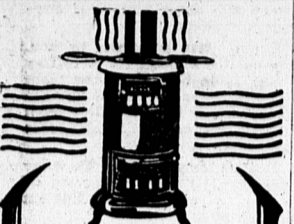


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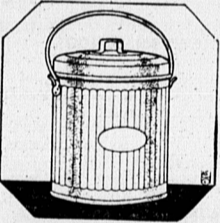
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TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 1923

SIR HENRY'S VISIT

Sir Henry Thornton, President of the C. N. R., was informed in very clear terms during his short visit here on Saturday, of some of our railway difficulties. To all of these he gave sympathetic attention and, while he made no definite promises, he was evidently impressed and we have good reason to hope that his promise to give the matter serious consideration and to do his best to remove some of our outstanding grievances will be at least partially implemented.

Mr. J. O. Hyndman placed the transportation question squarely before him and Sir Henry evidently saw the situation as he had not seen it before. The attractions of the province for tourist business especially appealed to him and he said in this two good reasons why travelling facilities should be improved. It would be a source of increased revenue for the railway and also for the province.

BRITISH PROTECTION

It will doubtless require time to eradicate the traditional free trade policy in Great Britain but it is being undermined at perhaps a more rapid rate than is generally admitted. In the course of a speech in Plymouth on the 25th instant at a Unionist Party Convention, premier Baldwin said: "It is no good to go on putting with this question of unemployment. I have come to the conclusion that the only way of fighting this subject is by protecting the home market."

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

Thomas A. Edison, in addition to providing the world with electrical miracles, finds time occasionally to say things that lead to serious thinking. Like many other men of genius he becomes impatient with those who possess less genius than he and who cannot see through a

problem as quickly as he can. In a recent statement he declared that the average boy's brain stops some where between the elementary and the secondary school grades, at the age of about 14, and that thereafter he takes no interest in anything worth while. With all due deference to Mr. Edison's undoubted knowledge of electrical mechanism we do not accept this theory regarding boys. What he says is undoubtedly true of many boys, but it is not true of the average boy; it is true only of a comparatively small minority of boys, otherwise progress and development would be at an end.

Mr. Edison can look back upon a half century of personal achievement and his opinions on men and men's work is well worthy of serious thought. Making every allowance for the impatience already mentioned and also for the "enchantment" which "distance lends" to those far off days there is more truth than imagination in another statement which he made to the effect that he finds it much more difficult to get good workmen to day than he did forty years ago. "The men of today lack imagination," he says. During the past two years, he tells us, he examined 1800 men for positions. Out of the whole lot only 80 were found competent and of these "only 35 lasted." This is not encouraging, although no doubt some allowance must be made here also. Edison is said to be an exceedingly hard worker, neither rest nor sleep nor meal hours being permitted to interfere when a difficult problem is being solved. Nevertheless more than Mr. Edison have made a somewhat similar discovery.

This has been called a commercial age. We fear it is passing to a stage in which commercialism is developing into an all absorbing hunt for the almighty dollar. Ordinary commercial methods are being abandoned and pursuit of the dollar for the dollar's sake has become the vogue. The idea of service has become obsolete and the aim too generally is to get, not give, as much as possible for the least possible service. This stage has been evolved out of the war between capital and labor.

On another occasion Mr. Edison expressed his thankfulness that he had served his apprenticeship at a time when the eight hour day was unknown, when a day's work meant all that a man could honestly do in a whole day.

It is unfortunately largely true that too little attention is paid to the practical in education and this, no doubt, was what Mr. Edison found in his examination of these 1800 men. They probably had successfully passed their university examinations but, like the universities, they had neglected the practical. To get an idea of the amount of time and energy wasted in irrelevant studies during school and college days let any one of our most successful professional men, after say, twenty or thirty years of successful practice, try the examinations which secured them their diplomas. We venture the opinion that not one in ten of them would make the required percentage of marks. They have retained only the essentials; they dropped the frills which they had spent years in cultivating for the examinations.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Our Prince Edward Island summer, in its October farewell, has given such a wonderful exhibition of beauty that its youthful weather eccentricities have been practically forgotten and forgiven. It has well earned the name beautiful October winning the beauty prize from all the summer months.



That Body of Yours

By James W. Berlin, M.D.

HAVE YOU A FLOATING KIDNEY?

Perhaps you have been told that you have a floating or movable kidney and you have worried a great deal about it.

You are run down in health, have dragging pains in the back with considerable loss of weight. Now half the people who have a movable kidney do not know it, because they have practically no symptoms.

Of those who have symptoms an operation may sometimes be necessary, but unless your physician says it is urgent, just stop worrying for a while and get busy.

