

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

—being Daily (founded 1867) \$5.00 per year (delivered) in advance. —per year (mailed) in advance. In Canada and \$4.50 to U. S. A.

Charles Dalton, President. J. H. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. D. H. Curtis, Associate Editor.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 1923

TANTALIZING—BUT?

We are indebted to a friend in the United States for a copy of The Boston American of February 6th. This widely known journal has been conducting a campaign against the export of coal to Canada. In the issue referred to above a bold type line running across the front page informs its readers that while the people of New England are begging for coal, thousands of carloads are being exported to Canada where they have coal in abundance. In proof of the abundance it reproduces a double column advertisement of Messrs. A. Pickard & Co. of this city which appeared in the Charlotte-town Guardian of January 25th. The advertisement was a good one and well displayed. "It's here for you," it said in large capitals. "We have a large stock of the best hard and soft coal, all in sheds, good and dry." This was followed by the usual offer to supply this coal in quantities from hundredweights to carloads.

Below this flaming advertisement was the sting in the Boston American's own words: "While the people of New England are starving for coal, the above advertisement in the Charlotte-town Guardian of January 25th shows there is no shortage of coal in Canada."

We must frankly admit that to people who could procure no coal on account of its scarcity, the advertisement of the Messrs. Pickard would be tantalizing, especially when led to believe that the coal declared to be so abundant was American coal. Had the Boston American known or had it wanted to put the matter fairly, it would have told its readers that only a small fraction of the coal mentioned in Messrs. Pickard & Co's advertisement was American. The great bulk of it was Canadian coal. It is quite true that Canada is well supplied with Canadian coal and, so far as we can learn, our dealers have been able to procure enough anthracite from the United States to supply the small proportion of their customers who use that kind of coal.

The Boston American should also have reminded its readers that when the State of New York complained that it was being deprived of its coal supply because of the quantity shipped to Canada, and asked that an embargo be placed on shipments to Canada, Mr. F. R. Wadleigh, Federal Fuel Distributor issued a statement which concluded as follows: "Shipments of household sizes of anthracite coal to Canada are now proceeding at the rate of approximately 188,000 tons per month amounting to 2.1 per cent of the total anthracite shipments. Coincident with this New York State received, April 1st to December 31, 1922, from the Canadian side 778,738,740 electrical horse power to produce which would require at least 1,082,988 tons of coal in its replacement. I would like to know specifically from you (those demanding an embargo) whether you consider the inconvenience to the people of New York State would be less if we increased the coal supply to that State by giving it the additional shipments it would receive were shipments to Canada embargoed out with the risk of having the power supply from the Canadian side cut off in retaliation."

Possibly the Boston American would answer the question.

SIR HENRY IN U.S.

Sir Henry Thornton has been in the United States soliciting business for the Canadian National Railways. He was given a most cordial welcome everywhere and at Pittsburg was given a banquet at which over a thousand people

were present including many of the leading railway magnates in the United States.

Sir Henry was the principal speaker and he said a lot and said it very well, so well that it is quite evident he is already in the grip of the politicians. After referring to the pledge that there would be no political interference with his management of the Canadian National Railways, he said: "But there is another form of political interference which is more dangerous and more difficult to avert than the ordinary or garden type, and that is that form of sectionalism which translates itself into terms of political influence. For example, some section of the Dominion desires to have some particular thing done, and in the effort to promote its accomplishment brings to bear very strong political influences, because it must be remembered that the National Railways are required under present conditions, to ask the House of Commons for a large sum each year to make up their deficits. So long as that condition exists the door will always be open to undue political interference and influences."

It will be remembered that Mr. E. M. MacDonald of Picton and one or two others had made this discovery some time ago.

POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES

The federal government has many hard problems to face. Probably the hardest is that of reconciling their pre-election policy to the demands now being made upon them by the many who are finding the pre-election policies ruinous.

