

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1919.

TONIGHT'S MEETING

The Military Commission to visit the city today and to confer with citizens at a meeting this evening is one of more than ordinary importance and we trust that our leading citizens will show their interest in it by attending the meeting.

Militia headquarters at Ottawa has appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the absorption of units into the Canadian Militia in order to preserve their identity. This committee will confer with citizens this evening when the claims of the province for the restoration of its former autonomy in military matters and the preservation of the identity of our military units will be presented.

The story of our former autonomy and its passing is an old one. Prince Edward Island was a separate military district from 1760 until 1911 when the Maritime Provinces were formed into one military district with headquarters at Halifax. During the war a readjustment of the districts was effected in which all the provinces were given recognition with the exception of Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick became a separate district and Prince Edward Island was left hanging to the skirts of Nova Scotia.

The disadvantages arising from the necessity of approaching the military headquarters at Ottawa through Halifax, became painfully apparent during the war and since, in delays, inconveniences and, not infrequently, actual losses to our soldiers. It is of vital necessity that these inconveniences should not longer be permitted.

It is of vital necessity also that interest in our military organizations should be revived, that our province should again figure in the military life of Canada, as it did when, as a separate district, our volunteers competed successfully with other districts in Canada. This revival can come only through district competition.

The part played by our different units in the war, the splendid record made by our officers and men, the sacrifices our province made entitle us to recognition as a military district and to the retention of the identity of those units.

All these matters will be laid before the Committee at tonight's meeting and it is important that they be supported by our leading citizens. We trust therefore that the meeting will be large and representative and that as a result we shall once more have an effective voice in our military organization.

PRODUCE PRICES.

Compared with pre-war years the prices received today for farm produce are satisfactory. Compared with the prices of those necessities of life which are to be bought with the proceeds of the year's crop, they are little if any better than they were in the strenuous days of old. The purchasing power of potatoes at a dollar a bushel, when the goods to be purchased are double what they used to be, is only fifty cents. This is true of every article of farm produce.

If we produce only as much as we did when prices were half what they are today and buy as much as we did when prices were half what they are we are no better off. If, however, we produce, say twice as much, receiving a double price, although while paying a double price for our necessities, provided we are not extravagant in the latter, then we get the benefit of the enhanced prices. Increased production is the only remedy to overcome the high cost of living.

It has been argued that, because of the high prices demanded for necessities, the farmer derives no benefit from the high prices of his products. This, as we have indicated above, depends entirely upon whether he produces more than he did during the years of low prices for produce and low prices for necessities. The margin between the value of the crop and the cost of living can only be widened by increasing the former and with present prices the inducement to do so is irresistible.

It is gratifying to know that all over the province this margin is being steadily widened and that the aggregate value of farm products is being greatly increased. Never before have prices of all farm products approximated the prices of today and there is every reason to hope that they will never again fall to the level prevailing up to a few years ago. For this province at least, and for every province in which agriculture is the leading industry, the only hope is to maintain prices of farm products at the highest possible figure. It is on these prices that the merchants depend, that our schools and churches are to be maintained, that the prosperity of the whole country depends.

We have learned the value of quality in the marketing of our produce. Quality guaranteed there will be little trouble about markets and the markets once secured quantity will follow.

PUBLICITY.

Nothing in recent years has more convincingly demonstrated the value of sane and informed publicity than the Victory Loan just completed. If there is a parallel it is to be found in the campaign for the previous loans. The conclusion is that well organized newspaper publicity, founded on the intrinsic merits of the thing advertised, is responsible for the success of the undertaking.

The campaign was directed towards creating an atmosphere in which, from the patriotic and the personal viewpoint—largely the latter, for the vast majority of us are humanly selfish still—investment in Victory Bonds was the one supreme thing to be desired. And

Others View Point

PICTURE CENSORING

An agitation Dr. McTavish has started in Ontario to secure a better censorship of moving picture films, should be made the basis of a Dominion movement to centralize this work in one representative body, whose decisions would be final in every part of Canada.

"At present each province has its own censorship, and not infrequently pictures, or parts of pictures, permitted in one section of the Dominion are disbarred in another. There is no settled principle in dealing with this subject unless the desire of each province to secure a revenue can be regarded as a settled principle. An arrangement for co-operation should not be difficult to bring about, through the appointment of a central board, with representatives from each province, sitting at some convenient point, and passing judgment on all pictures to be exhibited in Canada. Such a board could enunciate principles and lay down rules which picture producers and picture exhibitors would understand governed all cases. Even if the revenue derived by each province was somewhat less than now something would be gained through uniformity of practise and through the established supremacy of the censor board.