The first thing to remember is that it is likely because you have been losing weight, are really too thin, that you are having trouble.

You see your kidneys are placed in a mass of fat in the back of the abdomen. This mass of fat actually holds your kidneys in place. Should you begin to lose your fat you will lose some that is holding the kidney in place, and it becomes a movable or floating kidney.

Now what should you do? Well your common sense tells you that if you get yourself into fair shape physically, by getting outdoors and by eating and sleeping, every part of your body is going to respond.

The fat will increase all over the body, and the fat holding the kidney in place will get its share. Further, as I've mentioned before, if you will strengthen up the waist muscles in front and behind you will get an erect posture that will help to keep the kidney in place.

One simple exercise will develop the entire waist muscles, and if you want to get strong, and perhaps avoid the necessity of an operation this will be of wonderful help to you.

Put your hands up over your head as high as possible, then reach over and with the knees straight try and touch your toes with your hands. Then come up again to the position with hands high over the head and bend backward as far as you can.

Then bend forward again and so forth. Repeat this ten times night and morning.

Remember then, get built up generally, and strengthen your abdomen and back, and you may never hear again from your movable kidney.

Notes By the Way

The interesting letter of Mr. A. McLean on Old Island News papers, published in The Guardian of Saturday last, serves to recall the fact that the Maritime Provinces were pioneers in Canadian journalism. In the Dominion of the morning sun and of the evening stars first falls upon the Atlantic coast. It was thus all so with the light that radiates from the printing office and the news paper press. To the fair city of Halifax belongs the honor of these first things in the intellectual life of Canada. It was there the first printing press was set up and the first newspaper of our common country was given to the reading public. It was a modest sheet of two pages about nine by fifteen inches in size, was called the Halifax Gazette and was issued in 1752.

We learn from the History of Canadian Journalism published in 1908, that Quebec city gave birth to the next earliest of Canadian newspapers. On the 21st of June, 1764 the leading inhabitants of that city beheld the novel sight of a newspaper printed within their own walls, containing local news and advertisements. This was the Quebec Gazette, which survived to publish a centennial number in 1864. This newspaper was established five years after the arrival of General Wolfe in Quebec and twelve years later than the Halifax Gazette. At that time the province of Quebec included what is now known as Ontario. In 1793 there was established in St. John the pioneer newspaper of New Brunswick called the St. John Gazette. At that date the present province was still a part of Nova Scotia and was known as the county of Sunbury.

Prince Edward Island was the next and the fourth province to have a newspaper of its own, which was known as the Royal Gazette and first issued in 1791 at Charlottetown. All these earlier Gazettes were official organs and contained the Governmental notices along with a modicum of local news and news of the world, most of it painfully old at the time of its appearance. But primitive as they were they served a useful purpose and were highly valued by the readers.

(Continued on Page 8)

The Mitchell Inquiry

Verbatim Report of the Proceedings of the Commission Appointed by Order in Council to Inquire Into the Conduct of Andrew Fraser Mitchell, Recently Dismissed Immigration Agent for This Province.

Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, opened in Charlottetown, Thursday, October 25th under Commissioner C. E. Smallwood, K. C. Capt. William Turner's evidence, continued from yesterday's Guardian.

MR. GILBERT GAUDET, K. C.: Q. How much money did you say you paid Mr. Mitchell? A. 325 pounds sterling.

Q. Did you get any contract signed by him? A. I have the letter acknowledging receipt of my cheque and also the returned cheque from the bank with his signature on it.

Q. What were you to get for that? A. Three and a half acres of land and the house, or one lot as per plan.

Q. You have a plan of the house? A. Yes.

Q. Show that to the Commission (Plan produced.) A. It is by window style. The dimensions being about 29 X 41. It has five rooms and a bathroom.

Q. How did you come to see Mr. Thompson. What connection did he have with the matter? A. I cannot say what connection. That was my instructions received from Mr. Mitchell.

Q. Did Mr. Thompson reveal any information as to his connection with the transaction? A. No, he did not.

Q. You don't know what he was on the Island for do you? A. I don't exactly know.

Q. Did he go with you to this site? A. We stopped there on the way to Charlottetown and looked at the house which was being built.

Q. You came down to Charlottetown with him? A. Yes, in his own car, and we met Mr. Sinclair that evening; he introduced me to him. Seemingly Mr. Thompson had already had connection with Capt. Dudley and Butler he was concerned in trying to get us fixed up as well as possible and seeing that we were properly treated. He said he would try to get our money back.