Reference was made recently to the demand made by the Ontario growers of Ontario, that a duty be placed on American onions coming into Canada; the other day, the vegetable growers of Ontario, who have been practically put out of business by vegetable importations from the United States, made a demand for a retaliatory duty on American vegetables. They claimed that the Fordney-McCumber tariff, practically prohibited the import of Canadian vegetables into the United States while vegetables from the United States enter Canada freely during the winter and early spring. And now they are asking the King government to place a retaliatory duty on those American vegetables. How is the government going to do it? It's policy is to lower the duty on all foodstuffs. "Isn't that so, George?" And every "George" will admit that it is but "I did not state it so to my constituents."

In small groups "every day and in every way" as Mr. Coue would express it, the people of Canada are learning that the pre-election policy of the Liberal party, as clearly expressed in that famous 1919 platform and variously echoed throughout the country by Liberal candidates, instead of growing "better and better," is growing worse and worse. The fruit growers are joining forces with the onion and vegetable growers; the potato growers have already had their say; the farmers who have pork to sell and cannot sell it because American pork is filling the market, the farmers everywhere are learning to their cost that the Liberal tariff policy is a ruinous one. The King government is also finding it out and they are now up against either a reversal of their policy or getting out.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The increase of automobiles now in use has not reduced the number of horses in Canada. In 1917 the total number of horses in the whole Dominion was 3,412,740. In 1921, according to the last report of the Department of Agriculture the number was 3,313,921.

Notes By The Way

A beauty contest among Canadian girls has caused a social flutter all over Canada for weeks past. It culminated on Saturday night last at Montreal in a decision that Miss Winnifred Blair of St. John excelled all competitors and is entitled by right to be hereafter known as Miss Canada. From the beginning the contest was full of interest. Each competing city had first to choose one fair representative. This involved first a local competition. Beauty was a first requisite, but not the only one. There are so many pretty girls in Canada, or in any one of its cities, that the local judges might well have despaired of making a choice.

Each competing city made its selection on a basis of beauty together with proficiency in such winter sports as skating, snowshoeing and skiing. The young lady chosen to represent a city was designated by the name of the city as Miss Halifax, Miss St. John, Miss Moncton and so on to Vancouver. Very regrettably, there was no Miss Charlottetown to take part in the final competition. Thus a great opportunity for achieving social distinction that would be as wide as the Dominion was lost, but we trust there may be like chances during future winters that will not be neglected.

It is indeed a distinction to any young lady to be chosen as the representative of the city in which she lives for beauty and proficiency in our healthful Canadian winter sports. The combination of qualifications is an important one as it requires of the contestant much more than a pretty face and figure. Grace and skill of action of a varied character are also called for. Mere doll-like beauty comes far short in such a competition. Our young ladies will perhaps find the need of more practice in winter sports between now and next February than they have hitherto had, to afford them the best chances of success in a Dominion competition, but this practice may yet be developed.

General satisfaction will be felt and expressed in the Eastern Provinces that the highest honor in the recent contest has been awarded to a lady in this section of the Dominion. Maritime Canada contains but an eighth part of the people of the Dominion. Ontario alone has nearly three times and Quebec twice as many people as are resident in the three Atlantic Provinces. In Indian tradition, according to Longfellow, "the land of the Dakotas" was the land of hand some women. The Montreal award gives this honor primarily to St. John, but in a wider sense to the maritime section of Canada. And there is no doubt a good reason for this.

The most climate of the Eastern Provinces is no doubt a contributory factor to the beauty of our women as it is to those of the British Isles. Even the fogs which hover over the Bay of Fundy, and their compensation in the clear complexion of the feminine portion of our eastern communities. The Central and Western Provinces are climatically deprived of this health-giving and beauty-producing agency. No doubt one of the good effects of the Montreal award will be as it ought to be, an incentive to more frequent pilgrimages eastward to enjoy the health-giving and beautifying sea breezes of our summer resorts.

Beauty competitions are and have been of wide interest to both men and women in all ages. We read of fair women as of brave men alike in sacred as in classic history. They have always mutually been attractive to each other. It has passed into a proverb that none but the brave deserve the fair. A sacred writer thought it worthy of mention that in all the land were no women found so fair as the daughters of Job. And Milton has sung of the contrasting excellencies of our first parents, "for contemplation he and valor formed; for beauty she and sweet attractive grace." And in our days wherever society is at its best in stations high or low these qualities are valued adornments.