EAST AND WEST FARMERS

The farmers of the East do not make so much noise over politics as the grain-growers of the West, but as a general thing they read more intelligently and think more rationally on political topics. Broadly speaking they are less impulsive and more prudent than the men who have taken quarter sections on the prairies, whose knowledge of farming begins and ends with the sowing and harvesting of wheat crops, and whose knowledge of economic questions, on which they talk incessantly begins in a fog and ends nowhere.

Eastern farmers know that their own well-being as well as the future of Canada, demands the growth of prosperous industries in this country. The farmers of Ontario know what the great manufacturing cities of that province mean to them in the way of markets. The farmers of Quebec are shrewd enough to realize the importance of the markets of Montreal and the other industrial centres of their province. The farmers of Cape Breton do not need to be told what advantages accrue to them every day from the operations of the Sydney Steel plant, the industrial enterprises of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and the development of the coal wealth of the county—all of which depend directly upon a nation.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

MOTHER EARTH

Every healthful human soul loves this old earth. It is our home. Its history, its progress, its hurts, and its sins are ours. Its wholesome work, its hopes, struggles, friendships, and all its common joys and griefs belong to us. The freshness of the morning, the glory of the sunset, the peace of its ripening fields, the majesty of its seas and towering mountains, are all a part of our heritage. "Mother Earth" we call it; for we are its children, a part of all that belongs to it, we who draw deep human breath, and pass Christ's gates of birth and death. It should be dear to us. Those who view it only as a "vale of tears," and speak of it only as a place of sin and sorrow from which one should be glad to escape, are not much saintly as abnormal. They are belittling a rich gift, for it was surely with some great purpose of love that God fitted up this wonderful abiding place for man, and has given us each our share in its redemption and coming glory that he is working out for it. Read Psalm 24.—Exchange.

the creation was successful; the people breathed Victory Bonds. Thousands of people throughout Canada who had never invested in anything and who had no ambition to lay by a portion of their earnings, found themselves saving up and finally owners of fifty to several hundred dollars. Saving and investment became epidemic and the result was an unprecedented success at a ridiculously low cost in proportion to the object attained.

The commercial world is full of incidents showing the building up of immense businesses from small beginnings through the power of advertising. The political world also has more than once demonstrated the effectiveness of keeping its policy before the people. The aim of advertising is to create a desire on the part of the public to share in the benefits advertised, to bring public opinion into conformity with the policy, the principles, the doctrines which it is desired to inculcate; and, given the necessary publicity, the necessary continuity, public opinion can be so moulded, not necessarily for the public good or the public ill, for publicity can be applied to any cause. The thing is that public opinion can be moulded, and popular favor enlisted, and there is no other power as effective as publicity.

al policy of moderate protection for their success.

There may be some excuse for the acceptance of free-trade fallacies by western grain-growers, who crop and market their grain thousands of miles from the great industrial centres of Canada. But Eastern farmers have, within their own daily observation, concrete and convincing evidence of how much they owe, of the prosperity they enjoy, to the same policy, which the country has maintained for over a generation, of conserving by tariff, protection, Canadian industrialism, and ensuring employment to the hundreds of thousands of Canadian workmen who are the chief consumers of the product of Canadian farms.

PEOPLE WITH AN EYE FOR POSTAGE STAMPS

Stamp collectors throughout the world are taking fresh interest in their hobby and are being kept on the move adding many new issues to their collections. The postage stamp market is now storm-tossed by the greatest boom since the first "label" was sold for an English penny almost eighty years ago. The number of collectors has increased sixfold in Britain, France, Italy and many other parts of Europe since the outbreak of the great war. The demand for old and rare stamps is ten times what it was in 1914, says a writer in the New York Evening Post, and the value of these issues has doubled or even tripled, that of pre-war days. Among these joyous possibilities the philatelist will learn with mixed emotions that the largest and most costly stamp collection in the world, and also a less notable gathering, have been seized by France and the United States respectively, for the reason that each of these collections was bequeathed a short time ago to the German nation.

