel situation of the world.

It is significant that the statement of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company which appears on the front page of the Express has for its neighbors in the next column on the same page the announcement that the price of gasoline is nine cents a gallon from this morning.

The owner of the Express, Lord Beaverbrook, owns and controls a large block of shares in the Anglo-Persian Company.

It is quite obvious that the Labor government would not be willing to part with their shares or surrender any interest in the essential natural resources of the country and will certainly refuse to sell at this time. In this case the foolish talk of the "die-hards" about Labor betraying the national interests of Britain and of the empire will have little to support them so far as oil is concerned.

On the other hand the Liberals have in the past shown a disposition to recommend the sale of these shares and a new element may be introduced into the strange three cornered political situation of today.

and at Wesleyan University and later professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton where subsequently, he was made head of that institution. Meanwhile, Professor Wilson had gained high reputation as a writer. Some of his works, with the date of their production, were as follows: "The State Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," (1885); "Division and Reunion," (1892); "George Washington," (1896); "A History of the American People," (1902); "Constitutional Government in the United States," (1908); "Free Life," (1913); "When a Man Comes Himself," (1915); "On Being Human," (1916); "An Old Master and

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FRASER MITCHELL AGAIN BEFORE LONDON COURT

Indian Officers Give Evidence Bearing Out Charge Made Against Him and the Case is Further Adjudged Till Saturday Next.

(Special Cable to Guardian)
LONDON, Feb. 3.—Andrew Fraser Mitchell, formerly emigration agent for Prince Edward Island, again appeared at Bow Street police station London this afternoon in answer to a summons charging him with obtaining two cheques by false pretences.

Colonel Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in England, giving evidence, said that no emigration agent had power to sell or deal with land on behalf of the government that appointed him. He knew of no scheme specially for settling ex-soldiers in Prince Edward Island, although there was a scheme generally for the Dominion which included all the provinces.

Counsel for the defendant handed witness a copy of a local guide to Prince Edward Island, stating that arrangements are being made to induce a number of British and Indian army officers to locate in Prince Edward Island. Witness did not know that that was so.

Prosecutor had consulted Sir George.

The case was adjourned till next Saturday.

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SEEK IN VAIN FOR VICTIMS OF COLLISION

Now Believed All Missing Men Went Down With Schooner

(Canadian Press)
ST. JOHN, Feb. 3.—A ten-hour daylight search for the eight members of the crews of the Peruvian steamer Perene and the three-masted schooner "The Maid of Scotland", which collided three miles off Partridge Island early Friday morning ended last evening when the tugs returned to the docks.

Officers on the tugs reported that they could find no trace of the men nor the boat in which the second officer and three of the crew of the Perene, left to give assistance to the members of the schooner's crew. It is believed the rescue boat became entangled in the rigging of the schooner and sank with the ill-fated vessel.

Though the Perene searched for hours to locate the missing eight seamen they were forced to admit that their efforts were in vain.

Names of Lost.

Those lost from the schooner are:

Captain W. D. Haughn, Lunenburg, N. S.

Grover J. Haughn, residence unknown.

Mate Robert Smith, residence unknown, and one other of crew, name unknown.

Only two members of the crew were saved, Edward Todd and Nathaniel Miskel, colored seaman and natives of Turks Island.

Those lost from the steamer are: Second Officer Francisco Abad, of Peru, and three Peruvian sailors, who were in a lifeboat going to the rescue of the drowning men on the schooner.

Just as "The Maid of Scotland" was sinking, the loud commands from Captain Ewart White of the steamship could be heard and then the shrill cry of "For God's sake, save us," came from one of the crew of the schooner.

As the last appeal was spoken in English, it is thought to have been made from a man on the British vessel and not from a member of the steamer's lifeboat.

Schooner Cargo Heavy.

The schooner was loaded deeply with a cargo of coal and sailed from New York on Friday, Jan. 25th, and arrived off the Fairway Buoy three miles to the south of Partridge Island shortly before 4 o'clock Friday morning. She was running under three lower sails at the time, all others having been taken in, as Captain Haughn intended to come to an anchor and await daylight when his vessel would be towed into port by a tug. The steamer Perene, bound for Havana, Cuba, with a cargo of hay and potatoes, had left Pilot Fenwick Mc-

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Robin Hood Flour is Different--Because it is Better