The Maritime Provinces had their full share in the honors won in the great war for valor, endurance and fortitude, at a price beyond cost. Now by their foremost representative in Miss Saint John, by merit raised to be Miss Canada, a peaceful victory is achieved which places the East in the forefront as the Land of Hensdomo Women. It is a noteworthy distinction.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlotte-town Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by its correspondents.

What is a Gentleman?

Sir,—In Thursday's Guardian "An Ordinary Woman" in her definition of a gentleman, has probably given us the "best yet" when she says,—"A gentleman is a true man." Truth is, we all know the fundamental principle and basis of Christian character, and a man who does not always speak the truth and be true to those whom he calls his friends is a coward and not a gentleman. "Lancelot" refers to the "fair of face". The old proverb, "handsome is that handsome does" still holds good, and a man may be ever so handsome, yet if he is not clean and true and honest, he is not a gentleman; furthermore, ladies who are ladies will never respect a man, however "fair of face" unless he is "true" and a gentleman.

I am, Sir, etc., ONE WHO KNOWS

To the Bird Lovers of P. E. I.

Sir,—For a week or more a pair of pine grosbeaks have come daily to the door to be fed. They seem particularly fond of apples and will often feed on portions for 15 to 20 minutes at a time, and during feeding can be easily approached. I should be very glad to know through this paper, if any reader has seen these birds. Do they winter here as a general thing? This is the first pair I've seen in this province and the gay plumage is suggestive of warm latitudes.

The male is bright red on breast, and from crown of head to tail coverts, with grey underneath. The grey wing feathers, particularly secondaries and tertials are edged with white. The female is yellowish green where male is red and both are somewhat larger than our slate colored junco. Their call is a clear whistle. Last fall a flock of pine warblers paid us a two days visit, or while the mountain ash berries provided food. As the flock hung to the trees they showed no fear of our approach and were most interesting to study. The flock kept together and were likely about migrating.

Has any reader seen these in this province? For years I've fed birds in winter,—blue jays, chickadees, juncos and an occasional wood-pecker. Perhaps the news was communicated to our latest arrival,—the gay grosbeak. It is quite probable.

I am, Sir, etc., M. B. R.,

Kinross, Feb. 9 1923.

"Ghost Hollow"

Sir,—The trouble in writing ghost stories is to get the facts direct from some person who has seen or heard things spooky. Such will take this tale as the writer did on trust.

About the year 1850, Head of Hillsboro P. E. Island was almost unbroken forest; settlers few and far between; the roads were mere cattle paths, except in winter when they were used for the hauling of timber. Newspapers were almost unknown in the rural districts; news circulated slowly. The occasional visit of some traveller was received with pleasure by the settler for the news gained.

Being either of Scotch or Irish nationality, and having the strong religious convictions of those races, the inborn belief in things supernatural, is not remarkable that each settlement had its own ghost tales, of places where the spirits of the unseen world were supposed to visit. Such a place so the old folks said, was on the farm of Angus MacKinnon, now owned by his son-in-law, John A. MacLellan. This farm, bounded on the north by the Hillsboro River, on the south by the Fort Augustus Road, and near the south end is the place known as the swamp, or the old name of "Ghost Hollow."

In the autumn of the year 1850, a settler while looking for cattle near the north side of the swamp, and about eighty yards from the road, which now runs parallel with the farm, found a human skeleton, the long hair and few pieces of clothing that remained proved it to be a woman. Where did she come from? Did she die from exhaustion or violence? Was she the guardian of buried treasure, lost in the forest? These were the questions asked then, and are still unanswered. The tales of buried French money are still told by parent to children, but none has been found in Ghost Hollow as yet.