A Great Philatelist

The story of the collection which has been seized by France, provides one of the striking tales of postage and the war. The world's most eminent collector was Philip von Ferrary, of Paris. Baron von Ferrary's mother was the Duchess di Galliera of Genoa, and some called her "the richest woman" in Europe. Her husband was an Austrian. Much of her wealth descended to Philip. Although the Duchess owned a splendid residence in Paris, she willed that this Galliera palace should be conveyed to the Imperial Austrian Government for its use as an embassy, provided that one wing of the structure should be preserved during her son's life as his own home. It was here that he had gathered throughout half a century, the most wonderful museum of philatelic treasures, both as regards size and richness, in the rarest stamps. Eight years ago the collection was appraised by conservative judges at about \$1,250,000, but now is said to be worth twice that sum.

Notable Collections

Antipathy to the French Republic was shown by the Baron's mother when she left large bequests to chiefs of the French Royalists. But the son, though known by intimate friends to inherit his mother's sympathies, maintained such close relations with both French and English society that all of his associates were amazed when he bequeathed to Germany the possession that had most adorned his name. This great collection has not yet crossed the Rhine. Quite possibly it never will be turned over to Germany. For there is reason to suppose that Ferrary's philatelic monument will be retained to offset part of the vast claims of France upon her enemy. Parallel in many respects to this bequest to Germany, was the disposal of a famous collection, when its owner, a Mr. Waters, died not long ago at Honolulu. Although his home was in the United States, this collector was born at Bremen, Germany. After he had left his costly collection of stamps to his native city, they were seized by the Alien Property Custodian, and their future ownership will be determined by the

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2344-11-15M101

drove people off Ontario farms to the United States years before we had any considerable degree of protection? If people are leaving the rural districts of Ontario to settle in cities of Ontario that is better for Ontario and for Canada than the exodus to the United States. Was it protection that drove young farmers from Ontario to settle the West, where Mr. Crerar himself is flourishing? Public men who make speeches are expected to satisfy the intelligence of their hearers. Anybody can say that protection is a curse, but it is another thing to establish the proposition. Mr. Crerar is a strong advocate of free trade, and therefore has no use for protection. A man who is an upholder of the open bar could with equal boldness make the equally unverified assertion that prohibition is a curse. But it would be another thing to establish the proposition.

FOX NETTING Just Arrived

A limited quantity of 24, 36, 48 and 60 inch, 2 inch Mesh, 16 Gauge Fox Netting. Orders filled strictly in rotation.

We carry a full stock of lacing wire, padlocks, staples, hasps, and everything required around a fox ranch.

The Rogers Hardware Co. Limited

2534-11-25M31

THE REASON WHY

WHY DO SOME THINGS BEND AND OTHERS BREAK

When an outside force is applied to some objects, some of them will bend and others break. It is due to the fact that in some things the particles have the faculty of sticking together or hanging on to each other, and it is very difficult to break them away from each other. In such instances, as in the case of a wire, the articles will bend when we apply the power to it and it will not break, because the particles which make up the wire have the faculty of hanging on to each other. A piece of glass, however, can be broken right in two by the application of no more force than was used to bend the wire, because the particles which make up the glass haven't the faculty to hang on to each other. If you continue to bend a wire back and forth, however, at the same point, it will finally break apart, because you eventually overcome the ability of the particles in the wire to hang on to each other.

It all depends upon the hanging-on ability. Sometimes in undergoing different processes an article which will ordinarily only bend will become very brittle or breakable. A steel wire may bend but if you make a steel wire very hard it becomes brittle. On the other hand, glass is very brittle ordinarily, but if you make it very hot, you can bend it into any shape you wish, and thus the glass-worker makes different shapes to various dishes; lamp chimneys, bottles, etc., by heating glass and then bending it. When it becomes cool again, it also becomes brittle or breakable as before.

Love is both blind and deaf. That's why a young couple in love can neither see nor hear the clock.

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Our fine assortment of the best ivory is very complete in all lines including: Hair brushes, Cloth brushes, Military brushes, Mirrors, Manicure pieces, Clocks and various other articles.

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PROTECTION AND THE FARMER

Mail and Empire Mr. Crerar says that in Ontario, the finest agricultural province in Canada, protection has driven people off the land into the cities. Then was it protection that drove the people off the land in Britain into the cities? Was it protection that drove them in hundreds of thousands every year out of the United Kingdom to find work and opportunity in countries that have protection? Was it protection that