Q. Since that time have you seen or heard anything from Mr. Thompson? A. No, I have had no communication with him since.

Q. Where is he from? A. He belongs to Amherst.

Q. I don't know. His initials are I. R. Thompson. Q. What is his occupation? A. I believe he is secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

Q. He does not do any other business, does he? A. I cannot say. He has an office as secretary of the Manufacturers Association.

Q. From your letters I understand it was represented to you that when you would arrive here your house would be ready? A. Yes, I expected it to be ready, from verbal information he gave me.

Q. Instead of that there was no house at all? A. No.

Q. Nor any land metted out to you by mees and bounds? A. The only thing I know is that my lot number was 23. There's nobody to inform me just where lot 23 is.

Q. How many visits have you paid to the ground? A. As far as I can gather where it is, I have been back and forth two or three times. It is on the road to Emerald. I was only where the bungalow actually is on one occasion.

Q. You have no other document except that plan of the house? A. That is all, with the receipt.

Q. You understood that you were buying land? A. Yes, and that it was a scheme being carried out by the Government.

Q. Did Mr. Mitchell say where he conveyed the title were to come from? A. He did not say but he said it would not be ready for twelve months.

Q. But no hint as to where it was going to come from? A. No.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL: Q. Which industry were you expected to make the most money out of, fox farming or market gardening? A. As far as I could judge it was the fox farming. He informed me just before I left for Canada that he would be very disappointed if at the end of twelve months

I did not turn over a thousand pounds.

Q. Out of how many foxes-missioner C. E. Smallwood, K. C. land. A. Two pairs of foxes and that land.

Q. Would that be from the sale of pelts? A. He did not exactly say.

MR. GAUDET: That was a little overdrawn. I'm afraid a man would need to be phenomenally lucky to do that.

MR. STEWART: Q. When Mr. Mitchell made this arrangement with you he understood that you were not going to live on your money, but that you intended to earn a living? A. Yes, I impressed upon him the fact that I had not very much capital.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Q. You spoke about lot 23. Where is this land? A. It is about one mile from Emerald.

MR. GAUDET: Q. Is any person in possession of the farm at the present time? A. I cannot exactly say who owns the actual land.

MR. STEWART: Q. Who pointed out the land to you? A. Mr. Thompson, as we were travelling through.

MR. INMAN: There is one thing that strikes me as a friend of the Commission. I see your Commission is dated the 23rd, you were sworn in then. I hold no brief for Mitchell at all but it strikes me that you are trying him in his absence and without notice.

MR. SMALLWOOD: We are not trying him at all.

MR. INMAN: The man should receive notice before this matter can be taken up, according to all precedent. He should be given a chance to be present, or if not, to be represented by counsel. This is charging him with misconduct.

MR. GAUDET: There is no charge laid against him at all. His transactions are simply inquired into.

MR. TEWART: Do you propose that we postpone the matter until we get him over here, and let these things go on? A. No, but in all fairness he should be notified, by cable, at least so that he could have a solicitor employed if he wants to. It is only a matter of fair play.

MR. STEWART: We should only be too glad to have him here if we could.

MR. INMAN: At least he should be called that the investigation was going on relative to lands in this Province. He should be given at least a week to retain counsel by cablegram if he could not get here personally.

MR. STEWART: He could not instruct counsel by cablegram.

MR. GAUDET: I am agreeable to that. We will have to ask for your week's adjournment in any case because Capt. Duthie and Capt. Butler are not here.

MR. STEWART: I am quite agreeable, but we should go on and (Continued on Page Five)

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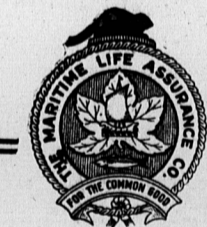
MOTHER

O Time, lay thy hand upon the brow, Where the deep seams have marked the cares of years! Light with a smile of sweet contentment now The face of virtue and the source of tears.

Mar not the beauty of love's fragrant flower 'Twas hers to charm the tender babe to rest, 'Twas hers to fashion character and power— Mould from the clay an image of the best.

Her worth, her fame, let no one's soul deny Thy homage pay devoutly to her shrine, Nor hide affection's weakness of a sigh When sight or memory views her form divine.

With sweet distinction every grace bestow, Restore the due of tender thought she shared; God in her heart first planted love to grow— That love, He willed, should never be impaired. —Henena Elizabeth Eames



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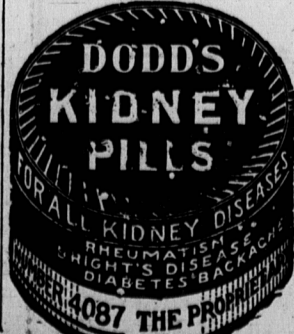
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