The persons who interred those poor bones have long since passed away, and gone is the forest of birch and maple, of spruce and fir. Nothing remains but the decayed stumps of those giant trees. But over the hollow hangs an air of mystery, broken only by the weird cry of the marsh hen and the hoot-who of the owl. Perhaps these are the reasons for the name "Ghost Hollow."

I am, Sir, etc., W. M. G.

The Farm Products

Sir,—I read the letter of James Morrissey about the Farm Products Co. and the Egg Circles. It appears some official explanation is necessary in the matter. Last fall when the matter was talked over

In our own home towns and villages, hosts of satisfied friends buy RED ROSE TEA today, as they did 28 years ago—because it is still the same good Tea.



Buy a can of RED ROSE COFFEE—its flavour will surely please you.

and the members of the Egg Circles were asked to pay a large amount for something they knew nothing about and did not believe they owed, I wanted them to join together and send a smart man and have a lawyer's advice on the matter. Their answer was that they did send several, and that the lawyer told them they would have to pay the bill. It may be that those delegates did not know at the time that there was so much goods lying in those warehouses, and that there was a lot of goods that are still unpaid for. Now is it not the duty of the Egg Circles to see the leading men that took an interest in promoting and advocating the building up of the egg business, to see that all those debts and machinery still unpaid be looked after as Mr. Morrissey says and then the balance be divided among the Circles, after the men's expenses have been paid. From what Mr. Kerr said in the Baltic Hall I think the east end of the Island is about the heaviest branch to the loss and disadvantage of every person within its circuit. Now if one makes a suggestion it will be the same with the loss in the Egg Circle. I am going to suggest that the members see the three men who were active in it in our district. If they cannot give information with the assistance of Mr. Douglas of the Farm Products store in Charlottetown, to have the directors take the matter up and looked after. I think it only right for them to bear the loss.

I am, Sir, etc., A. W. B.,

Modern Dances

Sir,—There has been a great deal of controversy in your columns lately on many different topics, but not a single word of comment has appeared in print concerning one of the greatest scandals of the present age, and that is the modern jazz dance. There was a time when the people of this island prided themselves on their sane and modest entertainments, but it seems the only thing certain large class of people pride themselves on nowadays is a thorough knowledge of the latest styled dress—or should it be called undressed—and of all the newfangled steps and trots and swings of this crazy jazz dance, this dance, which any barbarian or Mohammedan would consider a disgrace even to look upon; this dance which, if patronized will bring ruin, disgrace and degradation on the growing generation and will quench the little spark of true Christian morals which, perchance, may yet be found in our modern society. Yet we find that the people who participate in these abominable and indecent performances are the ones that get the most respect even in what might be called "half respectable" social circles. And why should they get the most respect? Are the people who give this respect blind or are they themselves in the same class with the ones who, twenty, aye, even ten years ago, were considered absolutely unfit for any morally good society?

I am, Sir, etc.,

"SILENT JIM."

Sir,—In late issues of the Guardian some anonymous writers are finding fault with the manner in which the P. E. I. Potato Growers Association is conducting its business. The directors of the association beg to inform those writers and their friends whose interest they seem to be so anxious to foster that they were elected to promote the interests of the members of the association and are answerable to them only for their actions and at the proper time they will render an account. It is the right of every member to inspect the records of the association and if he cannot do so personally if he will write the secretary stating what he wants to know the information will be given.

In reference to the writer in the issue of Feb 10th signed "Member of Potato Growers Association," I will accept his statement that he is a member and to show that in addition to the active and loyal members there are other classes of members found in co-operative organizations I will quote from the 1914 year book of the United States Department of Agriculture page 198 and allow this member to place himself in his own class. "When a grower joins a co-operative organization and then refuses to patronize it, he is a drone. He cannot excuse himself even on the ground of bad management, for it is his duty to help secure proper conduct of the business. If in selling through his organization a producer endeavors to pass off shoddy, poor grade products, which injure the reputation of the body of which he is a member he is a cheat. The member who uses the special and private information of the Association in making sales outside, without contributing to its support, is a deadbeat. The man who joins a co-operative enterprise and then through subtle means endeavours to obstruct its progress and defeat its purposes is a traitor. Those experienced with co-operative organizations have known by to have a hacking, irritable throat with often incipient inflammatory condition of the bronchial tubes if you water the air in your house. Get the moisture into the rooms if you only hang some tin pans of water on the top of the radiator. For those having hot air heat a pan of water anywhere in the room will be sufficient. At this time of year, with coal scarce and heat precious, the temptation to keep the windows closed is very great. Keep some water in the rooms."

I am, Sir, etc., A. E. DEWAR,

President Potato Growers Assoc., Charlottetown, Feb. 12, 23

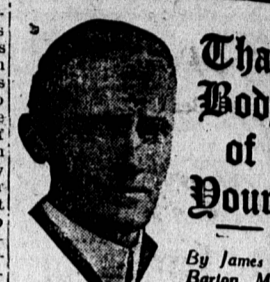
Prince Street School Concert

Heartz Memorial Hall

THURSDAY, FEB. 15TH AT 8 P. M.

PROGRAM

- Piano Solo ..... Prelude in C Sharp Minor ..... Rachmaninoff
Mr. F. T. Watkis
Duet Watchman, What of the Night? Messrs Dingwell and Quigley
Solo ..... Angus MacDonald
Violin Solo ..... Spanish Dance ..... Redfied
Solo ..... Miss Bernice Stultz
Piano Solo ..... The Two Grenadiers ..... Mr. L. Dingwell
Piano Solo ..... Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6 ..... Liszt
Miss Lillian McKenzie
Drill ..... Grade X Girls
Piano Solo ..... INTERMISSION—SALE OF CANDY
Solo ..... En Courant (Running) ..... Godard
Mr. Watkis
Trio ..... Floating with the Tide ..... Godard
Misses C. Stoddard, M. Murdoch and J. Sutherland
Solo ..... Kashmiri Song ..... Finden
Miss Belle Cheshire
Reading ..... My Day and Now-a-Days ..... Mrs. A. Hansuld
Duet ..... When the Wind Blows in from the Sea ..... Barnby
Messrs Bruce and Malcom
Violin Solo ..... Selected ..... Miss Stultz
Playette ..... Drake Goes West ..... Mr. R. Quigley
Three of a Kind ..... Girls of Grade X



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barlow, M.D.

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DO YOU WATER THE AIR IN YOUR HOME

Many years ago one of the masters at the high school I attended amused his colleagues by hanging some large troughs filled with water beside the heating vent of the room. He explained to the class that in the cold weather the windows could not be kept open, and that a large percentage of the natural moisture of the air in the room was removed by the heating of the air. The air you breathe in must have moisture and will take it from any source from which it can be obtained. If there isn't enough moisture in the room it will take it from your nose and throat. He further explained that he didn't want the other teachers and himself to try and teach a class with the coughing and sneezing that would prevail from the over dry air. And the experiment was a success. Although that was over thirty years ago, it has only been recently, perhaps during the past eight or ten years that this idea has come into more general use and neatly fitting receptacles are now manufactured to fit behind the radiators. Your children and you yourself will be less likely to have a hacking, irritable throat with often incipient inflammatory condition of the bronchial tubes if you water the air in your house. Get the moisture into the rooms if you only hang some tin pans of water on the top of the radiator. For those having hot air heat a pan of water anywhere in the room will be sufficient. At this time of year, with coal scarce and heat precious, the temptation to keep the windows closed is very great. Keep some water in the rooms.

French Trying For Settlement

(Special to The Guardian.) LONDON, Feb. 12.—It is reported tonight that the French Senator Henri de Jouvenal is in Berlin on behalf of the Poincare government to make unofficial but serious overtures to the Germans for a definite settlement. According to information in diplomatic circles here, the Senator has suggested the Germans make the Allies an offer in settlement of the reparation question. When asked what sort of an offer, he is said to have hinted that something like \$250,000,000 down and a total payment of \$9,000,000,000 might be accepted in Paris, these figures I repeat, under reserve, but they are obtained from a trustworthy source. It has been hinted before that the Germans were prepared to settle on the basis of a total of about 30,000,000,000 gold marks (\$7,500,000,000).

Daily Selections For Guardian Readers

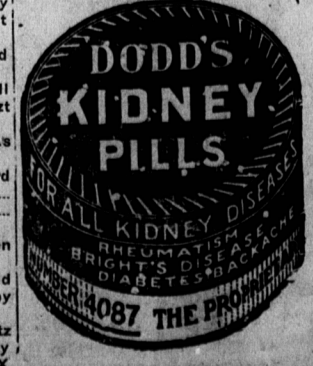
From the W. S. Louson collection

THOUGHTS

Do you know that your thoughts rule your life. Be they pure or impure in the strife? As you think, so you are; And you make or you mar Your success in the world BY YOUR THOUGHTS.

Are your thoughts just and true every hour? Then your life will attest with great power. If true love fills your heart, Then all hate must depart; You will find all success IN GOOD THOUGHTS.

Are you kind in your thoughts towards all? Then but kindness to you must befall. As you sour, so you read, In a measure so deep, Either pleasure or pain BY YOUR THOUGHTS.



Let Quality be your guide—it pays Ask for CFM guaranteed furniture Made by CANADA FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS WOODSTOCK ONTARIO L. Manufacturers of all classes of household and office furniture Write for free booklet on Period Furniture

PISQUID EAST SCHOOL The following is the standing of the pupils of Pisquid East School for the month of Jan. Grade 7—1 Levi Jay 90.1; 2 Chester Birt and Earl Jay (equal) 81.4; 3 Lillian Jay 81.3. Grade 5—1 Isobel Jay 73.2; 2 Doris Jay 71.5; 3 Alfred Birt 54.7. Grade 4—1 Annie Mitchell 79.8; 2 Peter Kelly 70; 3 Margaret Kelly 65.4. Grade 3—1 Roy Mitchell; 2 Lizzie McCannell. Grade 2—1 Lizzie Anstie; 2 Arthur Mitchell; 3 Reggie Kelly. Perfect attendance—John Kelly, Beatrice Kelly, Levi Jay and Earl Jay.—Arthur Dunn, Teacher.

Farm Produce We buy at best Market prices. Oats (for Seed and Feed.) Wheat, (White Flite and Russian for Seed.) Feed Wheat Barley, (2 and 6 rowed for Seed.) Feed Barley. Buckwheat, (for Seed and Feed.) Timothy Seed (Grades 1 and 2 tested.) Baled Hay and Straw. Blue Potatoes, (sound and free from rot.) We sell at lowest possible prices.

FLOUR Some of the best brands made. Whole Wheat Flour, Pastry Flour, "Gold Bond," Garden City, "Azby," "Robin Hood," "Gold Medal," "Victory," "Queen City," etc., etc. Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Taper Cornmeal, Bran, Middlings, Off Cake Meal, Cracked Corn, Cornmeal, Germ Middlings, Schumacker Feed. Crushed Oats, Scratch Feed (for Poultry), Calf Meal, Chick Feed, Laying Meal, Feed Wheat, Crushed Oyster Shells, Poultry Grit, Nest Eggs, Leg Bands, Poultry Bone, Beef Scraps, Beef and Bone Scraps, Alfalfa Meal, Charcoal (for Poultry), Hen Chow, Chicken Chowder, Pig Chow, Purnia "O'Molene" for Horses, Baby Chick Chow, Pratts Poultry Supplies, Royal Purple Poultry Supplies, Baled Hay and Straw, Feed, Oats and Barley, etc., etc. Get our low prices in ton and less than ton lots. WHOLESALE & RETAIL Seed and Feed Department 72-74 Queen Street Carter & Co. Ltd

We are always pleased to advise you in the matter of fire or other insurance, quote you our rates, advise you as to Underwriter's requirements, etc. We write liberal policies covering buildings, merchandise, and household effects. Rates reasonable. Settlements prompt.

Hyndman & Co. Ltd. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I.

Nothing conveys Thoughtfulness and Cheer Like Your Portrait Taken by BAYER